THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

OUR NEW RUSSIAN POLICY

A BACKFIRE AGAINST THE BOLSHEVIKI was started when Secretary of State Colby's note to the Italian Ambassador regarding the Polish-Russian crisis was made public. At the same time, in the opinion of the press, the dream of peace was rudely shattered, for this Government declared its unalterable determination to oppose recognition of the Soviet régime, with which Poland and its chief allies, England and France, were negotiating an armistice. President Wilson is generally accepted as the author of the note, which calls upon the Allied Powers to announce that they will safeguard Russia proper against territorial dismemberment, and in which he promises to use "every available means" to preserve Polish political independence and territorial integrity against Bolshevik aggression.

"At last we have a clear declaration of policy toward Russia and Poland," exclaims the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), which considers the note "admirable in contents and admirable in form"; and the New York *Times* (Dem.) reminds us that the note "is an indictment as well as a declaration of policy." The Washington *Post* (Ind.) points out that Secretary Colby's note reveals "the utter incompatibility of American and European interests and aims" and "the spontaneous and enduring friendship between the Russian and American peoples." "Instead of approving the immoral act of the Allies in promoting the dismemberment of Russia, the note repudiates the so-called republics carved out of Russia against the wishes of the Russian people," adds *The Post*, and the New York *Times*, which says "an independent Poland must be preserved," believes that "the plain and categorical announcement of the State Department settles American policy for at least as long as Mr. Wilson is President." In Secretary Colby's note, which many papers say compares favorably with former excoriating notes to the German Government, America's position is made quite clear. The note reads in part as follows:

> "This Government believes in a united, free, and autonomous Polish state, and the people of the United States are earnestly solicitous for the maintenance of Poland's political independence and territorial integrity. From this attitude we will not depart, and the policy of this Government will be directed to the employment of all available means to render it effectual. The Government, therefore, takes no exception to the effort apparently being made in some quarters to arrange an armistice between Poland and Russia, but it would not, at least for the present, participate in any plan for the expansion of the armistice negotiations into a general European conference, which would in all probability involve two results from both of which this country strongly recoils, viz., the recognition of the Bolshevik régime and a settlement of Russian problems almost inevitably upon the basis of a dismemberment of Russia.
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> "From the beginning of the Russian revolution, in March, 1917, to the present moment, the Government and the people of the United States have followed its development with friendly solicitude and with profound sympathy for the efforts of the Russian people to reconstruct their national life upon the broad basis of popular self-government. The Government of the United States, reflecting the spirit of its people, has at all times desired to help the Russian people. That they will overcome the existing anarchy, suffering, and destitution we do not entertain the slightest doubt.
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> "Until that time shall arrive the United States feels that friendship and honor require that Russia's interests must be generously protected, and that, as far as possible, all decisions of vital importance to it, and especially those concerning its sovereignty over the territory of the former Russian Empire, be held in abeyance.
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> "Without any desire to interfere in the internal affairs of the Russian people, or to suggest what kind of government they should have, the Government of the United States does express the hope that they will soon find a way to set up a Government representing their free will and purpose.
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> "It is not possible for the Government of the United States to recognize the present rulers of Russia as a Government with which the relations common to friendly governments can be maintained.
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> "To summarize the position of this Government, I would say, therefore, in response to your Excellency's inquiry, that it would regard with satisfaction a declaration by the Allied and Associated Powers that the territorial integrity and true boundaries of Russia shall be respected. These boundaries should properly include the whole of the former Russian Empire, with the exception of Finland proper, ethnic Poland, and such territory as may by agreement form a part of the Armenian state.
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> "Thus only can the Bolshevik régime be deprived of its false but effective appeal to Russian nationalism and compelled to meet the inevitable challenge of reason and self-respect which the Russian people, secure from invasion and territorial violation, are sure to address to a social philosophy that degrades them and a tyranny that oppresses them."

The Secretary's note was widely disseminated, even in Russia itself. There, it is expected by press observers in New York and Washington, it will indicate to the masses that the present moment is the time to throw off the Bolshevik yoke and establish a constitutional Government, at the same time influencing other governments against recognizing the Soviet régime. Our moral support of Poland is clearly indicated. "That Poland was ill-advised in undertaking the advance against the Bolsheviki, and that she acted without the approval of the Allies, seems clear, but whether or not she should be denied sympathy and help on account of her blunders and mistakes is another matter," remarks *The Sun and New York Herald* (Ind. Rep.), and the New York *Evening Post* asserts that "Poland must be saved; in standing up for Poland the Allies will be standing up against Soviet imperialism." The possibility of the United States rendering aid to Poland in the present crisis, points out the Washington correspondent of *The Sun*, is slight. We are told by this writer:

> "The power of the United States to extend aid is greatly limited under the law, without approval of Congress, altho it is expected the Government would find means to do what it wants to do. Approval of the reapplication of the blockade against Russia would find this Government participating to the extent of putting a strict embargo upon the shipment of all goods to Russia in any form. The extension of further credits

to Poland by the United States probably would be impossible without authorization by Congress, but the War Department still has important war-munitions in its possession in Europe which it has authority under the law to sell to Poland on credit. This probably will be done.

"Outside of this it is difficult to see what aid this Government can give Poland, except its moral support, without calling Congress into extra esssion. Even the reapplication of an embargo would bring little results so far as Russia is concerned, for there has been comparatively little commerce with Russia from this country."

"The sympathy felt in this country for the Polish people is undeniable," declares the Baltimore *News* (Ind.). But what can we do? Already, we are told, about a hundred million dollars' worth of army stores have been sold to Poland, for which the new Republic gave us notes. As the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) points out:

"Poland's request for the supply by this country of war-material in addition to that already furnished makes it necessary for our Government to give careful consideration to its position as a neutral. Hitherto an official reticence has been maintained which has left room for suspicion and vague criticism; in England, particularly, the Liberal press have seized upon the sales of great quantities of army stores to the Polish Government as evidence that the United States was implicated in the Polish attack on Russia. It is now rather tardily declared at Washington that no such sales were made after the Polish offensive began, and the Government has informed Prince Casimir Lubomirski, the Polish Minister, that the situation has been changed by the outbreak of open war between Poland and Russia.

"The question is important because the sole chance of success for Poland's mad military adventure lay in the abundant supply of arms, munitions, and army stores by the Allies while simultaneously they were crippling Russia by a blockade. Our Government has had its share in both these measures, maintaining the embargo on exports to Russia while selling on credit army stores to the value of some $70,000,000 and taking active measures for the rehabilitation of Poland."

On the same day that the State Department note was made public Premier Lloyd George, of England, addrest the House of Commons on the Polish situation. Discussion of this speech will be found in the Foreign Comment department. The Washington *Post* makes this comparison between the policies outlined in the Lloyd George speech and in the Colby note:

"Both are agreed that the separate existence and independence of Poland are necessary, but they do not even agree upon the reason for this identical opinion. The United States Government stands for an independent Poland because the people of Poland are and of right ought to be free and independent. Mr. Lloyd George defends Polish independence because it sets up a barrier between Russia and Europe.

"Throughout Mr. Lloyd George's speech there is not a word of sympathy or friendship for the Russian people. The British Premier, from the hour of Russia's revolution, seems to have consigned the Russian people to a place outside the pale of civilization. He has been the leader of the Allied policy of dismembering Russia, which the United States Government now formally condemns."

"There is no use in denying that our Russian policy as announced does not square with the policy of Great Britain," admits the New York *Evening Post;* or with that of France, "who clings to the futile policy of active intervention," adds this paper. And *The Post* goes on to explain the "hands off" policy of the President:

"Aside from Poland and Finland, whose claims to independence are exceptional and are recognized by Mr. Wilson, there has sprung out of the living body of Russia a host of small states —Esthonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Georgia, and Azerbaijan—controlling either the main ports into Russia or an enormous part of the mineral wealth of the country. Mr. Wilson has displayed statesmanlike vision in recognizing that the real future of these states is as autonomous parts of a federated Russian republic. Such a solution is for the best interests of the states themselves and essential to the existence of Great Russia. And tho the Far East is not mentioned, the Wilson policy inevitably has its meaning there too."

"We do not know that any better policy than this exists," observes the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.), which goes on to say that "to permit the Bolsheviki to destroy the independence of Poland would be equivalent to throwing down all the barriers and inviting the 'Red' armies to undertake the conquest of Europe." "The Allies have no consistent Russian policy, but it is plain that they must have one and decide upon it quickly, or invite disaster," adds *The World.*

On the other hand, the Philadelphia *Bulletin* (Rep.) thinks the President "has thrown a monkey-wrench" into European affairs, and that the note "offers little definite aid in the solution of the Polish problem." This attitude is also taken by the New York *Journal of Commerce* (Ind.), which maintains that "the United States has no status in the case." "All that the United States can do is to suggest that it 'would regard with satisfaction a declaration by the Allied Powers that the territorial integrity of Russia shall be respected.'" Continues this paper:

"How academic and impotent the Government of the United States necessarily is in the present crisis is thus clearly evident. It has no way of expressing itself on a matter that grows directly out of the war; indeed, is in some sense the product of our own position assumed in the 'fourteen points' declaration. It offers no support for its views—indeed, it expresses no views on the matters immediately at issue."

The New York *Globe* (Ind. Rep.) looks upon the note as "morally irreproachable but practically meaningless." "It could never be a great document because it is so divorced from reality," adds *The Globe,* for—

"The Bolsheviki are battering at the gates of Warsaw; they are an imminent threat to the safety and peace of the world, and in this tremendous crisis we get from the White House an expression of vague idealism about 'preserving intact the historical boundaries of Russia.' We will not treat with the Soviet Government because it is autocratic, brutal, and murderous, tho we never made any bones about dealing with the autocratic, brutal, and murderous Government of the Czar, or with autocratic, brutal, and murderous Turkey. America proposes to ignore the Russian menace until the Soviets have done all they can to wreck the world. However, we shall no doubt again join in the blockade, while pretending that we are doing no such thing. The President hopes, it is clear, to appeal to the Russian common people over the heads of the present Government, as he did to the German people in 1918; but in these changed times, and with no faithful George Creel to help him, it will be heavy going.

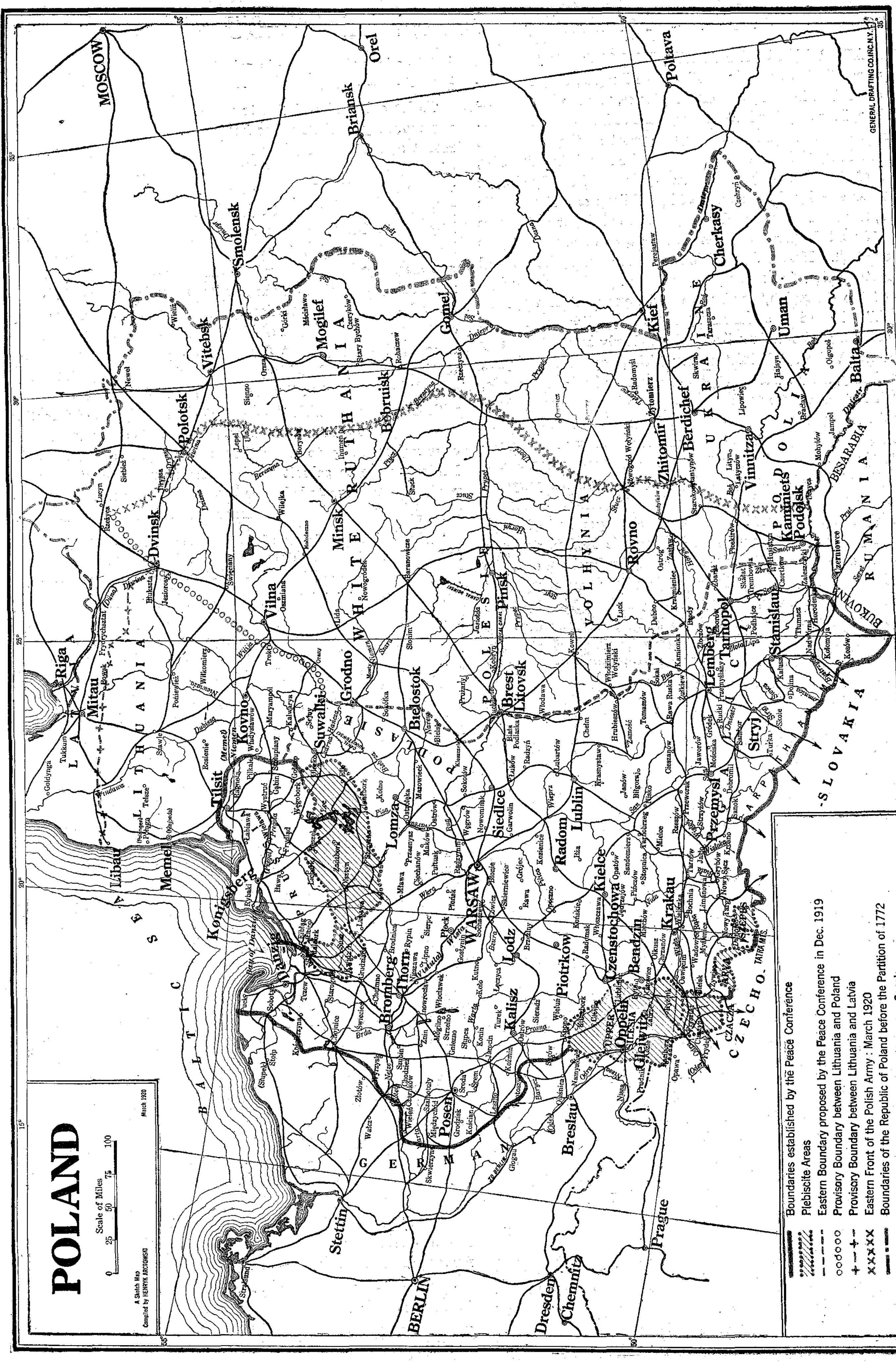
"If the Russians stop to consider what has happened to the German common people after listening to President Wilson they might well hesitate about taking his advice."

"The State Department note is couched in the true Wilsonian verbiage," notes the Socialist New York *Call;* "a godly poise, 'moral' pretense, ignoring of glaring facts, profession of friendship for those who have been grievously wronged, and lofty ethical aims." And in the Butte *Bulletin* (Labor), which reminds the Poles that they were the aggressors and advises them to "repudiate their bloodthirsty and unscrupulous rulers," we read:

"The talk of further assistance to Poland, military or otherwise, is the merest nonsense. Not an army in Western Europe can be mobilized, and the rulers know it. Mobilization means the immediate overrturn of every European Government that has so far weathered the storm. The rulers dare not attempt it."

But our participation in Poland's affairs is inevitable, asserts the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.); it will come about in this wise:

"Let us assume that the autonomy of Poland is preserved through the efforts, in part at least, of Great Britain and France. When the time comes to provide food, Great Britain and France will expect us to feed the Poles. It will cost one hundred and fifty million dollars, and it can not be done except on governmental credit. European diplomats in emphasizing at this time our non-participation in Polish affairs are laying their foundation for a case. The time will come when that case will be demonstrated to every American citizen. They did the politics; we do the feeding."


POLAND
A Sketch Map
Compiled by HENRYK ARCTOWSKI
March 1920
Scale of Miles
0 25 50 75 100
Boundaries established by the Peace Conference
Plebiscite Areas
Eastern Boundary proposed by the Peace Conference in Dec. 1919
Provisory Boundary between Lithuania and Poland
Provisory Boundary between Lithuania and Latvia
Eastern Front of the Polish Army: March 1920
Boundaries of the Republic of Poland before the Partition of 1772
Railroads
Canals
GENERAL DRAFTING CO.INC.N.Y.
MOSCOW
Orel
Briansk
Poltava
Smolensk
Vitebsk
Mogilef
Gomel
Kief
Cherkasy
Uman
Balta
Polotsk
Dvinsk
Minsk
Bobruisk
Zhitomir
Berdichef
Vinnitza
Kamieniets Podolsk
Rovno
Pinsk
Vilna
Grodno
Bielostok
Brest Litovsk
Kovno
Suwalki
Riga
Mitau
Libau
Memel
Tilsit
Konigsberg
Danzig
Lomza
Siedlce
WARSAW
Lublin
Radom
Kielce
Lodz
Piotrkow
Czenstochowa
Kalisz
Bromberg
Thorn
Posen
Breslau
Oppeln
Gleiwitz
Bendzin
Krakau
Przemysl
Lemberg
Tarnopol
Stanislau
Stryj
Stettin
BERLIN
Dresden
Chemnitz
Prague
BALTIC SEA
LATVIA
LITHUANIA
WHITE RUTHENIA
POLESIE
VOLHYNIA
PODOLIA
UKRAINE
PODLASIE
GERMANY
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA
RUMANIA
BESSARABIA
BUKOVINA
CARPATHIA
UPPER SILESIA
TATRA MTS.

THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND—SHOWING OLD, NEW, AND PROVISIONAL BOUNDARIES.

IS THE LEAGUE ISSUE PARAMOUNT?

SENATOR HARDING HAVING PROPOSED "in plain words that we remain out" of the League, declares Governor Cox in his speech of acceptance, "as the Democratic candidate, I favor going in." Thus, observe Republican editors, Governor Cox accepts the League Covenant as the paramount issue, "and Republicans will be glad that he has done it." Yet, in spite of the emphasis placed upon the League issue by all four candidates and by the majority of Republican and Democratic editors, there is a wide-spread feeling that the League of Nations is not after all the paramount issue of the campaign, perhaps not an issue at all. Here is the chairman of the Democratic National Committee intimating that "progressivism is to be the principal issue of the campaign," and "the real issue west of the Mississippi." Here is the chairman of the Republican committee characterizing "the Wilson League" as simply one of the many sins of the Wilson Administration which must be repudiated, and insisting, after all the acceptance speeches have been made, that "it is squarely up to the electorate to indorse or repudiate the last seven years of Democratic maladministration in Washington, which to the vast majority of the citizenry of this country stands for a sinful squandering of our great resources, a saturnalia of extravagance, a cataclysm of perverted purposes and broken promises, and finally an absolute betrayal of American rights and American interests." A correspondent of a Republican paper tells how worried Democratic leaders are over the failure of Governor Cox "to arouse any enthusiasm over the League of Nations," and a Democratic editor sees a "panic" in the Republican camp, where "the Republican friends of the League of Nations are discovered to be so numerous that the issue of issues must be put in the background, veiled." Naturally, Republicans express pleasure at what they call the "wobbling" of their opponents, while the Democrats are no less delighted in what seems to them a Republican "straddle" on the League issue. The New Haven *Journal-Courier* (Ind.) impartially observes that "if the charge is true that the peace plank in the Republican platform was drawn deliberately to make it comfortable for Senator Johnson and his Senate colleagues, the same charge lies against the peace plank in the Democratic platform, that it was drawn to make it comfortable for Senator Walsh and his colleagues in that body."

To the Socialist New York *Call* it is "The Great Stage Battle" from now on, and it observes satirically: "The Democrats will wage a fierce fight for the acceptance of the League with only two reservations, while the Republicans will battle valiantly for some half-dozen reservations." As a political issue, adds the Socialist daily, the League "is as vital as a dead cat in a gutter." This comes from a daily thoroughly convinced of the futility of the League, yet an independent journal supporting the League, the Newark *Ledger*, observes that "we are not going to permit the League at this late day to blind us to more pressing problems. The only way the League can be an issue is in a negative form; never in a positive." And there are Republican papers which refuse to consider the League a party issue. Take, for instance, the Portland *Oregonian's* declaration: "For itself, *The Oregonian* is for a League of Nations, without reference either to the Republican or the Democratic party." Or this, from another Republican paper friendly to the League, the Springfield (Mass.) *Union:*

> "What's the use of trying to make an issue between the parties of something that is only a nebulous disagreement within them? Why not be honest about it, and say that both platforms are vague and both candidates are indefinite because both parties are divided on it; and why not also be honest and say that, notwithstanding all the debate in Congress and notwithstanding all the dodging present and to come in the Presidential campaign, there will be nothing else for the United States to do ultimately but to adopt the League in principle and join it in fact? Ultimately facts have to be looked in the face."

To let our readers judge to what extent these denials of the paramountcy of the League issue are justified, we may turn to recent statements of party leaders. Senator Harding's speech of acceptance has already been quoted in these columns. It will be remembered that he denounced the President's peace policy, promised "formal and effective peace so quickly as a Republican Congress can pass its declaration for a Republican Executive to sign," and declared that he would approach other nations proposing "a new relationship for world peace." Governor Cox's declaration for the League is emphatic enough, but as several commentators notice, he admits the desirability of reservations. In his speech at Dayton on the 7th, Governor Cox denounced "the present Senatorial cabal" for their attitude toward peace and President Wilson. The Harding statement, according to Mr. Cox, "means but one thing—a separate peace with Germany," which "would not only be a piece of bungling diplomacy but plain, unadulterated dishonesty as well." If this country, refusing to enter the already established League of Nations, were to submit "an entirely new project," the "act would either be regarded as arrant madness or attempted international bossism." The Governor continued:

> "The League of Nations is in operation. . . . Senator Harding as the Republican candidate for the Presidency proposes in plain words that we remain out of it. As the Democratic candidate I favor going in. . . . . .
>
> "The first duty of the new Administration clearly will be the ratification of the Treaty. The matter should be approached without thought of the bitterness of the past. The public verdict will have been rendered, and I am confident that the friends of world peace, as it will be promoted by the League, will have in numbers the constitutional requisite to favorable Senatorial action. . . . . .
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> "Our platform clearly lays no bar against any additions that will be helpful, but it speaks in a firm resolution to stand against anything that disturbs the vital principle. We hear it said that interpretations are unnecessary. That may be true, but they will at least be reassuring to many of our citizens, who feel that in signing the Treaty there should be no mental reservations that are not exprest in plain words, as a matter of good faith to our associates."

In the portion of his speech dealing with domestic issues the Democratic candidate repeatedly declared that he took a progressive attitude particularly as compared with that of the Republicans. He made no mention of prohibition, but insisted on the necessity of law enforcement with the side remark that "morals can not easily be produced by statute." Democratic papers all over the country have praised Governor Cox's address as "a fighting speech" which clearly joins the issue on the League question, and the Democratic press as a whole accept the League as the one great issue of the campaign. As the Louisville *Courier-Journal* puts it, Governor Cox "leaves no room for doubt that not Woodrow Wilson himself more earnestly desires our entrance into the League." The independent Chicago *Daily News* admits that the speech "furnishes an excellent basis for the coming national campaign of the party that has nominated Mr. Cox." The independent Tulsa *Tribune* in Oklahoma characterizes the speech at Dayton as "the clarion call to all Americans to rally to the standard of America and defend the homes and honor of America." In New York another independent friend of the League likewise finds in the speech an almost conclusive argument for support of the Democratic ticket; says *The Evening Post:*

> "As between Governor Cox and Senator Harding *The Evening Post* finds no difficulty in declaring that Cox is a friend of the League and Senator Harding is its opponent. . . . . .
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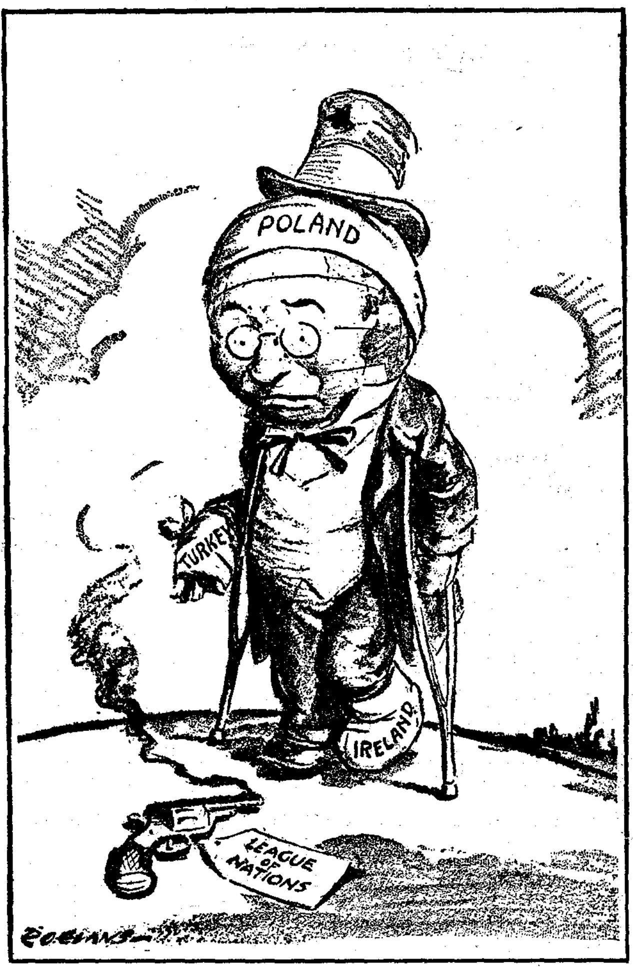
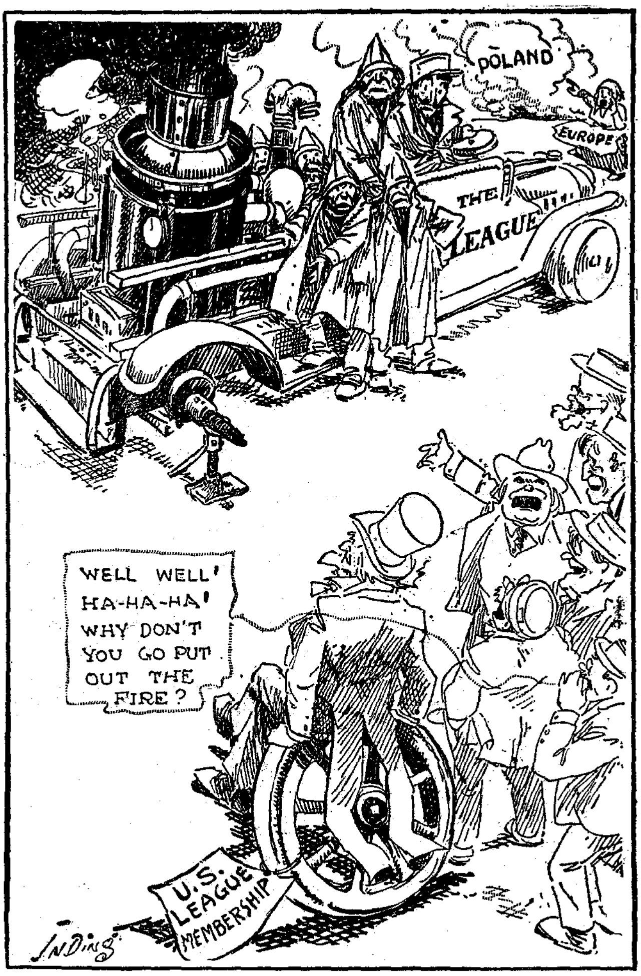
> "If Senator Harding can not soon bring himself to speak out for a League of Nations, a League safeguarded by specific



—AND IT WAS GOING TO BE SUCH A PROTECTION!

—Evans in the Baltimore *American*.



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THERE! DIDN'T WE TELL YOU IT WOULDN'T WORK?

—Darling in the Springfield *Republican*.

REFLECTIONS ON THE LEAGUE.

reservations, but recognizing nevertheless America's duty and obligations, then there is no free choice for friends of the League. They must go with Cox. They can not wait for any change of heart in Mr. Harding after he is elected President. Frankly, they do not believe that this change will be forthcoming. And even if the personal conversion of Senator Harding were assured after Election-day, they feel convinced that he would be powerless against the situation which his present attitude will have created. The forces against the League, whose strength we do not underestimate, will be immeasurably augmented and encouraged by Mr. Harding's election. His success will be interpreted as a verdict against the League."

Republican critics of the Cox speech of acceptance view it from more than one angle. "Every vote for Cox will be a vote for that hideous League to Promote War," says the Brooklyn *Standard Union* (Rep.), and the New York *Sun* (Ind. Rep.) agrees that Governor Cox's League declaration "plants him four-square on this crucial national issue." Scores of Republican papers make the same point. On the other hand, we find the Baltimore *American* (Rep.) declaring that the Governor's principles, "as exprest in his speech of acceptance, are cloudy and obscure," and the New York *Tribune* utters like complaints.

Governor Cox's emphatic declaration on the League was followed two days later by even stronger words from his running mate, Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Roosevelt said in part:

"In our world-problems we must either shut our eyes, sell our newly built merchant marine to more far-seeing foreign Powers, crush utterly by embargo and harassing legislation our foreign trade, close our ports, and build an impregnable wall of costly armaments and live, as the Orient used to live, a hermit nation, dreaming of the past; or we must open our eyes and see that modern civilization has become so complex and the lives of civilized men so interwoven with the lives of other men in other countries as to make it impossible to be in this world and not of it. We must see that it is impossible to avoid, except by monastic seclusion, those honorable and intimate foreign relations which the fearful-hearted shudderingly miscall by that devil's catchword, 'international complications.' . . . .

"The League of Nations is a practical solution of a practical situation. It is no more perfect than our original Constitution, which has been amended eighteen times and will soon, we hope, be amended the nineteenth, was perfect. It is not antinational; it is antiwar. . . . . . .

"That such an object should be contrary to American policy is unthinkable; but if there be any citizen who has honest fears that it may be perverted from its plain intent so as to conflict with our established form of government, it will be simple to declare to him and to the other nations that the Constitution of the United States is in every way supreme. There must be no equivocation, no vagueness, no doubt-dealing with the people on this issue. The League will not die. An idea does not die which meets the call of the hearts of our mothers."

Governor Coolidge's speech formally accepting the Vice-Presidential nomination contained references to the Lodge reservations, which are generally taken by the press of both parties as indicating his personal stand for ratification of the Treaty with reservations, and the New York *Globe* is led to comment:

"Senator Harding voted twice for the Lodge reservations. Governor Coolidge has exprest himself in terms which are not inconsistent with them. When the Senate meets next spring, with a Republican Senate and President, there need be nothing in the party's program and promises to prevent the reintroduction of these reservations and the ratification of the Treaty."

Governor Coolidge's reference to the League was as follows:

"The proposed League of Nations without reservations as submitted by the President to the Senate met with deserved opposition from the Republican Senators. To a League in that form, subversive of the traditions and the independence of America, the Republican party is opposed. But our party, by the record of its members in the Senate and by the solemn declaration of its platform, by performance and by promise, approves the principle of agreement among nations to preserve peace, and pledges itself to the making of such an agreement, preserving American independence and rights, as will meet every duty America owes to humanity. This language is purposely broad, not exclusive but inclusive. The Republican party is not narrow enough to limit itself to one idea, but wise and broad enough to provide for the adoption of the best plan that can be devised at the time of action. The Senate received a concrete proposition, utterly unacceptable without modifications, which the Republican Senators effected by reservations, and, so modified, twice voted for ratification, which the Democratic Administration twice defeated."

As the only living ex-President, William H. Taft occupies an important position in shaping the thought of his party. He was an early advocate of international agreements and has been perhaps the strongest advocate of the League of Nations outside of Mr. Wilson's party. Much comment has been aroused in Democratic circles by his persistent stand for the League Covenant while he is at the same time supporting Senator Harding, who has so roundly denounced it. Governor Cox has gone so far as to ask the ex-President to support in Republican primary contests candidates for the United States Senate in favor of the League of Nations. By doing so, says the Governor, "he can consistently remain a Republican in the face of his statement that the position of his Presidential candidate on this question is wrong." Pro-League Democratic and Independent papers ask Mr. Taft to use his influence to force Mr. Harding to modify his views. Some Republican papers admit freely that there are differences within the party on the League issue, but that this should not stand in the way of the united support of the Harding-Coolidge ticket. In view of all this discussion it is only fair to let Mr. Taft speak for himself. In one of his Philadelphia *Public Ledger* editorials Mr. Taft says:

> "Had I been in the Senate I would have voted for the League and Treaty as submitted; and I advocated its ratification accordingly. I did not think and do not now think that anything in the League Covenant as sent to the Senate would violate the Constitution of the United States or would involve us in wars which it would not be to the highest interest of the world and this country to suppress by universal boycott and, if need be, by military force. . . . . .
>
> "Moreover, I believe that the issue of the League transcends in its importance any domestic issues and would justify and require one who believes so to ignore party ties and secure this great boon for the world and this country.
>
> "'Why, then,' I am asked, 'if these are your convictions, do you not vote for Governor Cox, who is pledged to carry out a platform the declarations of which accord with your views?' My answer is that no such issue as the ratification of the League of Nations as submitted can possibly be settled in the coming election. Only one-third of the Senate is to be elected and but fifteen Republican Senators out of forty-nine can be changed. There remain in the Senate, whatever the result of the election, thirty-three Republicans who have twice voted against the ratification of the League without the Lodge reservations. Of the fifteen retiring Republicans, many are certain of reelection. Thirty-three votes will defeat the League."

Mr. Taft admits his "deep disappointment" over Senator Harding's declarations on the Treaty. He believes his course "unwise, politically inexpedient, and impracticable." But he prefers Harding to Cox, and believes it highly important that President Wilson should be succeeded by a Republican. In answer to a series of questions put to him by the New York *Evening World*, Mr. Taft thus voices his hope that we will finally join the League through the efforts of President Harding:

> "I believe that it will be found that when President Harding approaches the twenty-nine members who have already formed a League they will be reluctant to adopt some new form, especially if by that time the League shall have demonstrated its usefulness and practicability.
>
> "It is on this basis that I hope that President Harding will ultimately conclude it to be wiser to enter the League with the Lodge reservations than to attempt to carry out the same purpose through a new form of association."

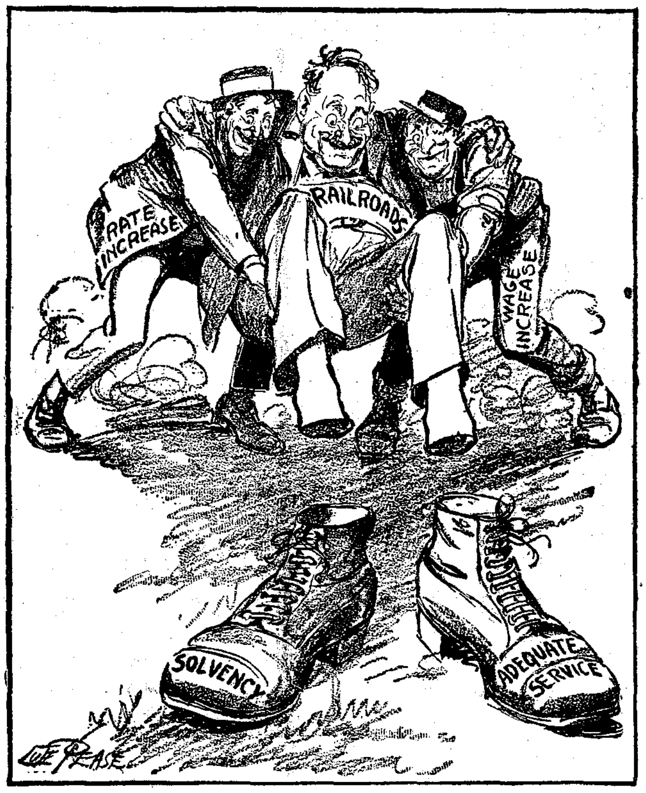
THE BIGGEST THING IN PROFIT-SHARING

THE HARVESTER "TRUST'S" new profit-sharing plan, as summarized by one editor, "provides for a sixty-forty division of profits after the payment of a seven per cent. dividend, the large end going to labor." This experiment in giving labor an interest in profits, the Peoria *Transcript* tells us, is "the most comprehensive ever undertaken by a large industrial corporation." The theory behind it, as expounded by the Chicago *Tribune*, is that "great business enterprises have usually three stages." In the first stage the important factor is "the man with an idea that essentially modifies production." In the second stage it is the man with a genius for organization. In both these stages "labor has only the market value of labor." But in the third stage "success in the long continuance of the industry depends more and more upon the interest, the good will, the fidelity, the energy, and the conscience with which all the thousands of human parts of the machine operate." At this stage, argues *The Tribune*—whose views gain special interest from the fact that it is owned by the McCormick family, which founded the Harvester Company—a great enterprise can no longer afford to stand aloof as a paymaster, but must "seek to attach itself to the self-interest of the people who compose it." "The International Harvester," adds this Chicago paper, "recognizes that it is in the third stage."

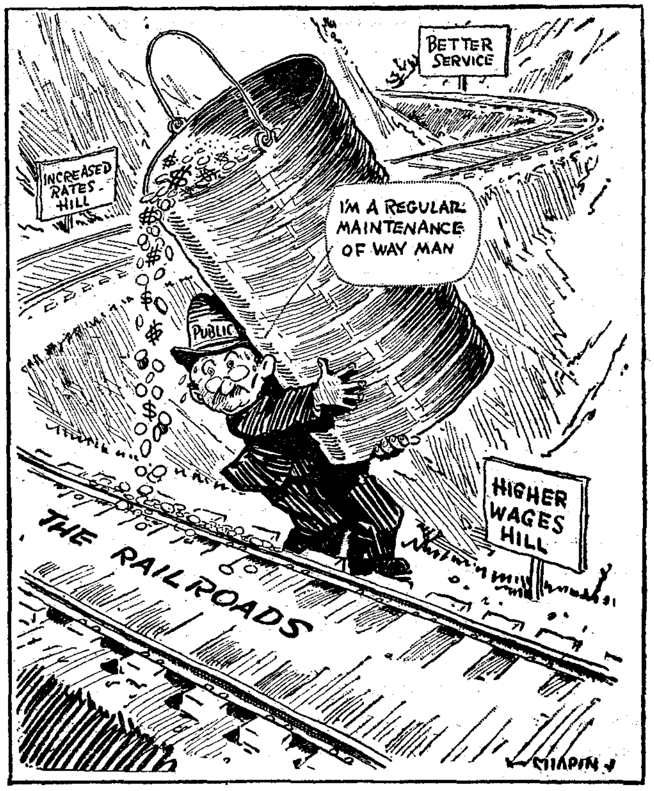
The plan, we are told in the New York *Times*, is to set aside sixty millions of stock to be divided among employees under an extra compensation and stock-ownership method which will affect the entire forty thousand International Harvester Company employees in the United States and Canada. An amount equal to sixty per cent. of the company's net profits in excess of seven per cent. of the corporation's invested capital is to be divided annually among the employees. Those holding executive positions will receive one-third of the extra compensation fund, partly in cash and partly in common stock; other workers will receive two-thirds of the extra compensation fund, partly in cash and partly in preferred stock, which pays seven per cent. The late George W. Perkins is said to have been largely responsible for the working out of the details of the scheme while he was an officer of the company. President Harold F. McCormick is quoted as saying of the new plan: "This distribution furnishes a distinct incentive to every employee to do his full share, for upon individual effort and team play will depend in a large measure the amount of the annual compensation to each employee who is entitled to participate."

"Here is a permanent solution of labor disorders," believes the Baltimore *American*. That the method is not to be confused with that of the Steel Corporation is pointed out by the New York *World*, for while the Steel Corporation "sells its capital stock to employees, with special inducements to hold on," the Harvester Company "is to distribute as a bonus sixty millions in new shares; it concedes a vested interest of employees in the whole business." These employees are widely scattered, for the Harvester Company mines its own coal and iron ore, and is completely responsible for every step until the binder or mowing-machine is completed, says the New York *Times*. Furthermore:

> "It has iron-mines in Minnesota of 200,000 tons capacity a year. Its coal-mines owned in Kentucky are able to produce 1,000,000 tons of coking coal per annum. Blast-furnaces owned in the Chicago district have capacity for 450,000 tons of pig iron yearly, and the steel-mills in the same territory can turn out 350,000 tons of steel a year. About 130,000 acres of timber-land are held in Missouri and Mississippi, with sawmills able to cut 22,000,000 feet of lumber every twelve months. Thus the record shows that varied classes of labor will share in the stock, for the plan applies to all employees in this country and Canada. The Canadian works are at Chatham and Hamilton, Ontario, able to produce 125,000 harvesters, seeding-machines, etc., and 60,000 plows, cultivators, harrows, and rollers."



TO PUT HIM ON HIS FEET.
—Pease in the Newark *Evening News*.



SANDING THE TRACK.
—Chapin in the St. Louis *Star*.

FIRST AID FOR THE RAILROADS.

DOUBTFUL BENEFITS OF HIGHER PASSENGER-FARES

THE QUESTION whether higher passenger-fares will not be "most decidedly a national misfortune," raised by such a paper as the New York *Journal of Commerce* before the Interstate Commerce Commission granted a twenty per cent. advance, recurs now in various forms. The New Orleans *Times-Picayune* recalls that at least one of the railway presidents called it a mistaken policy. This Southern daily points out that, while cutting down the volume of passenger travel "would not be an unmixed evil and might even prove a 'blessing in disguise' so far as the public is concerned, it might operate to reduce the added rail revenue from that source considerably below the estimates of the Commerce Commission and the carriers, and so prompt requests for further increases along other lines to make good the shortage of revenue."

No just complaint can be made against the fifty per cent. increase in Pullman and observation-car rates, avers the Portland *Oregonian*. "The former are often, the latter always, luxuries with which those who travel from necessity can dispense and for which those who travel for pleasure or desire extra comfort should pay liberally." Yet the case is not so simple as that, according to the Cleveland *News*, which sees the latest increase above the war-time increase making railroad travel, instead of a commonplace convenience, "an unattainable luxury to many Americans." Furthermore, "no one can escape paying his share of the bill by staying at home. Traveling salesmen and other business men must still use passenger-trains and Pullman cars. Their expenses will be added to the cost of the goods they handle, as is customary." The Seattle *Times* voices wide-spread editorial comment in saying, "we are to pay high for good railway service; let's have it."

The "commuter's lost status" under the twenty per cent. increase is pictured by the New York *World* in these paragraphs:

> "Time was when commuters were the object of benevolent solicitude on the part of railroad managers. Now that the outlying towns have become cities and the metropolitan area grows congested there is a different story to tell. The commuter has lost his status as a favored passenger. He is a consumer of transportation, to be taxed like any other of the railroads' revenue-producers for all the traffic will bear, and his old avenue of escape to the city is closed by the predatory landlord."

The New York *Sun* is one of the most persistent among many advocates of the railroad policy of "hitting the public's pocket so the public knows it." Since the public must pay the whole cost of railroading, the argument is that digging into jeans for cash to pay fares is direct education. But the railroad policy of "making the average man smart personally at the recent wage award to the rank and file of labor" is called "suicidal" by Edward Hungerford, a writer of repute on railroad economics, in the New York *Evening Post*, who says:

> "There is no reason whatsoever why the Pullman Company, having made a fair profit for itself upon each passenger within its cars, should not divide that fair profit with the railroad over which they operate; absolutely no reason whatsoever why the railroad, regarding the Pullman Company almost as a foreign or extraneous organization, should attempt to place a new surcharge of its own upon the unlucky wight who finds in a country of great distances such as this a sleeping-car a necessity rather than a luxury."

Mr. Hungerford does not believe in government ownership or operation of the railroads, but he declares—

> "There is a distinct point where a railroad ceases to be a business—such as a factory or a store or a hotel or a theater. It is the point where it becomes something higher: a public utility, a social necessity, if you please. There a factor other than that of mere profit and loss—of dollars and cents—must enter into the reckoning. It is the factor of social necessity; and that is the factor that has been disturbed, and seriously disturbed, by the new proposal to upset our passenger-rate schedules across the land."

It is to be noted that the Public Utilities Commission of Illinois refuses to raise intrastate passenger-rates to the level of the interstate increase authorized by the Interstate Commission and counted upon by the Railway Executives' organization. Various State commissions may elsewhere complicate the rate situation generally assumed to be settled by the Federal commission.

PROHIBITION RAIDS IN "BAD STATES"

IT'S "A TOUGH JOB" that officials have in enforcing the national prohibition act, remarks the Washington *Post;* "their authority inspires about as much respect from the proletariat as a substitute school-teacher commands from a class of mischievous pupils." The work "is likely to degenerate into a wallow of corruption and charges of corruption" among Federal agents and detectives, in the opinion of the Brooklyn *Eagle.* Correspondents, interviewing Federal prohibition officials, name Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and Illinois as the "bad States." They describe Philadelphia as the wettest spot in "the wettest State of the Union"; Newark as the Eastern center of whisky distribution, in a New Jersey "as wet as the Atlantic Ocean"; Chicago as the home of "the biggest bootlegging conspiracy"; New York as "wet by comparison"; Boston as the one near one hundred per cent. dry spot on the Eastern water-front. Raids in St. Louis, Baltimore, Buffalo, Pittsburg, and other cities call forth editorial emphasis on difficulties of enforcement. "Flying squadrons" of Federal officials raiding "booze joints" in the Philadelphia-Newark-New York zone uncork a considerable amount of much-diluted editorial enthusiasm.

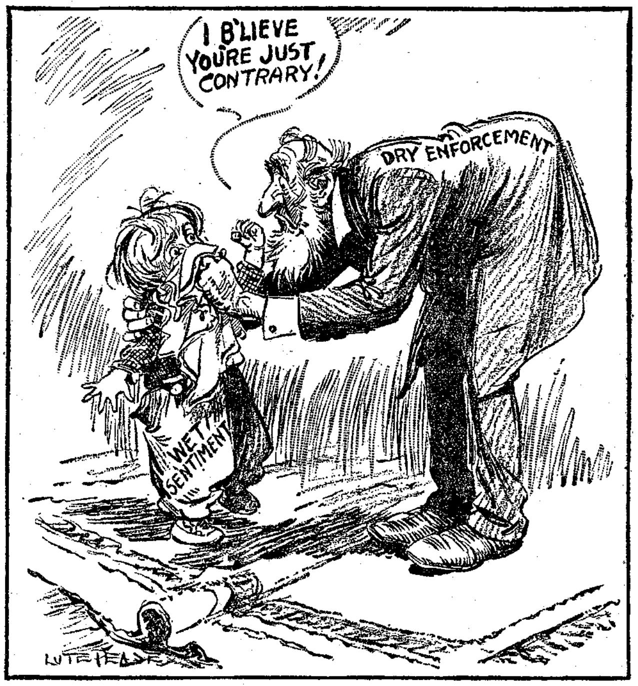
The New Jersey exhibit reflects similar things in other urban centers. The Newark *Star-Eagle* says "a raiding-party with a publicity agent is too much. Who is responsible?" It is true that "there was no regularly assigned reception committee to meet the raiders. Neither was there a brass band nor a reception and luncheon for them, but all other advance publicity was provided. . . . An investigation is essential unless the prohibition-enforcement officials wish the public to believe that these actions are only half-hearted attempts, merely to make a show of zeal. The law of our land, good or bad, is a sacred thing, and anything that may tend to discredit it as it was discredited yesterday is wicked business." The Newark *Ledger*, speaking of "farcical law enforcement," wants to know "what becomes of all the liquor that is seized in the name of the law," and declares "it is common gossip that much of the booze seized by peace officers and Federal agents is consumed by the officers and agents, given to friends, and put in lockers at clubs." *The Ledger* also features in large type an attack on "those itinerant booze-raiders" by L. T. Russell, who says that the Government must buy up the supply of prohibited liquor already in stock and establish a dispensary system rather than attempt the impossible task of trying to stop the illicit traffic:

> "Those responsible for the prohibition law and its enforcement ought to possess enough common sense to realize that all of the liquor stocks now in existence are going to be drunk in spite of all laws and all the enforcement efforts that the Government can make, even if these efforts were sincere.
>
> "If the Government can prohibit importation of liquor and the manufacture of new liquors it will have made real progress and will in time achieve all that can be expected."

But the Washington correspondent of the Newark *Evening News* quotes this warning from an experienced enforcement official:

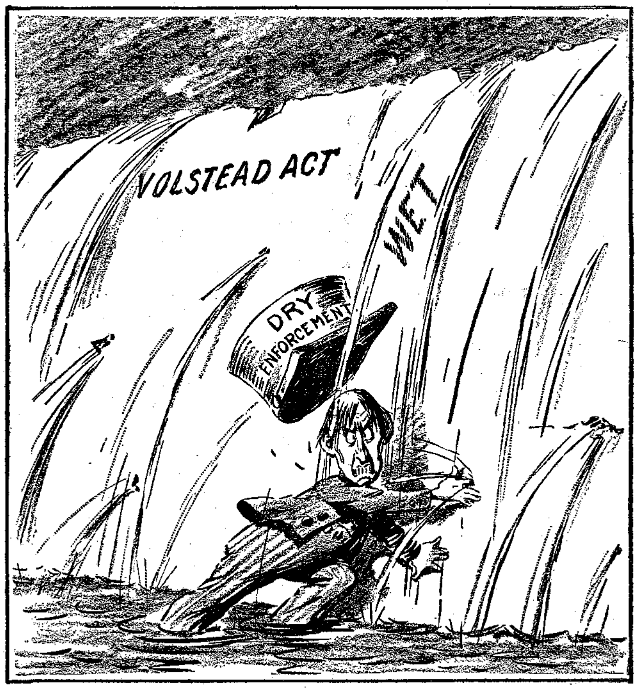
> "If the folks over in New Jersey want to make prohibition, or the Volstead Act, a fixture, as it now is, they are making a good job of it. They are standing for bootleggers and other crooks getting away with stuff that helps the 'drys' to prove beyond doubt that the liquor traffic is thoroughly lawless and that prohibition is necessary. The game that they are letting them play over in Jersey is the game that brought us prohibition, and the good people over there, if they want their light wines and beers, ought to put the Indian sign onto the gangs that are now raising the devil there. It's about time they showed they had some sense, even if they don't like the law."

Both those who favor modification of the Volstead Act and those who uphold it stress the bad effects of unrespected law. "There never was a time when the need of reverence for law was greater than now in this reconstruction period," says *The American Issue*, organ of the Anti-Saloon League; "those people and those newspapers that are giving aid and comfort to the element that are resisting the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment are striking at the foundations of our Government." Some beneficial things have apparently been accomplished, according to the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, but "it is not a desirable condition when a considerable percentage of the people are avowedly set against a law and the major public sentiment of large communities is such that men may defy or evade it without fear of disgrace or contumely. One law in such disrepute breeds weakness and loss of respect for the entire code." Says the Rochester *Post-Express*: "The interesting feature of the matter is that the vast majority of people look on approvingly or do



JUST WON'T DRY UP.

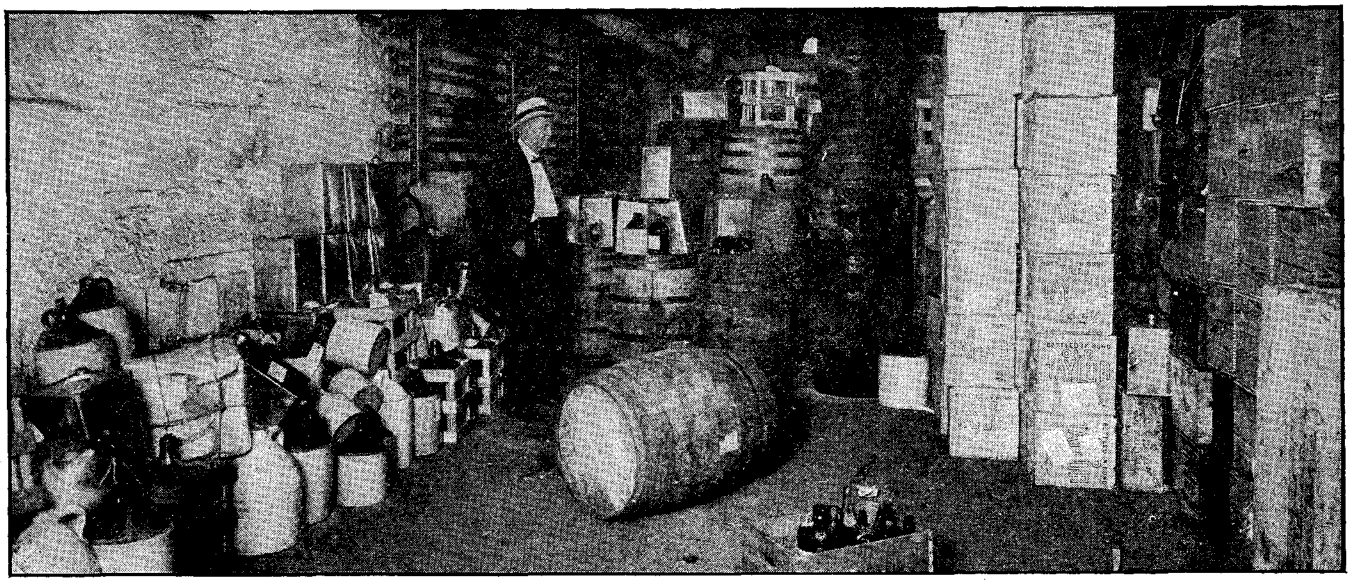
—Pease in the Newark *News.*



THE BOY AT THE DIKE.

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

TWO VIEWS OF DRY-LAW ENFORCEMENT EFFORTS.



By courtesy of the Newark "Evening News."

AFTER A RAID IN NEWARK, N. J.—ONE ENFORCEMENT AGENT AND HIS BOOTY.

not care in the least how much the law is disobeyed. It is not like other laws which all good citizens respect, for it has no public sentiment behind it":

> "While the traffic was taxed and made a source of revenue to governments, Federal and State, citizens felt a natural personal interest in seeing the law upheld. But now that the Government is not engaged in collecting revenue but merely in regulating the dietary of the people as a whole according to the notions of a minority, it is such an obvious interference with personal rights that no one except salaried agents and fanatics are in the least concerned to see the law enforced. . . . A rationalized Volstead Law would be enforceable and the country will get it as soon as constituencies cease to elect cowardly, shifty lawmakers who will put anything on a passive majority in order to buy off the opposition of a fanatical few."

The Indianapolis *News* reports encouraging results of local police cooperation with Federal prohibition agents, lack of which has been the chief difficulty of enforcement elsewhere. But the New York *World* hails a ruling of the Attorney-General of Maryland to the effect that Baltimore police possess no power to make legal arrests or execute Federal processes under the Volstead Law:

> "The soundness of this opinion is probably beyond question. It is true that the Eighteenth, or Prohibition, Amendment gives to the States 'concurrent' powers of enforcement with the Federal Government, but the United States Supreme Court has refused to give to the word 'concurrent,' in this particular connection, its commonly accepted meaning and has invalidated such State laws as have been passed in the declared purpose of acting under that 'concurrent' power.
>
> "Thus the powers conferred by the Eighteenth Amendment have been made exclusively Federal, at least for the time being. The Volstead Act is exclusively a Federal law. The business of stamping out liquor production, traffic, and consumption has become exclusively Federal as against any or all of the States, and neither they nor their municipalities can have anything more to do with the enforcement of this law than with the enforcement of any other exclusively Federal law—until they are pleased to enact statutes of enforcement which satisfy the Supreme Court's idea of the meaning of 'concurrent.'"

A serio-comic aspect of comment frequently emerges. The Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union* vigorously protests against the search of the home of Mayor Smith, of Miami, upon information from a bootlegger. Motorists from Canada should not be held up and searched for smuggled liquor by armed men at night but by proper officers at the points where they cross the border, according to the Buffalo *Express*. "The production of hops is as heavy as in 1917, a year before war-time prohibition became effective, altho breweries which used to take the bulk of the crop make no more beer," a contingency overlooked by the law, the Columbia (S. C.) *Record* observes. Among "hints to home-brewers," the Utica *Press* notes that Federal officials inform us that if sugar is added to aid the fermentation of fruit juices the process becomes unlawful. A New Jersey Anti-Saloon Leaguer figures that the fifteen million gallons of spirits withdrawn from bond during six months of the new law amounts to "fractionally one smell per capita per day." The Baltimore *News* estimates that about seventy-five thousand persons were engaged in enforcement, with a record of about fifty thousand arrests, an average capture of two-thirds of a man each.

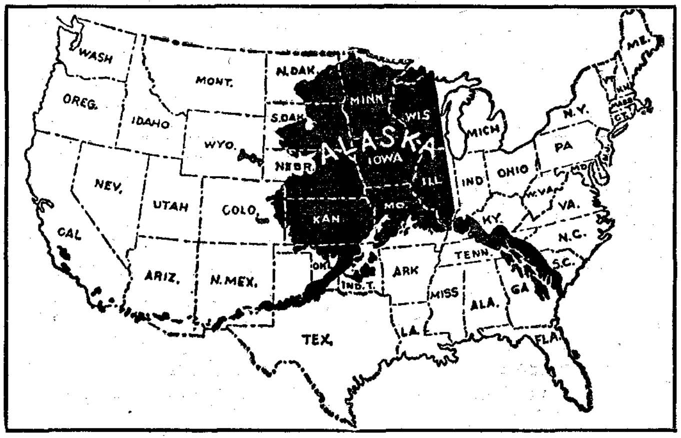
Federal Prohibition Commissioner Kramer is quoted as saying, at the end of six months, that "prohibition has achieved as much of a success as could have been hoped for." He thinks that possibly seven hundred places in New York may be violating the law where there were eleven thousand saloons before prohibition. A more rigid system of issuing permits for purchase and sale of liquor from bonded warehouses for non-beverage purposes has been devised.

An estimate that there are thirty thousand illicit whisky stills in Virginia alone leads the Richmond *News-Leader* to recall the change of public opinion in seventy-five years regarding the abolition of slavery which the "time spirit" wrought. "What thirty-eight revenue agents can not begin to accomplish the effective opinion of two million citizens can carry to a swift and certain conclusion." Wide-spread violation is—

> "Proof only that the law is not in line with public opinion everywhere. It does not prove that the law is not enforceable. It does not even prove that the law is not generally desired. All that such violation shows is that the transition from State to national prohibition is not yet accomplished. It may mean that some change of method in enforcement of prohibition by law is necessary. It may mean that public opinion has been modified as to the best way of making prohibition effective. But *The News-Leader* is assured of one thing. The fact that there are thirty thousand violators of the revenue law in Virginia does not portend the return to the open bar—or to pre-prohibition conditions. Come what may, nothing can efface from the mind and memory of the United States the fact that this country as a country went dry and means never to return to the conditions of wastefulness and idleness that were national before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect. Public opinion must and will strengthen; the extreme rigors of the Volstead Act may be abated, but the United States is going to stay free of the liquor interests—be those interests legal or illicit."

ALASKA'S PLEA FOR HOME RULE

ALASKA needs less "governmental regulation" from Washington and Uncle Sam needs more coal, wood-pulp, fuel oil, and other essential material supplies from Alaska. These seem to be the outstanding facts emphasized by the recent visit of Secretary of the Interior Payne and Secretary of the Navy Daniels to our northern Territory. The secretaries, reports J. J. Underwood in the Seattle *Times*, found that by establishing a coaling base midway between the Orient and the United States on the Aleutian Peninsula, the Shipping Board vessels plying between Seattle and the Orient could save a thousand tons of cargo-carrying capacity on each voyage, or enough to enable each ship to pay for itself through increased earning capacity within a period of ten years. This would also make it unnecessary to ship coal from Virginia and Pennsylvania to the Pacific fleet. Furthermore, says this paper, both secretaries are very much concerned over the threatened shortage of fuel oil, for the Shipping Board operates many oil-burners, and in recent years it has been the custom to build oil-burning naval vessels because of their increased steaming radius, speed, and fighting capacity, and these are not easily changed to coal-burners. Alaska's oil resources, we are told, are just beginning to be exploited.



ONE REASON FOR GIVING A THOUGHT TO ALASKA.

Its size compared with that of continental United States. It is nearly twice the size of the original thirteen States.

That Alaska needs more home rule for the prompt and efficient development of her vast natural resources is the contention of many of our papers in widely separated parts of the Union. "Washington should give the Alaskan Territorial Government wider discretion, for Washington can not know Alaska's needs," argues the Syracuse *Post-Standard;* and Secretary Payne is quoted in the New York *Times* as saying: "What Alaska needs is more men and women to settle the country and less governmental regulations." More specifically the Columbus (Ohio) *Dispatch* tells us that—

> "Alaska is getting sick and tired of being interfered with in her development by the people of this country, who know nothing about conditions up there. There are many real men in Alaska—men who have gone there to make their homes, men who have developed themselves along with the development that has taken place in the country, men who are capable of saying what ought to be done and what ought not to be done.
>
> "The Alaskans ask only that the Government create a Board of Development, the members of which shall be Alaskans, and leave to this Board the working out of the destiny of the Territory. It is a simple request and one that ought to be granted as soon as Congress again is in session."

"Mails to and from Alaska are now handled as freight," declares the Seattle *Times*, a consistent champion of Alaska. In other ways, we are told, the people of the Territory, six thousand miles from Washington, are poorly represented. True, points out *The Times*, they are represented in Congress by a Delegate, but he does not have a vote. The chief hindrance to good government in Alaska and the development of the Territory, declares this paper, is "the burden of Federal bureaucracy." Continues *The Times:*

> "Centralization of Alaskan government in Alaska offers the only solution of political and economic problems confronting the Northland. The greatest measure of local self-government should be accorded the Territory. The dead hand of Washington bureaucracy should be removed from its affairs.
>
> "A change in the Government's policy toward the Territory is due in the near future. Having completed a railroad there, the Federal authority must see to it that the line pays—if not at once, then as speedily as possible. There is but one way in which that end may be achieved. Alaska must be made attractive to settlers and investors. The first step must be the bringing of Federal control, to whatever extent exercised, closer to the country.
>
> "A bureaucracy never developed a country! The American West was rescued from the wilderness by individual initiative. Ambition to succeed in life, to get ahead, to become financially independent—these things, coupled with the spirit of adventure, caused men to forsake the comfort and safety of civilization and press on into the new lands west of the Alleghenies.
>
> "The spirit of high emprise that animated the pioneers still obtains. It would be directed toward Alaska were it given a little encouragement. It never will come from a group of incoordinated and barely functioning bureaus in Washington, D. C.!"

"Alaska needs a helping hand now," declares the Knoxville *Sentinel*, but it would seem, in running through a catalog of Alaska's resources, that the Territory may have to rescue Uncle Sam from the plight in which he finds himself, particularly with regard to coal for the Pacific fleet, paper for the nation, oil for naval and merchant ships, and water-power for manufacturing paper. As we read in the Boston *Herald:*

> "No area within the jurisdiction of the United States has been so grotesquely misunderstood as Alaska. The resources of Alaska have been known for many years, of course; but they have been mainly recapitulated in the arid pages of government publications, which are read by very few.
>
> "It is expected that the needs of the Pacific fleet in the matter of coal will presently be supplied from this source. The fisheries of Alaska, moreover, have hardly been touched, altho they are known to be of great value. All in all, it is a country of wonderful possibilities; the wonder is that we have been so long in realizing any of them."

As the Boston *Herald* says, most of the information we have of Alaska comes from "the arid pages of government publications." For instance, we are told that the Federal income tax of Alaska usually amounts to more than fifteen millions; the Territory proudly claims the only volcano and the highest mountain (Mount McKinley) in North America; from reports that there are not enough passenger steamers to carry the people who want to visit the country this summer we gather that it is becoming a summer playground; the same ground that is covered with snow in winter has grown wheat that took first prize at Minneapolis; Alaska contains the only placer tin-mines on the continent; the marble from the Territory for which Uncle Sam paid less than two cents an acre rivals that of Vermont, and is used to adorn Western office-buildings and hotel lobbies; and the value of Alaska's products since the country was acquired by the United States is almost a billion dollars. The newest industry, and also one of the most profitable, is that of reindeer raising, which has made the majority of the Eskimos economically independent; the gain in this industry, we are told, has been more than twelve hundred per cent. Dr. Nelson, chief of the Biological Survey, is now in Alaska studying reindeer propagation. The Navy, for the first time in history, is now mining its own coal in Alaska; and, finally, a transpacific cable and land line between the United States and the Orient, via the Aleutian Peninsula, is to be considered during the next session of Congress.

"Capital and enterprise are needed to usher in the day of supreme accomplishment in Alaska," declares Governor Cox's paper, the Dayton *News*, but the Rochester *Times-Union* says:

"Young men can't do it alone; the pioneer wives and mothers in this country did as much, if not more, to build it up than the men. Virile young men—and women—might do well to consider Alaska."

"Folks are apt to forget that Alaska is about one-fifth as big as the United States," writes Burt M. McConnell in the New York (Sunday) *Times*. This writer reminds us that in Europe "twenty millions of people live and prosper where climatic conditions are less favorable than those of Alaska," and he suggests that "Swedes and Norwegians, who are not afraid of a little cold weather," be urged to colonize the Territory. Furthermore—

> "No country in the world has been so grossly libeled and generally misunderstood as Alaska. The average American associates Alaska with reindeer, caribou, polar bears, and Eskimos.
>
> "Polar bears are plentiful in Alaska, but so are children and schools. It is rarely that a child is compelled to miss school because of inclement weather. Can the same be said of North Dakota?
>
> "When present means of communication and transportation are considered, Alaska is no farther from New York than St. Louis was a hundred years ago. She has fourteen incorporated towns, in each of which you will find the same sort of folks and social life that you enjoy in towns of the same size throughout this country. There are a hundred schools in these incorporated towns and districts, and about sixty-five in other less densely populated sections.
>
> "You will find the telegraph, wireless, or cable everywhere, and there is only one important port of the dozen or more that is cut off by ice in winter.
>
> "Alaska is an asset; a valuable one, not a liability. It is an empire. That part lying below the Yukon, with justice to the people of Alaska and profit to the United States, could well become the State of Alaska, while the northern portion could become the Territory of North Alaska, with the seat of government at Nome.
>
> "At the present time the Government is building a Federal railroad into the interior. Unless and until Alaska is governed by Alaskans, however, settlers will not rush into the Territory. Men are never developed except by responsibility and by showing that you have confidence in them. Self-government and swimming are two things that can not be taught by correspondence; the only way to make a people worthy of self-government is to give them self-government. Throw them in where the water is deep!"

TOPICS IN BRIEF

Strange that the "wets" have not claimed Harding on the score of his being a Baptist.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

Coolidge says he favors the League principle—provided, of course, this country is not a league principal.—*Greenville* (*S. C.*) *Piedmont.*

Butler says the South needs the Republican party. He is right. The South could never get the cotton picked without it.—*Associated Editors* (*Chicago*).

Ponzi is said to have political ambitions. What an ideal chairman of the finance committee of his party he would make!—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

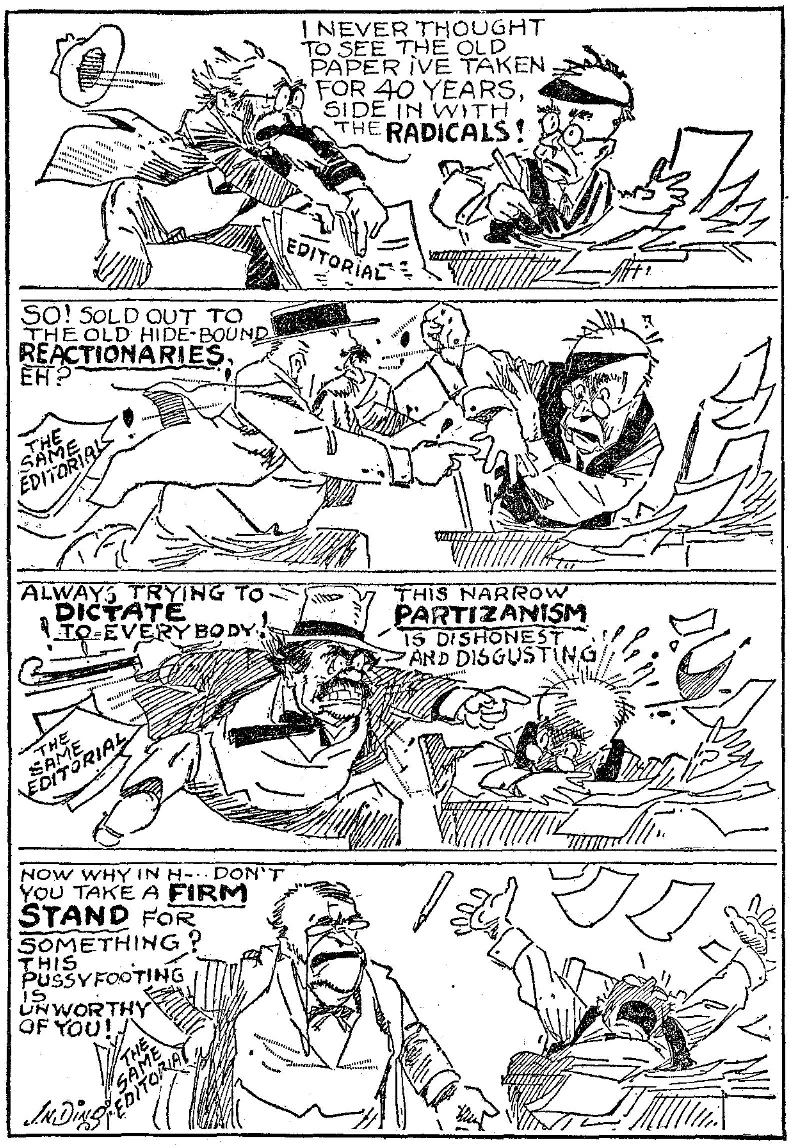
The Ohio movement to nominate Speaker and Moran in place of Cox and Harding is reported to be gaining headway. For further details keep your eye on the daily standing of the clubs.—*New York Tribune.*

Only one item was overlooked by the railroads in securing additional revenue-producing rates. They forgot to ask for a surcharge on the tips of Pullman porters and dining-car waiters.—*Labor* (*Washington*).

Another evidence of Boston's progressiveness is the way she has advanced in only a few years from Tom Lawson to this Mr. Ponzi, who can double your money with absolute safety in ninety days.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

If the man who sees more drunken men to-day than ever before should encounter the disgusted citizen who is going to move out of the country because he can't get a drink, what would be the point of contact?—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

The disarmament commission of the League of Nations has been constituted by the council at San Sebastian and is reported to be ready to make "a survey of the armaments of the world as a preliminary to cutting down all armaments to the lowest possible figure." It is to be hoped the commission will see its way clear to start the cutting-down job with Soviet Russia.—*Kansas City Star.*


I NEVER THOUGHT TO SEE THE OLD PAPER I'VE TAKEN FOR 40 YEARS, SIDE IN WITH THE RADICALS!
EDITORIAL
SO! SOLD OUT TO THE OLD HIDE-BOUND REACTIONARIES, EH?
THE SAME EDITORIAL
ALWAYS TRYING TO DICTATE TO EVERYBODY!
THIS NARROW PARTIZANISM IS DISHONEST AND DISGUSTING
THE SAME EDITORIAL
NOW WHY IN H--- DON'T YOU TAKE A FIRM STAND FOR SOMETHING? THIS PUSSYFOOTING IS UNWORTHY OF YOU!
THE SAME EDITORIAL
J.N. Ding

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PICTURE OF AN EDITOR TRYING TO EXPRESS AN HONEST AND UNBIASED OPINION.

—Darling in the New York *Tribune.*

Political bosses always select a candidate who can be trusted to love, honor, and obey.—*Associated Editors* (*Chicago*).

The danger is that we may monkey along talking about a separate peace until we get into a separate war.—*Columbus Ohio State Journal.*

New railroad rates will relieve the country of the freight problem and the public of a little more cash.—*The Shoe Retailer* (*Boston*).

Los Angeles now blames the earth trembles on the fact that the city has grown so heavy that it staggers.—*Charleston* (*W. Va.*) *Gazette.*

France has provided its President with an official airplane. We hope he has better luck with it than with his official railway-car.—*Pittsburg Gazette Times.*

The Bolsheviki may be averse to some kinds of work, but once set them to it and you just can't get them to stop driving Poles.—*Philadelphia North American.*

No campaign would be complete without publishing the astonishing fact that every candidate's mother was fond of him when he was a boy.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

It is said that the level of the Great Lakes is being lowered, proving conclusively that the people are drinking more water since prohibition came in.—*Chicago Daily News.*

There is a wild rumor afloat to the effect that potatoes have undergone a marked decrease in price without the assistance of Attorney-General Palmer. Probably a canard.—*Kansas City Journal.*

The Department of Justice campaigners against high prices have discovered that Americans spend nine billion dollars annually on luxuries. Well, nobody can afford the necessities these days.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Mr. Wallace, who publishes *Wallace's Farmer*, says the agriculturists in the corn belt are much pleased with Harding. It is understood that the nominee has promised them good weather during the four years of his administration and comparative immunity from insect pests.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

SOLDIERS OF A STRANGELY ACCOUTERED ARMY.

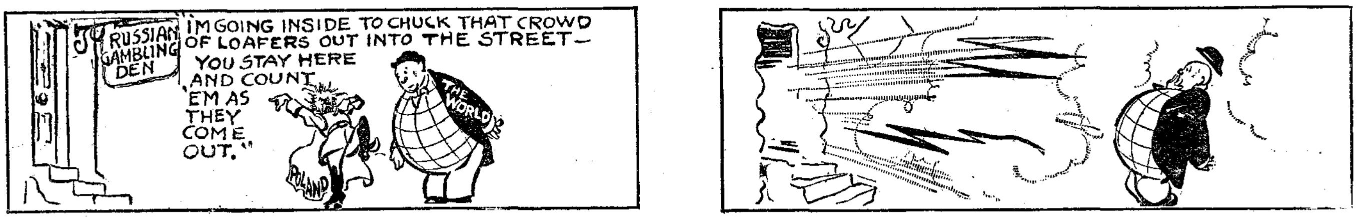
Polish infantry clad in British uniforms, French helmets, and American blankets marching through Kief to take their places in the line that finally broke before the Bolshevik onslaughts.

THE ALLIED POLICY TOWARD POLAND

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S order to its commercial attaché in London to have no dealings with the Soviet emissaries in the British capital and its recognition of General Wrangel's South-Russian Government are considered in some quarters new evidences of a disagreement between England and France in the Allied policy toward Poland. Premier Lloyd George's speech in the House of Commons in which he sought to define the Allied policy does not change matters, we are told, and it is evident that to some Paris editors it made slight appeal. The *Petit Parisien* declares the British Premier "evidently sought to convince the Laborites of the legitimate aims of the Allies," and the Paris *Journal* expresses the fear that the speech will encourage the authorities of Soviet Russia to press unreasonable demands upon Poland. The Paris *Figaro* regrets that Mr. Lloyd George refrained from discussing the Russian problem in connection with the German question, which, it says, is "mingling with it more and more each day." The Soviet terms to Poland which Mr. Lloyd George read in the House of Commons are regarded by the French Foreign Office, we learn from Paris dispatches, as only preliminary, and it is convinced the Soviet Government later will exact much harsher peace terms. On this point the Paris *Eclair* says:

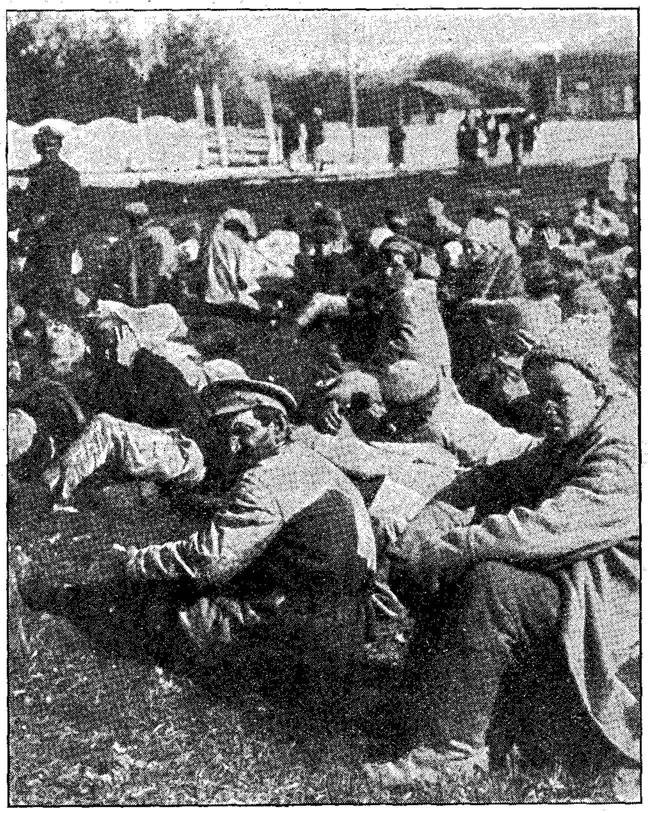
> "Some excellent people imagine that as soon as peace is signed between Poland and the Bolsheviki everything will be all right. They grossly deceive themselves. There can be no peace without the reestablishment of equilibrium, and equilibrium will not so readily be reestablished in Central Europe. The Entente is impotent, and it allows the belief to grow stronger day by day among all the nations of this region that they must wait for the complete rehabilitation of Germany to enjoy a minimum of moral and material tranquillity."

The Paris *Action Française* believes that even the dullest people must realize that "between the Russian hammer and the German anvil the situation of Poland will always be precarious." A German confirmation of this statement appears in the Berlin *Deutsche Zeitung*, which placidly observes that "we are convinced that peace can be established on our eastern boundary only by the division between Germany and Russia of that stillborn state in full process of decomposition which is called Poland." But the independence of Poland is the great issue of Mr. Lloyd George's speech not only for Poland's sake but for the peace of Europe. "We are responsible for the resurrection of Poland at the price of much blood and treasure spent by the Allies," he said. The independence of Poland and "its existence as an independent nation" are an essential part of the structure of European peace, he explained further, and its extinction could not be regarded with indifference by any of the nations interested in preserving the peace of Europe. The repartition of Poland "would not merely be a crime, it would


RUSSIAN GAMBLING DEN
"I'M GOING INSIDE TO CHUCK THAT CROWD OF LOAFERS OUT INTO THE STREET—YOU STAY HERE AND COUNT 'EM AS THEY COME OUT."
POLAND
THE WORLD

A MOVING PICTURE IN FOUR REELS

be a menace, and we have considered both these contingencies as the basis of our policy." Adverting to the conference at Minsk between representatives of the Polish Government and Soviet Russia, Mr. Lloyd George said that if it failed because of the refusal of the Poles to accept conditions "which, in the circumstances and having regard to the military position, the Soviets are entitled to exact from them," the Allies in that contingency "could not support Poland." But, supposing the Bolsheviki insisted on terms "absolutely inconsistent with the independence and existence of Poland," then, "undoubtedly, a very serious situation arises"; and Mr. Lloyd George added:



RUSSIAN BOLSHEVIK PRISONERS TAKEN BY THE POLES.

"We have entered into a covenant with the nations who signed the Peace Treaty to have recourse to other methods than the brutal methods of war for the purpose of settling international disputes, and the whole governing and root idea of that covenant, as I understand it, does not contemplate, necessarily, military action in support of an imperiled nation; it contemplates economic action and pressure. It contemplates support of the struggling people; and when it is said that if you give any support at all to Poland it involves a great war, with conscription and all the mechanism of war with which we have been so painfully acquainted during the last few years, that is inconsistent with the whole theory of the covenant into which we have entered. It contemplates other methods of bringing pressure to bear upon recalcitrant nations which are guilty of acts of aggression against their neighbors and endanger their independence."

The Allies are not merely morally bound to interest themselves in the life of a nation which is an ally, Mr. Lloyd George went on to say, but there is in addition to that the danger involved to the peace of Europe, and we read:

"If the Soviet Republic insists upon overrunning Poland when she can exact all the guaranties which she is entitled to and which another country with the same conditions would exact, if she prefers to overrun Poland practically to annex it—whether she nominally annexes it—from that moment, whatever the Soviet Republic was a week ago or a month ago, from that *moment it becomes an aggressive, imperialistic state which is a* menace to the freedom and independence of the whole of Europe."

As an indication of what the Allies have in mind toward Poland, Mr. Lloyd George stated that "no action will be taken except to support the struggle for Polish existence and independence." He paid tribute to the Poles as "a brave people" who had had no control of their own destinies for more than a century and a half, and recalled that—

"They were suddenly called upon without preliminary preparation or training to undertake the functions of nationhood in the most perilous position you could place them—enemies behind them, enemies in front of them, difficulties to the south and difficulties to the north, great hatreds toward them, some of them traditional—some racial and some religious—furious, savage hatreds surging around them—a nation with no frontier which is a defensive one, no great mountains to defend them. There is no nation in the world placed in such a position of jeopardy by Providence as Poland. She struggled for centuries, she fell, she was torn to pieces.

"Now there has been a resurrection, and she was starting a new life. But it was a new life without training, without discipline, with tradition lost, with none of her leaders trained either in government or in war. Of course she blundered. It was a blunder of responsibility."

When questioned by a member of the House as to America's status in the matter, Mr. Lloyd George answered as follows:

"We certainly should appeal to America. America up to the present time has not ratified the Treaty, and there is the confusion which exists when the Treaty was the subject of a conflict between the two great parties and can not be settled, and it is not for me to say what view the American Executive will take. All I can say is this: I am only judging from the attitude of America at the Peace Conference. America was a strong protagonist of Polish independence. No man took such an active, determined, and I may say zealous part in setting up Polish independence as President Wilson, and I am quite certain that, whatever differences of opinion there may be in America with regard to the League of Nations, *there will be no differences* of opinion in the general attitude toward Polish independence."

Almost simultaneously with the speech of Premier Lloyd George was made known an outline of the terms Soviet Russia proposes for an armistice with Poland. London dispatches report that the first of these terms requires that the strength of the Polish Army shall be reduced to one annual contingent of fifty thousand men, together with the army command and an "army of administration" (apparently a permanent force), to aggregate ten thousand men. We read further:

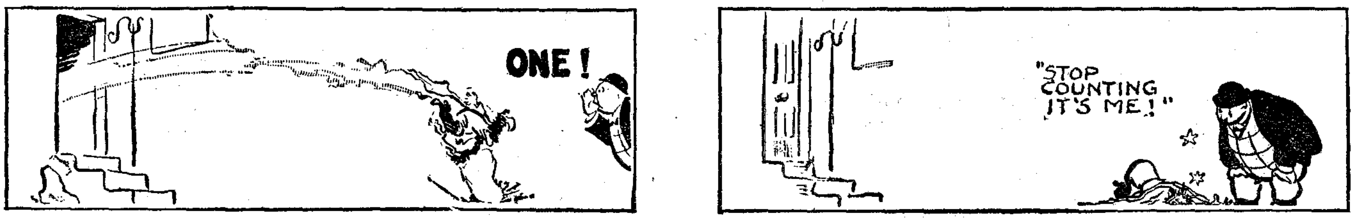
"The second of the terms is that demobilization of the Polish Army shall occur within one month.

"The third condition is that all arms, excluding those needed for the army forces specified, shall be handed to Soviet Russia and the Ukraine.

"Fourthly. All war-industries shall be demobilized.

"Fifthly. No troops or war-material shall be allowed to come from abroad.

"Sixthly. The line of Wolkovisk, Bialystok, and Prawevo


ONE!
"STOP COUNTING IT'S ME!"

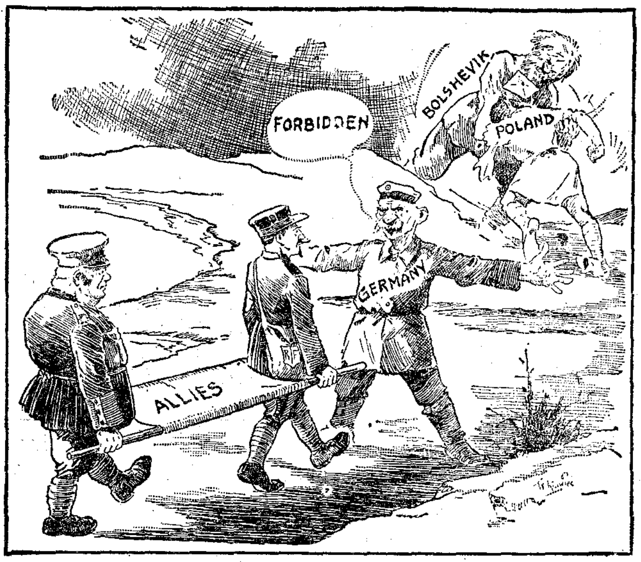
OF POLAND'S RUSSIAN EXPERIENCE.

—*The Star* (London).

> shall be placed fully at the disposal of Russia for commercial transit to and from the Baltic.
>
> "Seventhly. The families of all Polish citizens killed, wounded, or incapacitated in the war shall be given land free."

On the other hand, the terms for Russia are stated in the cable dispatches as follows:

> "First. Simultaneously with the Polish demobilization, the Russian and Ukrainian troops shall withdraw from the Polish front.



GERMANY A CONVERT TO NEUTRAL RIGHTS.

—*Dziennik Chicagoski* (Chicago).

> "Secondly. Upon the termination of these operations the number of Russian troops on the Russian frontier line shall be considerably reduced and fixt at a figure to be agreed upon.
>
> "Thirdly. The armistice line shall be the *status quo*, but not farther east than the line indicated in the July 20 note of Earl Curzon, the British Foreign Secretary. The Polish Army shall withdraw to a distance of fifty versts from that line, the zone between the two lines being neutral.
>
> "Fourthly. The final frontier of the independent state of Poland shall be in the main identical with the line indicated in Lord Curzon's note, but additional territory shall be given Poland on the east in the regions of Bialystok and Cholm."

The London *Daily Chronicle's* political correspondent writes that the view of the Cabinet ministers on the Russian armistice terms is that on the whole they prove a satisfactory basis for negotiation, altho there are conditions which obviously require elucidation not only in the interest of the Poles but in the interest of a stable peace, and he adds that "it is agreed that a new situation has been created by the proposal of the armistice terms, which are not, at any rate, lacking in a reasonable spirit." Editorially, *The Daily Chronicle*, which is said to be close to Premier Lloyd George, observes:

> "The armistice terms proposed by Russia do not challenge the independence of Poland. They accept the armistice line laid down in Lord Curzon's note and offer some additional territory within the future frontier with a flourish of generosity. The military terms are severe, but they are such as a successful army may be expected to demand.
>
> "The great fact which we must acclaim at the moment is that the Bolsheviki at last have offered the minimum terms which Lloyd George laid down, and that, thanks to him and to Millerand, Poland is no longer required to make the supreme sacrifice."

The London *Westminster Gazette* thinks that a truce is of highest importance, not only to the Poles, but to the rest of Europe, and it remarks:

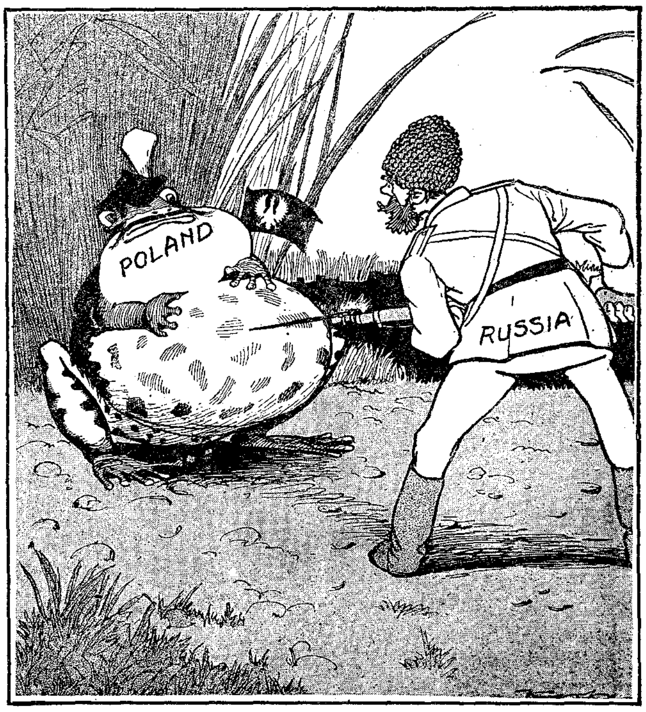
> "No one knows what war or even a state of war with Russia would lead to or how it could be brought to a definite issue. Almost certainly it would play the real Bolshevik game of finally bankrupting the nations which are now trembling on the brink of insolvency and creating wide-spread internal unrest among their populations."

THE POPE'S MOVE TOWARD PEACE WITH ITALY

A NOTABLE MOVE toward ultimate reconciliation between the papacy and Italy is noted by some Italian and French editors in their comments on Pope Benedict's abrogation of the veto by which Catholic sovereigns of the world were forbidden to make official calls on the King of Italy in Rome. This action is recorded in the official organ of the Vatican, the *Osservatore Romano*, under date of June 1, 1920, and appears in the Encyclical on the Christian Reconciliation of Peace (*De pacis reconciliatione christiana*), which some journals consider a document "of the greatest importance for the relations between the papacy and Italy." They recall that the veto on visits of Catholic sovereigns to the King of Italy was one of the forms by which the Vatican constantly protested "against the occupation of Rome." This veto prevented the late Emperor of Austria, Francis Joseph, from returning a visit to King Humbert of Italy, and they cite other instances in which it was effective. This protest of the Vatican, we are reminded, goes back to 1870, the date of the occupation of Rome, and its declaration as the capital of the United Kingdom of Italy, and a Milan anticlerical paper, *Il Corriere della Sera*, remarks:

> "The latest pontifical encyclical is undoubtedly the result of long and deep political meditation. Such a radical reform in the attitude of the papacy toward the Quirinal automatically makes void its traditional protestations and consecrates Rome as the capital of Italy. By allowing the Catholics to constitute a national party the Vatican implicitly recognized the Italian state, and by abrogating the veto concerning visits of Catholic sovereigns to the King of Rome the Vatican has closed the international phase of the Roman question."

But the Rome *Tribuna*, organ of great financial interests, sees the matter in a different light, and points out that while some "may read in the renunciation of the Pope nothing but a capitulation of the Vatican," as a matter of fact the act of the Vatican is "a simple confirmation and an episode of that evolution imposed upon old formulas and gestures by the force of events."



"IS THE SWOLLEN POLISH FROG DOOMED?"

—*Ulk* (Berlin).

Having paid a high tribute to the wisdom of Pope Benedict, the Rome *Giornale d'Italia*, a liberal newspaper, observes:

> "The present times are so pregnant of events and so rich in actual difficulties that the act of the Pope can pass almost

unnoticed so far as its practical consequences are concerned, if we except the diplomatic field which has so slight an influence on the life of peoples. This does not mean, however, that it is not of the utmost moral importance, even if we only consider its doing justice to all who regarded that form of protest of the Vatican as a poor thing unworthy of the authority of the Church."

A Catholic newspaper, the Rome *Corriere d'Italia*, says "there is no Italian heart that does not rejoice at every manifestation that dissension between the Church and state is wearing away," and it continues:

> "The presence in Italy of the head of the Catholic religion is, from the civil and political view-point, one of the elements of both the greatness and prestige of Italy. Consequently, any one loving the fatherland must wish that that presence be appreciated and made an object of devotion and veneration. Now it is the Pope who by his own initiative wants a difficulty eliminated. . . . The Encyclical speaks clearly. It says that the reason which induced the Pope to take this resolution is the fact that the visits of the sovereigns contribute to the maintenance and growth of harmony among the civilized peoples. It is, therefore, in the interest principally of the Italian people that the Pope has spoken and acted."

For the most authoritative expression on the Vatican's intention we may turn to the text of the Pope's Encyclical, in which, having established the principle that charity must reign not only among individuals but also among Christian peoples and always secure the rights of justice, the Pope says that because the visits exchanged between the heads of states and governments, to settle affairs of high importance, do also contribute to a better understanding among nations, and because the Vatican wishes to lend its aid to the "fraternization of peoples," it ceases to impose the severity of those conditions established rightly to "prevent Catholic princes from coming to Rome in an official way." At the same time it is set down that this action of the Pope must not be interpreted as a surrender of any "sacred rights" or "as if the Holy See were satisfied with the abnormal state in which it finds itself at the present time." And we read:

> "On the contrary, we hereby do renew, for the same reasons, the same protestations that our predecessors advanced many a time and without inspiration of human interest, but only to defend the dignity and the rights of this Apostolic See. Furthermore, we ask with greater insistence that while peace has been restored among the nations this abnormal condition of the head of the Church, which greatly and for many reasons is detrimental to the tranquillity of the nations, may come to an end."

A large section of the French press expresses an almost equal interest with the Italian in the Pope's decision, and in the Paris *Figaro*, a famous Academician, Denys Cochin, defends the Pope against the legend of pro-German sentiment during the war, and goes on to say:

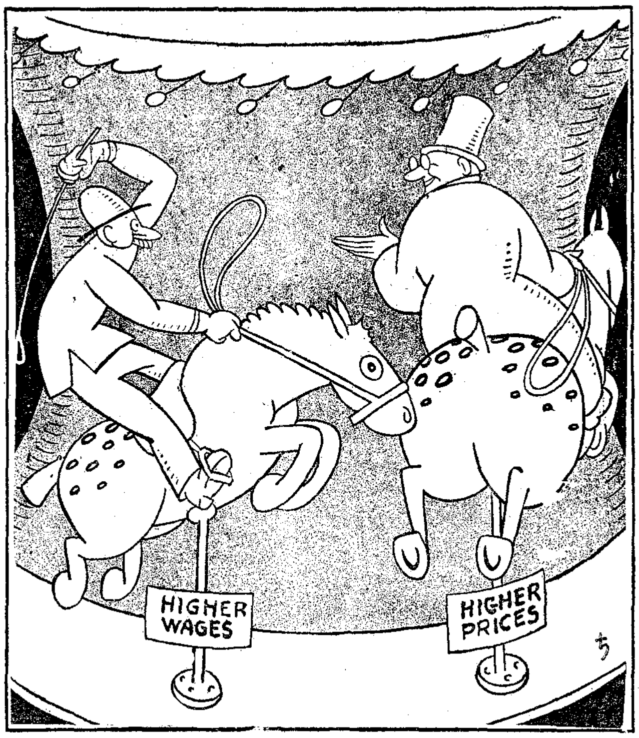
> "We know that in the spring of 1917 the Emperor of Austria earnestly besought his terrible ally, the Emperor of Germany, to give us back, for the sake of both the empires, Alsace-Lorraine, promising, on his part, to give Galicia to the Poles. Is there anybody who can doubt that such steps were advised by the Pope? . . . The same sentiments persist to-day; therefore the Pope permits the Catholic sovereigns to call on the King of Italy in that Rome, in that very Quirinal palace, which was wrested from him. The Pope confirms again his right, and the Catholic world is grateful to him on this account, because the Pope can not be a subject; but, in fact, he abolishes and cancels everything that could seem inspired by some human passion or by something equivalent to hatred, for his ideals are high and worthy of admiration."

The Paris *Gaulois* describes the Vatican's action as an evolution which "amounts to a revolution," and it adds:

> "The Catholic party, which is to-day a factor in the political situation of Italy, has undoubtedly facilitated the game of political concession played by the Vatican and the Quirinal. The Pope has solved a thorny problem with a liberal sense which will be unanimously approved."

HIGH COSTS IN HUNGARY

FOOD COSTS IN HUNGARY are as high if not higher, than elsewhere, and at the same time, we learn from Budapest sources, the cost of clothing is still more exorbitant. But bad as things are, the Hungarians are said to be better off generally since they have left the winter behind them. Food naturally became more plentiful with the coming of spring and of the harvest, tho the results of malnutrition and bad housing have left their traces. A Vienna correspondent of the London *Morning Post* quotes Professor Ferenczi, of the Budapest University, as authority for the statement that from November, 1918, to April, 1920, the weekly rations of the people were reduced as follows: Flour, including bread, 7.60 to 3.60 a kilo; sugar, from 0.75 to 0.30; fat, from 0.30 to 0.10. The tiny bread ration of less than a quarter of a pound per head could not be issued in March at all, and hence 140,000 people were left without bread for a week. As late as the middle of May this correspondent reports that hundreds of families were huddled together in railway cars or other shelters unfit for human habitation. The want of clothes, linen, and shoes was intense and thousands of mothers formerly of the well-to-do class were obliged to apply to charitable institutions or to the authorities for baby clothes. During the cold season thousands of children were prevented from going to school for want of shoes and children of the same family were able to walk to the American Kitchens for Children only by each in turn wearing the "one family pair of shoes." In 1919, we are told, the number of deaths exceeded that of births by 1,550, and the number of victims of consumption rose from 3,260 in 1912 to 4,611—or 43.9 per 10,000 inhabitants—in 1919. Mortality among babies and small children is said to have assumed enormous dimensions, the causes of death being entailed by poverty. Another witness to the chaotic economic conditions in Hungary is a correspondent of the *Gazette de Lausanne*, who informs us that—



ON THE MERRY-GO-ROUND.

HIGHER PRICES (to higher wages)—"Don't fret yourself, my friend, you will never get past me!" —*Naggen* (Stockholm).

> "A suit of clothes for a man costs 10,000 kronen; a shirt, 600 kronen; a meal in a restaurant of decent class from 150 to 200 kronen. Before the war the krone was worth 1.05 francs, and to-day it is worth three Swiss centimes. Bank-notes have the same appearance as formerly, and a note of 100 kronen is exactly like one of our Swiss notes of 100 francs. This produces a

first impression of bewilderment and inconvenience. You lose the sense of the value of things. When the dinner check is paid you wonder if you have not been thriftless and prodigal. Then when you come to calculate exactly you find the price of the dinner amounts only to five or six francs and for this sum you would not be able to get nearly so good a dinner in Switzerland. But as you continue to think the matter over, you realize that you have eaten at one sitting the fifth or sixth part of the monthly allowance of one of the better class of workers or of an officer. And then you come to the conclusion that you can not understand how these people live, nor how you yourself, through the force of exchange, have suddenly become placed in the category of war-profiteers, new rich, and people generally for whom money does not count.

"I said 'money,' I ought to have said 'paper.' Money has disappeared, and there is, as a matter of fact at present no money as a medium of exchange. The engraved paper which passes from hand to hand represents one hardly knows what. The peasants have it in bales. They sell their cherries at the market for eighteen kronen per kilo, and they pay, on the other hand, forty thousand kronen and more for a cow."

THE FRENCHMAN'S BURDEN IN ALSACE

AMID SO MANY "WHITE MAN'S BURDENS" in Europe attention is being called to one hitherto comparatively overlooked, and that is France's up-hill job to "redeem the 'redeemed' provinces of Alsace-Lorraine." Some predict that the task will require great tact and skill for a generation or more. Perhaps the greatest difficulty proceeds from the German population of 300,000, we are told by a Strasbourg correspondent of the London *Times*, from which the authorities can not sift some 60,000 genuine Germans, mostly of working-class families, that came into the land to replace the Frenchmen who emigrated soon after 1870. Of the remaining 240,000 more than half are entitled to become Frenchmen by January, 1921, according to the Peace Treaty, tho "many of them spent their time during the war serving the German cause in various ways, such as denouncing to the police the activities of Francophil Alsatians." Just to complicate France's problem, there are numerous German agitators in Alsace-Lorraine, who work with particular persistence on the labor element. The suggestion that these agitators might be "without occupation" if there were a wholesale expulsion of Alsace-Lorraine Germans is considered a doubtful measure, the *Times* correspondent reports, because the Alsatian workingman strongly objects to the importation of French labor to replace native labor, and is highly suspicious of any artificial attempt to "dilute" the Alsace-Lorraine population. We read:

"Apart from the 300,000 Germans, the real Alsatian population has, with the exception of one section, few German sympathies. The only exceptions are certain young workingmen whose parents as well as themselves became impregnated with German ideas in the state schools, and who, having served with distinction in the German Army during the war, are now offended because the French newcomers hardly regard them on the level of fellow countrymen. But these pro-Germans are a minority; they are regarded askance by 1870 veterans and their families.

"German agitators are taking advantage of every little thing to try to create ill-feeling here, which is not a hard task. The language difficulty has been the cause of much friction, notably when 10,000 ex-German soldiers were called up last February for five months' service in the French Army. France wisely adopted the bold policy. She did not segregate these young Alsatians in special battalions, but placed them in barracks with French troops in the garrisons at Lunéville, Nancy, and Toul, where the fact that the majority of the young soldiers were ignorant of French and bore German names would be better understood than in other parts of France. Trouble there inevitably was, but the experiment of putting ex-German soldiers into the horizon blue was satisfactory. The conscripts were on the whole satisfied, and above all they had learned French."

A leading feature of French policy, we are further informed, is to substitute for the German laws what is best in the French laws —"a wise policy, not always carried out wisely." Tactful management of local affairs and firmness in suppressing Germanist agitations will alone enable France to win out. On the whole, she has dealt with things admirably, but the position will remain dangerous "as long as Alsace-Lorraine teems with agitators in the pay of Germany," who were "the cause of the serious industrial troubles in March and April." On account of the richness of their natural resources, Alsace and Lorraine have suffered far less from being enemy territory during the war than might have been expected and in some ways are "even more prosperous than other parts of France, notably as regards the coal supply." By far the most important of the economic questions is that of the Rhine, we are told, and local feeling will be very angry "if the decisions of the special conference with representatives from Belgium, Great Britain, Germany, and other countries do not prove satisfactory solutions of the problem." This informant goes on to say that—

"Between 1870 and 1914 Germany took care that the industrial development of her towns on the east bank of the Rhine should be in greater proportion to that of those on the west bank, and in Strasbourg, notably, the percentage of the annual increase in revenue fell off considerably after 1870. Germany concentrated all her attentions on the development of the port of Kehl (on the eastern side of the Strasbourg bridge-head), and it was only private initiative which enabled Strasbourg to maintain her position as a Rhine port of first importance.

"Altho Germany has just signed an agreement granting France, in accordance with the terms of the Peace Treaty, certain valuable concessions at Kehl until such time as Strasbourg port is further developed, it is most important that Strasbourg should recover its prewar canal and river traffic. There is no reason why it should not do so; seagoing ships can come as far as Strasbourg, and the cheapest method of sending goods from Atlantic and North-Sea ports to the southern parts of Central Europe is via Antwerp by canal and river to Strasbourg. Local opinion is, therefore, at a loss to understand the report that at a secret conference with representatives of Dutch and German industries at Cologne, British capitalists promised to finance the development of the port of Cologne, to which British merchandise would be sent via Rotterdam or Amsterdam. Why should Belgium and Alsace suffer to benefit Germany? is the question asked me again and again at Strasbourg."

The leading industry in Alsace is potash-mining, this informant reminds us, and reports that a bill has been introduced before the French Chamber to nationalize these mines. The project is popular in Alsace, where "there is much annoyance that, with the winding up of the German companies formerly owning the mines, capitalists from distant parts of France should buy and get all the profits from an essentially Alsatian industry." It is of "as much interest to England as to France" that Germany should no longer have a practical monopoly of what constitutes a chemical manure invaluable for agricultural purposes. But—

"It is not so much the commercial or even the political importance as the sentimental importance of Alsace-Lorraine of which France thinks; she asks, indeed, that England should buy her goods and that England should support her against the danger on her frontiers, but she says that will come of itself if only Englishmen will study France, and notably Alsace-Lorraine, which to Frenchmen is the symbol of the ideal for which France fought. Let English public-school and university men conclude their studies at the university of beautiful Strasbourg; let English people no longer visit Baden-Baden, but come to the watering-places in the Vosges. This is what France wants; she wants sympathy in her difficult task in Alsace-Lorraine. . . . . .

"The Alsace-Lorraine question remains what it has been for the last fifty years—one of the most difficult of European problems. In spite of the existence of much ignorance and misapprehension France's right to Alsace-Lorraine is plain to all students of history. Cæsar tells how the 'Germani,' envious of the fertility and natural richness of the province, crossed the Rhine and drove the Gauls out of Alsace. (Strasbourg itself is built on the site of an old Gallic fortified post.) Ever since then it has been disputed territory, but the land was originally part of France. Admittedly the people of Alsace-Lorraine are not of pure French blood, but they have proved that they are French in feeling."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HELMETS FOR PEACE WEAR

HELMETS ARE TO BE USED in peaceful pursuits hereafter as well as those of war. In the form of stiff hats, having great resistance to blows, they have been introduced in mines, where it is claimed that they are likely to save many lives. Writing in *The California Safety News*, issued by the State Industrial Accident Commission (San Francisco), on "Head Protection," H. M. Wolflin asserts that the number of head injuries in some of the industries indicates the serious need of special head-covering for men employed where they can not be protected effectively against falling objects. Shipbuilders, miners, steel erectors, and others employed on building construction, and some of the men in other industries, need such special head-protection. He goes on:

"HARD-BOILED HATS" SAVING THE WORKERS' SKULLS.

"Four or five years ago the writer made an effort to find a suitable type of hat or cap for these men, but the only thing then available in the market was too expensive, too heavy, and too uncomfortable to be adopted.

"What appears to be a satisfactory cap has been developed locally, and recently has been placed on the San Francisco market. It is claimed that in addition to being blow-resisting the cap is a non-conductor of electricity and is fire- and water-proof. The Department of Safety has conducted no tests to prove or disprove these claims. The cap weighs approximately seven ounces, is comfortable to wear, and has the appearance of being durable. That it is a real safety device is shown by the incidents described in the following paragraphs:

"A joining-iron weighing twelve and one quarter pounds fell six feet, striking the head of a shipyard worker who was wearing one of the caps. The piece of iron probably struck the cap, as shown in the accompanying illustration, but did not seriously damage it. The man was knocked to his hands and knees, but was not injured. Another man was knocked down by a twenty-ounce bolt falling forty-two feet. He sustained no injury and the cap was not broken.

"In a shipyard on San Francisco Bay an altercation recently took place between two foremen, one of whom had made slighting remarks about protective head-covering. Later, when the other foreman procured a protective cap and appeared on the work wearing it, this man repeated his remarks about the cap, and the man wearing it dared him to start something. The man picked up a three-foot piece of steel three-quarters of an inch square and swung it with both hands at the head of the other, striking him squarely across the crown of his cap. The blow was a heavy one and probably would have killed the foreman had he been unprotected. As it was the cap was cut through the outer crown, but the inside crown was uninjured, as was the wearer of the cap; he was not even knocked down.

"At the Moore Shipyard, in March of this year, a leading man on a tankship-construction gang was struck squarely on top of the head by a four and one-half pound piece of angle-iron (about a foot long), while wearing a safety cap of the type described herein. He was knocked from his feet by the blow, but was uninjured. The section of iron fell a little over twelve feet before striking the cap, which was not even scratched by it.

"Employers of men who suffer occasional head injuries due to the nature of their work should investigate and try out this cap that has given evidence of such excellent head-protective qualities. The price of the cap is such that an individual employee who is interested in self-protection can procure it for himself with little or no sacrifice."

In a press bulletin of the United States Bureau of Mines containing reports of special investigations (Washington) C. Lorimer Colburn, assistant chief mining engineer of the Bureau, writes as follows under the title "Stiff Hats for the Protection of Miners against Falling Rock":

"The use of helmets during the war has accentuated interest in the advisability of using stiff hats in mines to protect the miners against falling rocks. About forty per cent. of the accidents in mines are due to falling rocks or roof. A large number of these accidents could be prevented if the miners wore stiff hats or helmets.

"The use of head-protective devices in mines is not new, for they have been in use for many years in Europe and in the Lake Superior district in the United States. In practically all of the mining districts in Europe stiff hats of some kind are required by the mine department. George S. Rice, chief mining engineer of the Bureau of Mines, reported that in Germany, Belgium, and France stiff hats made of papier-mâché or felt resin are in use. Similar hats are generally employed in the Lake Superior districts. In building the subways of New York and Philadelphia it was the practise of engineers and workers to let the hair grow very long and to wear a close-fitting cap or felt hat. In Germany the hats are high like the military helmets, whereas in France and Belgium they fit more closely to the crown. In England the practise is mixed. As a rule the miners use soft-padded caps, but in Yorkshire many of the miners use sole leather, tight-fitting caps of jockey pattern with the seam forming a little ridge down the middle of the cap. These hats are very useful in low, thin beds of coal, as in crawling one is very likely to strike his head on a sharp piece of rock or on a timber. Of course, such mishaps are more likely to occur to a man not familiar with the mine. It must be admitted such hats do not stick on well, tho this is usually due to their not being especially fitted. The German hat is particularly unsuited to an American-shaped head.

"It is interesting to note that on the Continent tight cotton caps are generally worn over the hair and under the hard hat. This is a measure for cleanliness which is excellent. In low beds of coal where much crawling on hands and knees is necessary, the dirt and coal dust sift down, making the miner black and dirty. In metal mines stiff hats are of especial use in shaft work; also in raises or high stopes. A small fragment of rock falling some distance either down a shaft or raise would kill a man if it struck him squarely on the head. A stiff hat or helmet may protect him or save his life. At a station in a shaft where men are loading the cages or skip, some kind of adequate head protector should be compulsory. A head-protecting hat or cap which is also a good insulator should be worn where there is danger of striking one's head against a wire carrying an electric current.

"As a rule, miners are more willing to take chances than to wear a cumbersome or hot device. The European miners have become so accustomed to the use of a head-protector device that wearing one has become second nature to them. It would be desirable if stiff hats were in more general use in our mines."

THE WORLD'S DIAMOND CROP

SIXTY MILLION DOLLARS is the value of an average year's crop of diamonds, and they are being mined faster than ever nowadays. The value of all that have been taken out of the earth since men began to keep count is only about two billions, which would have been reached in about thirty-five years of the present output. Writing in *The Engineering and Mining Journal* (New York), Sydney H. Ball gives a map, which we reproduce, showing where diamonds occur. If we take account of spots where only a few have been found, they are scattered pretty widely over the globe. The gems occur in association with numerous minerals and a variety of rocks, and efforts to show that they are limited to some one type of formation have not been successful. With the exception of two or three of the big South-African mines, diamonds are found generally as the result of small operations. Almost any one may look for diamonds, and if he finds none he may attribute that result to ill luck. Writes Mr. Ball:

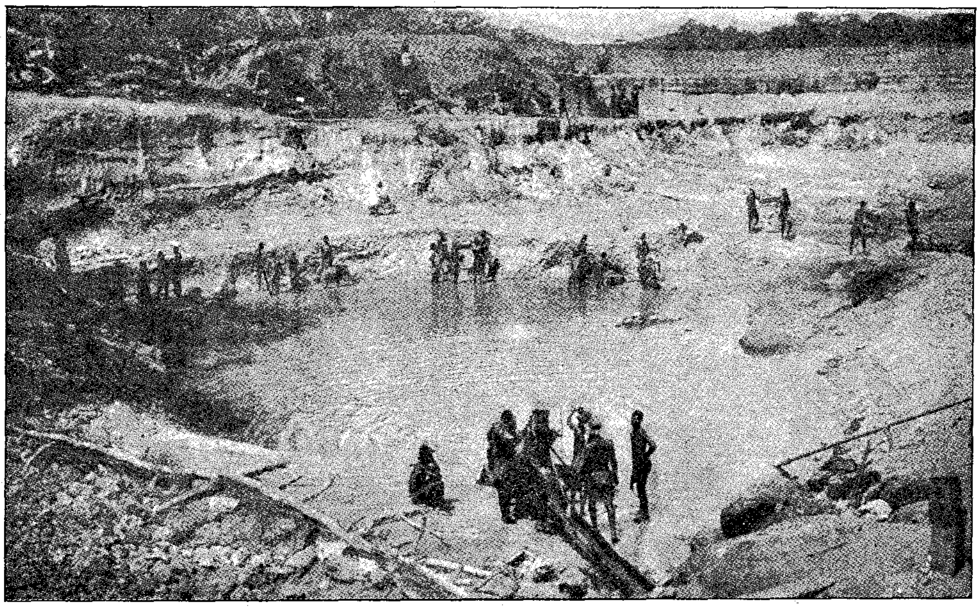


Photo by C. W. Boise.

AN ALLUVIAL DIAMOND-MINE, KASAI REGION, BELGIAN KONGO.

"The accompanying map shows that diamonds are much more widely distributed than is commonly supposed, as certain of the dots upon the map really represent a number of separate occurrences. The value of the gem, its physical and chemical indestructibility under most conditions, and its relatively great brilliance, even in the rough, have perhaps led to the discovery of a large proportion of its occurrences. On the other hand, its small size, together with the fact that the habit of the rough stone is unknown to many prospectors and engineers, has doubtless caused many occurrences, possibly even of commercial importance, to remain undiscovered.

"The Kolar field, the most important Indian producer in Travernier's time, was found by a poor native while plowing his millet-field. A monk, formerly resident in India, first recognized the true character of the Brazilian gems, altho gold-miners for years had treasured them as curiosities. If the inscription on a mission map of the mid-eighteenth century, of the Orange River, South Africa, be contemporaneous with the map, the first South-African discovery profited no one, and even the stone which 125 years later led to the development of the South-African fields was, for a time, the plaything of a Boer child and only by chance was eventually determined to be a diamond.

"A Kafir boy who had worked in the South-African diamond-mines was the discoverer of the Southwest Protectorate (formerly German Southwest Africa) diamond-fields, altho patrols of white soldiers and even several German geologists had traversed the same territory.

"Other important diamond-fields may or may not be discovered, but commercial quantities of carbonada, or black diamond, are even more likely to remain undiscovered. This mineral, so valuable in diamond-drilling, notwithstanding its hardness, is a cokelike-looking substance of inconspicuous appearance. Tho the known occurrences of diamonds, as the map indicates, are much more numerous than those of many well-known minerals—cryolite, for example—a map of the carbonada occurrences would be blank except for a couple of dots in the states of Bahia, in Minas Geraes, Brazil, and in Borneo. In Brazil itself diamonds were found in 1727, and carbonada only in 1843. . . . . . .

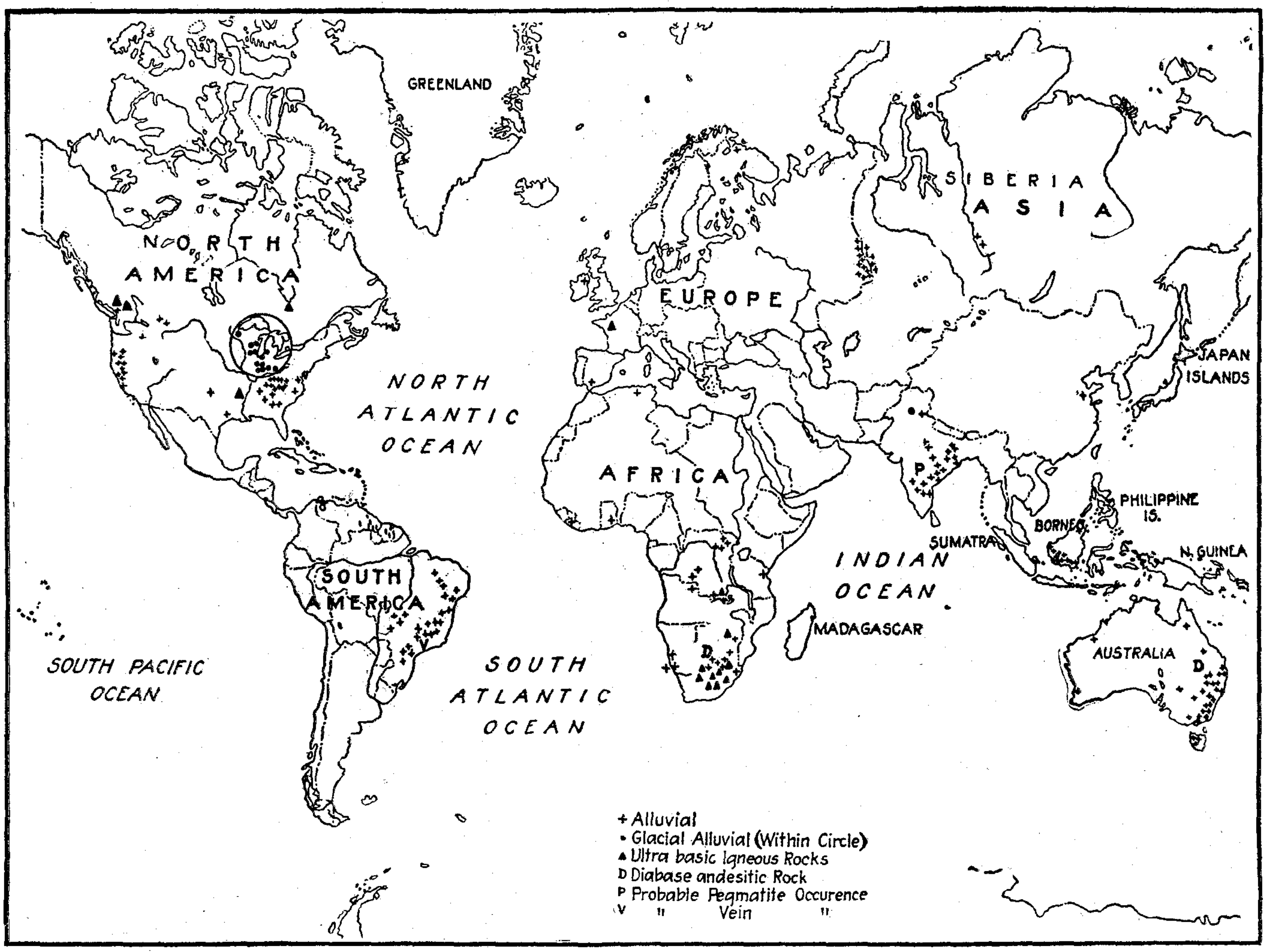
"Diamonds have been reported from a number of localities not shown on the map. The occurrence of diamonds at several places in French Guiana and the reported occurrence in the gold-placers in Antioquia, Colombia, is not improbable. The other reported Colombian occurrences are more doubtful, and a reported Bolivian occurrence is most improbable. In Venezuela diamonds have been reported in two of the headwaters of the Caroni River.

"It would be strange if scattered diamonds do not occur in South Carolina, but the reported finds need confirmation, as certainly do those from Illinois near Ashley; near Syracuse, N. Y.; in Missouri; Yankton, S. D.; Santa Maria River and Philadelphos, Ariz.; Cleveland, Ohio; and San Juan County, Colo.

"Persistent rumors were current fifty years ago that diamonds occurred in the Sierra Madre, near Acapulco, Mexico, but occurrences in this locality are doubtful, as are several others reported in Mexico. The reported finding of a large diamond at Nipissing, Canada, should be accepted with reserve, and the rumors fifty years ago that diamonds occur in Nova Scotia are doubtless without foundation."

Older works on precious stones give as diamond localities Ceylon, Celebes, Java, Malakka, Siam, and Burma, and even Chinese Turkestan and Tibet. Of these Mr. Ball thinks that Java may well have furnished a few stones, but he considers it more probable that in the past confusion arose from the fact that it and the other Eastern localities served from time to time as points of export of Indian and Bornean stones. Many authorities of the last century assert that diamonds were discovered in 1840 in the Doladoula district, Sumatra, but certainly diamonds do not occur there in commercial quantities, and the report may possibly be a canard. The reported occurrence in Cornwall is regarded open to the greatest question, as is that near Ben Hope, Scotland. He goes on:

"The statement concerning diamond occurrence in Bohemia has been shown with considerable probability to be false. Reported occurrence of diamonds in Portuguese East Africa and in southern Portuguese West Africa are not improbable, but require verification. The reported find near Nairobi, British East Africa, is less probable. The newspaper stories of the



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Engineering and Mining Journal."

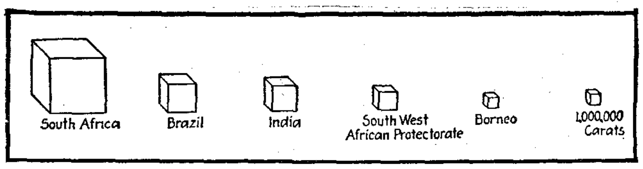
WHERE THE WORLD'S DIAMOND-FIELDS ARE.

discovery of diamonds in Madagascar appear to be untrustworthy. The reported New Zealand occurrence, near Auckland, requires confirmation.

"Diamond-mining is an ancient industry, and in India antedates Christ's birth by many centuries. There can be no question that the Roman Manilius was acquainted with the Indian diamond in A.D. 16, and a ring of imperial times, set with a one-carat rough stone, has been preserved. Since then, diamond-mining has furnished employment to tens of thousands, and for well over two hundred years to from seventy-five to one hundred thousand men. It is a world-wide industry, in which the common labor is almost wholly done by negroes.

"The total production of diamonds to the end of 1919 was approximately 187,900,000 metric carats, of which South Africa has produced about 153,750,000 carats, or 81.8 per cent.; Brazil about 14,000,000, or 7.5 per cent.; India a little over 12,000,000, or 6.3 per cent., and the Southwest Protectorate, 6,150,000, or 3.2 per cent. Borneo has perhaps produced in all 1,000,000 carats, and the Belgian Kongo, Australia, British Guiana, Rhodesia, named in their relative order of importance, together with other localities, have produced a further 1,000,000 carats. The 187,900,000 carats . . . would fill a box slightly under eight feet cube. The value of the rough product can be placed at about $1,750,000,000, and before the stones reach the ultimate consumer at probably two or three times this sum.

"Like that of the major metals, the diamond output recently has been many times that of the former annual productions. Indeed, since 1889, about eighty per cent. of the diamonds which have been produced in all time have been mined. More than most mineral products, however, the stock of diamonds is accumulating, as, except for the loss in cutting, which probably averages slightly over fifty per cent., there is no notable wastage, and the world's stock of cut stones must now approach 85,000,000 carats.



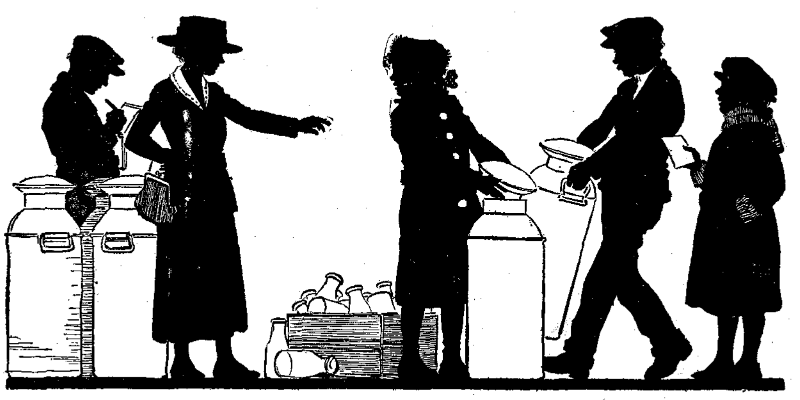
RELATIVE PRODUCTION OF CHIEF DIAMOND-FIELDS.

"It is difficult to name a normal year's diamond production, but for 1912 and 1913 it was from 6,100,000 to 6,700,000 carats, worth from $58,000,000 to $72,000,000. Production hereafter will be determined largely by the diamond market, for the dominant production, that of South Africa, is in the hands of strong financial interests. . . . . . .

"Except for the De Beers, Premier, and Jagersfontein pipe mines, in South Africa, the diamond production is from relatively small operations. In 1913 the Premier diamond-mine alone, however, treated 10,435,000 loads of blue ground, or, say, 9,391,500 tons, worth approximately $1.10 per ton, at a cost of 67c. per ton. For comparison, in 1916, the Utah Copper Company treated about 10,994,000 tons of copper ore. The Premier diamond product could be carried in a large dress-suit case."

FARMER MARS—Devastated France is now a fertile agricultural country, rich with red clover and alfalfa. German shells did the plowing and German poison-gas fertilized the soil. The great need of France to-day is labor-saving devices which can be wielded by the old men and boys, who are the only farmers left. This report, brought back from France by Hugh Fullerton, of the Long Island Agricultural Experiment Station, on behalf of the American Committee for Devastated France, is printed in the New York *Tribune*. Mr. Fullerton discust the needs of France at a meeting at the headquarters of the committee. He said:

"The French agriculturists believed that the devastated areas would never again be productive. I went over two months ago convinced that this was not true, because I had had experience in tearing up Long Island soil with dynamite and had found the subsoil fertile. It is an old axiom of agriculture that the subsoil can not be productive, and the French Government, acting on this premise, had condemned large portions of what used to be the most productive areas of France. In company with Miss Morgan and representatives of the French Government, I visited one of the worst bits of the Aisne war-zone. It was 'Red Monkey Plateau,' which was taken and retaken eighteen times. Not a trace of cellar wall remains to tell of its villages, and the soil was overturned to the depth of two to five feet. At the foot of the hill the French experts were still maintaining that nothing could grow there. When we reached the top we found ourselves wading knee-deep through the richest red clover I have ever seen. The leaves were as big as silver dollars. Alfalfa covered the deepest holes. I will say this for the French: They were prompt to admit their error. Within two days the order condemning this territory was revoked. Four thousand people returned to their old homes in one day. It appears that the plowing done by the shells brought to the surface the deep soil which contains valuable materials of which the top soil, used for generations, had been depleted. Riding through France, one can trace the lines of the trenches, now filled in and planted, by the richer, darker green of the wheat growing in the deep-plowed soil."



INSPECTION OF A DAIRY BY A CLASS IN CIVICS

To see if the milk supply is protected in accordance with the laws of the city and State.

CAN HEALTH BE TAUGHT?

THE BUREAU OF EDUCATION at Washington thinks that it can, and for two years it has been trying to get the schools to teach it. To many, says an editorial writer in the New York *Times*, the idea will seem paradoxical; but that is probably because of the imperfections of the human mind, which psychologists tell us is "normally muddled." He goes on:

"It is our custom to regard physical ills as a subject for deep sympathy and moral lapses as deserving sharp reprobation. In the far and fabled land of Erewhon, as readers of Samuel Butler's satire will recall, the situation is precisely reversed. A banker who had been detected in embezzlement received flowers and visits of condolence, and was otherwise made much of, quite as we treat an invalid. But amid these festivities he caught cold, whereupon he was bundled off to a dark room, and his afflicted household was gravely perplexed to find an excuse to shield his iniquity. If he had been discovered, he would have been sent to jail. The point of the satire is plain. Weakness of character and moral obliquity are largely hereditary; they can sometimes be ameliorated but never wholly removed. Bodily health is for the most part subject to control. People who are wise in their eating, sleeping, and exercise have daily use of their maximum strength and are virtually immune from diseases of infection.

"The campaign of the Bureau of Education is directed primarily against malnutrition. The child's weight and height are recorded and compared with the development which has been determined as normal for his age. Complexion, blood, circulation and breathing may be likewise recorded. As applied to early infancy, the process is well known to modern mothers, and the only occasion for wonder is that it has not hitherto been continued in childhood and adolescence.

"Health teaching has proved to be a powerful ally in the teaching of hygiene, and its results are more immediate and practical. Children, like the rest of us, are easily interested in themselves and quick to appreciate the improvement which a little care will make in their good looks, well-being, and efficiency. *School Life*, the organ of the Bureau of Education, devotes the current number to an account of the growth of the new movement, its methods and achievements."

Some of the steps recommended in a health program for schools are given in a series of booklets on "Health Education," issued by the Bureau. We are told that they are the result of the serious deliberations of fifty of the most practical and successful workers in the health field, including administrators of school systems, school doctors, nurses, and classroom teachers, who met in conference from all parts of the country to advise in this matter. Some of the subject-matter is quoted below. One of the first pages is entitled "Be Healthy Yourself!"—a bit of advice that is followed by the ensuing explanation:

"If you would teach health successfully you yourself must furnish an object-lesson in health. Measure your efficiency by your enthusiasm. Determine to be as nearly one hundred per cent. physically fit as your natural endowment will permit.

"You need an annual physical examination as much as your pupils do. If one is impossible, you can at least weigh yourself once a month, and strive to keep your weight near the standard for your age and height. Many teachers are undernourished as a result of bad conditions of work, poor boarding-places, lack of opportunity for regular physical exercise, recreation, etc.; but quite as many from failure to obey the simple rules for healthy living which they know perfectly well. Obey all of 'The Rules of the Health Game,' not only to inspire your pupils to obey them, but to further your personal happiness and ambitions in life.

"See that your noon lunch is warm and satisfying.

"See that the room in which you teach is well ventilated.

"Spend as much time as you can in out-of-door sports and recreation.

"Try to make an opportunity to lie down quietly and relax for at least twenty minutes at the noon-hour."

The importance of an annual physical examination is insisted upon by the compiler of the book. He says:

"In a good physical examination the physician takes note not only of the boy with defective teeth or the girl with defective eyesight or weak heart, but he goes into the case of the indulged child, or the child with chronic constipation, who needs special direction as to diet and exercise, and the conscientious child who gets too little sleep because he is sitting up too late to do his home work.

"In making physical examinations the following rules should be observed:

"The physical examination should be made at least once a year—twice a year if possible. This examination should precede promotion in grade, which might not be advisable if a child is much below par physically.

"The child should be stript to the waist.

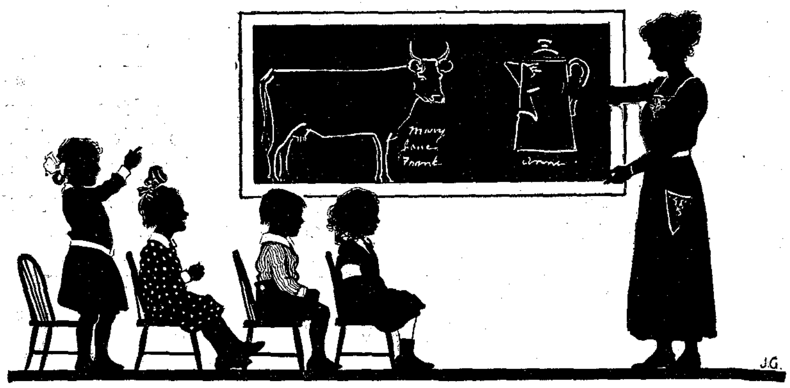
"One of the parents should be present, so that the examination may partake of the nature of a conference between the parent, the school physician, and the school nurse or teacher. Many suggestions and bits of advice can then be given which would not be understood and might be resented by the parent under other conditions.

"A copy of the child's previous health record should be in the hands of the teacher to enable her to understand the child both physically and mentally.

"On graduation the child's complete health record should be considered in advising him regarding his life-work. A physical examination should be passed before issuance of working papers."

Another point on which the compiler insists is that observance of health habits must be systematically checked up every day. We read:

"To check up health habits, some form of morning health inspection should be organized. This inspection may be a rapid review of the children by the teacher, or it may be one of the functions of a health club, in which the children are inspected by one of their own self-elected health officers. In the latter case the school becomes a self-governing community, and its officers have a position comparable to that of the health officers in the larger community outside the school walls. In a democracy there is much to be said for the idea of making children self-governing.



MORNING INSPECTION IN THE KINDERGARTEN.

"Are you on the side of the cow or the coffee-pot? Those who had milk for breakfast hold up their hands."

"The health teaching in every school should be progressive, from the kindergarten up, and the methods by which habits are formed in the lower grades should be continued through the upper grades. The 'Rules of the Health Game' should receive emphasis in every grade. But there should also be others added appropriate to the child's psychological development for every year of his school life.

"No hard-and-fast graded course can be formulated which will be suitable for all schools. The instruction will vary according to the child's environment and interests—whether he lives in the city or country, in Massachusetts or Florida. The syllabus of the Boston Public Schools contains an excellent course, in which the habits to be emphasized in each grade are placed in columns parallel to the instruction given in that grade.

"The morning health inspection, no matter by whom made, should not be considered complete if it takes account only of such conditions as cleanliness of hands, teeth, and clothing. It should be supplemented by questions as to diet, hours of sleep, and exercise in the open air. Requiring parents to sign a weekly report to teachers, such as that developed by the Health Crusader movement, is a most valuable means of securing home cooperation."

PLATINUM PIRATES TRAPT BY CHEMISTRY

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS aided United States officials in the pursuit of platinum pirates recently, according to a press bulletin of the American Chemical Society, New York. The links of evidence were skilfully wrought by the United States Bureau of Standards, as revealed in a report furnished by the Bureau. This government agency, as well as industrial plants and universities, had been much hampered by the stealing of its platinum, worth four times its weight in gold, to say nothing of its importance in scientific work. Two men were arrested last April while attempting to dispose of 280 troy ounces of platinum "sponge," the metal in a porous state. They had left small lots with two different firms, who, having circulars concerning various thefts, notified the authorities. The remainder of the sponge was found in two rubber hot-water bottles which the accused men had been carrying in a satchel. The story goes on:

"Immediately on learning of the arrests, the Bureau assigned Dr. E. Wichers, of its staff, a member of the American Chemical Society, to assist the United States Attorney-General and the Department of Justice. Dr. Wichers concluded that there must have been still larger losses than had been reported, judging by the amount of the element in the possession of the prisoners. The Bureau itself last March had lost seventy-three ounces in the form of laboratory ware and valued at nearly eleven thousand dollars, while in December, 1919, the Roessler & Hasslacher Company, of Perth Amboy, had missed five thousand dollars' worth of the metal in the form of sponge. The Universities of Missouri and of Louisiana had complained of platinum thefts also. But the grand total was less than the amount found in the luggage of the suspected men.

"A general round-up was therefore ordered and inventories of all government platinum used in the several bureaus and in munitions manufacture were made.

"The exact composition of definite consignments of platinum is fairly well known to chemists. The slight variations are due to traces of other substances such as 'iridium.' Just as dealers in gems declare that important diamonds are so registered that it is difficult to dispose of stolen ones, so the Bureau of Standards used the same principle in solving the mysteries of platinum piracy.

"Chemical analysis indicated that the seized supply had come neither from the New Jersey plant nor from the laboratory of the Bureau of Standards. The government agents did not believe the story that they had obtained the metal by placer-mining about one hundred miles north of Parry Sound, Ontario, because there had never been any of it found there and the whole annual output of platinum from Canada does not exceed twenty-five troy ounces.

"In its quality, the captured consignment closely resembled the stocks at the War Department plant at Nitro, West Virginia, where the inventory showed there should be 5,800 ounces of sponge, and also the stock of 13,800 ounces at a government military plant at Jacksonville, Tenn. As some of the platinum at Nitro was known to contain a large percentage of palladium, that in the satchel seemed to have come from Jacksonville. . . . . . .

"Through a letter from a prisoner in the Tombs Prison in New York, the government authorities learned that Carter had worked in the Old Hickory Powder Plant at Jacksonville as a salvage foreman. The accused man disappeared from there on March 27 last without leave and in April was discharged because of his unexplained absence. Then followed the arrest of H. E. Crone, a chemist at the Old Hickory Plant, because, it is asserted in the Bureau of Standards' report, Brown confessed that the platinum in his possession was obtained from Crone, who he declared had stolen it from the reserve stock of platinum at the plant. . . . In eighty-six cans in the safe at Old Hickory was found a substance supposed to be platinum, which on examination proved to be a mixture of mercury with ordinary moist dirt. It is alleged that the pirates had plotted to substitute lead filings for the twenty-five ounces of abstracted platinum in each can, and to market their loot at one hundred dollars an ounce, or $2,500 a can. This scheme, he said, was too tedious and was later abandoned in favor of the use of mercury and dirt. . . . . . .

"Experts say that the elaborate investigation of the theft at the plant at Jacksonville will do much to check platinum piracy throughout the United States. The conservation of the metal is especially important because platinum is essential in the making of sulfuric and other powerful acids which are used in war, for preparing heavy explosives, and in peace have a wide industrial application. So great was the demand for it in munitions works during the European conflict that the scant supply in this country was eked out by a movement through which patriotic women of the nation were persuaded to order no jewelry with platinum settings during hostilities.

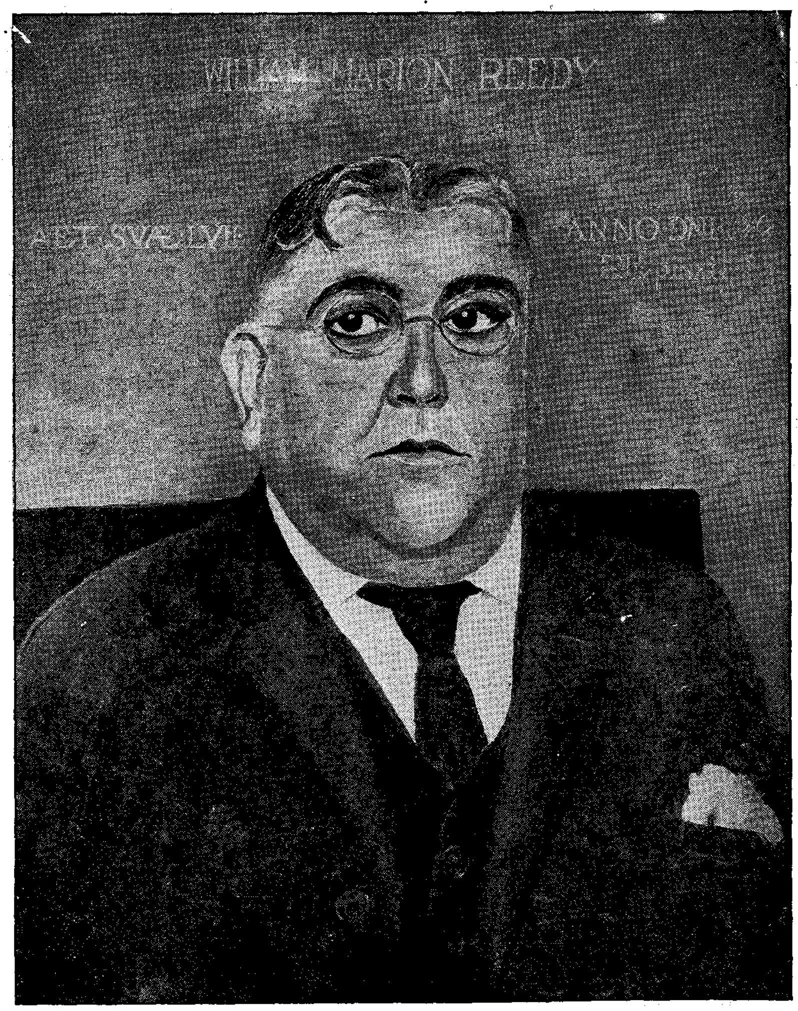
"Chemists have urged that, in view of the importance of platinum in the national defense, a Federal statute be enacted making the punishment of the crime of stealing the metal especially severe."

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED ON PAGE 110

LETTERS AND ART

LITERATURE DRAMA MUSIC FINE-ARTS EDUCATION CULTURE

WILLIAM MARION REEDY



AN "OUTSPOKEN EDITOR," AN "APPRECIATIVE FRIEND."

The St. Louis editor of whom it is said that "no journalist in America wrote more interestingly or with less suppression of his own opinion than did William Marion Reedy," shown in a "primitive" portrait by Richard Ederheimer.

THE GREAT EXCEPTION, you might call William Marion Reedy, for he was a prophet accepted at home as well as abroad. By his sticking to journalism and eschewing the narrower paths of literature he may have compassed this end. St. Louis was proud of *Reedy's Mirror*, and now its interesting editor has died, it feels that it "loses a literary light of unusual brilliancy." *The Globe-Democrat* of his native city finds that "of all who have gone out from St. Louis, or who have remained here, few have gained a reputation in the literary world at all to be compared with Reedy's. Yet he was not a producer of books." Perhaps he is best described as "a colyumist" of unlimited scope. *Reedy's Mirror* was a reflection of his own personality both in the matter of opinion and of taste. The New York *Evening Post* observes that he was "known in every literary center of the country as one of the most outspoken editors, one of the most appreciative critics, and one of the best friends a writer could possess." The New York *Times* estimates his power both as a maker and unmaker of literary reputations. The latter contention is not, however, so well supported as the former. We read, tho, that—

> "His swift recognition of talent in young writers as well as his searching judgments upon those already established gave him an enviable prestige. Moreover, he owned as well as edited his publication, so that he was somewhat less hampered in the candid voicing of his opinion than was the editor of *The Courier-Journal* [Henry Watterson]. It has been said more than once that Reedy was the only man in this land of the free who really could express himself."

Reedy's principal finds were "Patience Worth" and Edgar Lee Masters. The "Spoon River Anthology" first appeared in his pages; and so did the work of Zoe Akins, who has come into a conspicuous place as a playwright, and of Fannie Hurst, the short-story writer. An estimate of Reedy is contributed to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* by Richard Spamer, who begins with Reedy's first work on that paper when, at the age of eighteen, he was assigned to visit Forest Park near St. Louis on fifty-two consecutive Sundays beginning in early spring:

> "Reedy caught the spirit of that grove in all its changing moods: at early dawn, in the glare of noon, the wistful aspect under the descending sun, and at midnight, when through the thick foliage of patriarchal trees neither moon nor stars were visible. The young prose poet, for such he was from the beginning, wrote those stories under the caption, 'Sunday in Forest Park,' for the Monday issue, and it is of record that many a time his 'copy' was the last, except the most important late dispatches, to be set on Sunday night.
>
> "These essays were eagerly read and ardently looked forward to; in fact, they formed, as knowing friends of Reedy's will testify, the subject of extended and enlightening conversations on English style, of which he even then evidenced a more than casual mastery.
>
> "Like Dean Swift, of whom he was a great admirer, he could 'write interestingly of a broomstick' or a returning family party worn out with a day's unwonted enjoyment. He cultivated his inborn powers of observation in this way and practised most faithfully the great art of 'writing out of himself,' imparting to all he did that peculiar personal note which, when clearly struck, is the height of impersonality.
>
> "But his newspaper training was not developed solely along decorative lines. His six-days-in-the-week assignment was the Four Courts, the Police Headquarters, and the murky purlieus thereunto adjacent. Here he acquired the quality of pathos which he held in such fine restraint that, as he ofttimes remarked, his great task was 'not to slop over.' The mordant touch of satire was not wanting here nor was he in any way shy in the use of the public stylist's trenchant tool, invective.
>
> "Pursuant to his chosen calling, he learned by aptitude glistened by experience that 'the proper study of mankind is man'; but he also knew innately that constant writing, even for a great newspaper whose every line was supervised by a man of genius, had its limitations if the writer failed to fortify himself by constant, discursive, omnivorous reading."

The Springfield *Republican* quotes, without wholly agreeing, a statement by Reedy's devotees that *The Mirror*, "year in and year out, has printed more good literature than any other periodical in America." and adds:

> "Yet of even more importance than what actually appeared in the pages of *The Mirror* was the influence which Reedy as a critic and a sociable companion exercised upon the writers of his day. Of St. Louis he made a kind of oasis in the great American desert, and his influence was undoubtedly greater than if he had weakly yielded to the general drift toward New York—for somewhat similar reasons and with a like justification by results Eugene Field elected to remain in Chicago."

The New York *Globe* hazards a reason for this:

> "No journalist in America wrote more interestingly or with less suppression of his own opinion (perhaps the two things are intimately related) than did William Marion Reedy. He published his *Mirror* in St. Louis, but it was eagerly read in New York, in San Francisco, and everywhere else where a courageous man's candid observations on men and events were valued. Mr. Reedy wrote more freely, perhaps, about other cities than about his own, but that was natural.
>
> "His death, which was hastened by his exertions in reporting the San Francisco convention, is one of those obliterations that are hard to realize. That this brave pen should be laid aside is something not merely regrettable but almost unimaginable. But during his too brief career Mr. Reedy may have inspired other journalists, not to express his particular opinions, for they were of less consequence than his personality, but to strive for intellectual honesty."

The New York *Tribune* is sure where *The Republican* doubts, and writes perhaps the best appreciation of Reedy of all:

> "The most appalling thing about William Marion Reedy was his lack of fame among his own countrymen. Here was a really great critical mind—in the opinion of those who knew him and his work—and by sheer energy and will and dauntlessness, with neither capital nor business skill to assist, he published a weekly magazine that contained, year in and year out, more good literature than any other periodical in America. His home town of St. Louis knew him and was proud of him. A few great men like Colonel Roosevelt were proud to count him a friend. Since the success of Edgar Lee Masters and 'The Spoon River Anthology'—which Reedy discovered and published in his *Mirror*—there has been a growing knowledge of Reedy among the poets and other writers of the younger generation. Yet of general fame, of position in the larger sense, he had next to nothing.
>
> "Probably the sheer size of America accounts for something of this inconspicuousness. To gain a national hearing, it is necessary to speak from a national pulpit—from a magazine of wide national circulation. *Reedy's Mirror* always clung to its local flavor. Its proprietor, editor, and chief contributor wandered cheerfully about the country in quest of political conventions and good food and fresh young poets and such like entertainments; but St. Louis was at once his starting-point and his destination. There in the Middle West were his roots, and there he clung. Individuals in a dozen cities knew him and loved him—there were few better companions; and more and more of recent years writers and politicans and other tramps fell into the way of dropping in upon him at his St. Louis office for what many considered the best talk to be heard west of the Mississippi.
>
> "All of which suggests what is the truth, we think: that Reedy turned his back—and it was a very broad back—upon fame by preference. Or if not exactly by design or intention, by instinct and nature. He would not have been Reedy had he gone out for a cult and all the literary glory that is so cheaply to be had for a little swank and a few mutual-tickling agreements.
>
> "Should one regret this choice, his way of living? Would he have done more for American literature had he made a conventional success of his criticism and been published and read and touted by the right people? Anything but, we are confident. There are the two ways of leading. One might be called the institutional. It is the safe and conventional and comfortable way; but those who pursue it must sacrifice how much of personality and affection and originality! The other way is the Reedy way—a lone figure, asking nothing and giving nothing except friendship and ideas, counting the discovery of a new writer as a reward in itself, and leading by example and talk, by personal contact with the few who have eyes to see and ears to hear."

"AFTER-WAR" READING COURSES

A NOVEL and perhaps symptomatic series of "after-war reading courses" has been prepared for the Home Education Division of the United States Bureau of Education under the editorship of Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, librarian of the Public Library in Youngstown, Ohio. In addition to prescribed lists of books dealing with "Heroes of American Democracy," we find such unexpected courses as the following: "The Call of Blue Waters," a reading course in seamanship, navigation, and marine engineering; "Iron and Steel," a course on the manufacture of these basic products; "Ship-building," a course dealing with the shipyard and the construction of both steel and wooden ships; and "Machine-shop Work," a course emphasizing the truth that "books are tools and the successful man uses them to do the world's work in a better way." Each course consists of a list of books from which the reader must select and read a certain number. Each is accompanied by the following direction: "If you wish to pursue this course, send to the Home Education Division, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., the following data: Your name, address, age, education, occupation, date of beginning course, name and number of course."

By way of introduction to the course on "Iron and Steel" (Course No. 14), the official bulletin issued to the press says:

> "Our great production of iron and steel made possible the winning of the war, and practically everything with which we come in daily contact has resulted from some utilization of iron or steel. The United States has been producing these materials at the rate of 50,000,000 tons per year. The manufacture of such a vast product is naturally characterized by extensive use of time-saving and obstacle-conquering machinery. Specialization is essential, and the industry is more and more dependent on men of training.
>
> "Our own steels have become of higher grade through our manufacture of many steels which we formerly imported. We shall continue to supply these special steels and also the huge 'after-war' requirements of all kinds of steel for the coming expansion of railroad, shipping, and building industries, and for reconstruction purposes abroad. It behooves us, then, for the good of the industry and of the nation, to increase our knowledge and success in the work by reading and learning from the experiences of others."

As an example of a course which combines the literary and the technical we cite that headed "The Call of Blue Waters." Here the bulletin, after quoting one of Masefield's swinging "Salt Water Ballads," goes on to say:

> "No man with a glimmer of romance in his soul can read about the things of the sea without a thrill. He who tunes his mind to hear the ocean calling and who fares forth intent upon the free life of the sea, hardship and all, is shaping his way toward a pleasant port. No wider career offers to-day than that of the sea. No better understanding of the inmost meaning of man's heart can be reached than that gained on the implacable waters where men are measured for their ability alone.
>
> "Tyre has had but seven true heirs, and the United States is one of them. Naturally a maritime people, with magnificent harbors, America has forgotten her heritage. The American flag until 1918 was a curiosity in foreign waters.
>
> "As Mr. Hurley says, 'we must make America ship-minded. We are so little ship-minded to-day that it is chiefly the difficulties of operation which occupy the thoughts of those who are giving any thought whatever to our merchant marine of to-morrow.' What Mr. Hurley calls 'operation' is a diverse and fascinating science. It implies navigation, seamanship, and marine engineering—red-blooded callings, all of them, demanding the nerve and sinew, the alertness and endurance, of manhood in its finest and most virile form.
>
> "We can make American blood leap again in response to the splendid sea-stories of Dana, Bullen, and Conrad. The stories and the study-books herein listed will create the interest and give the understanding without which no real progress is made. For real seamanship of a smartness and skill which made American sailors what they were in early days, we go to some of the recent

carefully prepared books, to supplement the daily routine and experience.

"The marine engineer, the man of high adventure and on whose shoulders falls the care of the engines and machinery of the ship, has had splendid things done for him in the way of books. And every man on board ship has an interest in navigation, by which the sun and the stars are made to serve as guides and mile-stones as the vessel plows her true course across the wide ocean. Even the man who has had little mathematics can understand the principles from some of the books now available. . . . . . .

"The reading of ten of the following books, including two from each section, is required to win the certificate of the Bureau of Education. But this list is meant also to encourage the reading of single volumes by those who do not care to undertake the whole course.

SECTION 1.

"1. Marvin, W. L. 'The American Merchant Marine.'
"2. Dana, R. H. 'Two Years Before the Mast.'
"3. Bullen, F. T. 'Cruise of the *Cachalot.*'
"4. Conrad, Joseph. 'Typhoon; or, 'The Shadow Line.'

SECTION 2.

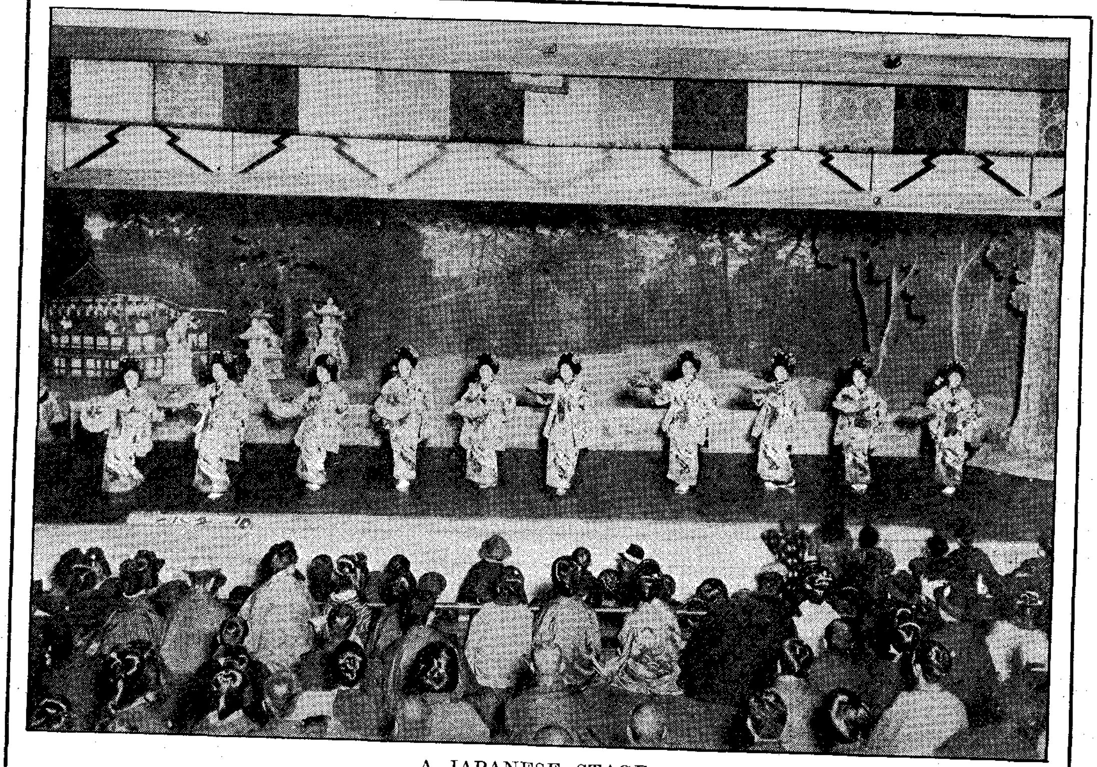
"5. Knight, A. E. 'Modern Seamanship.'
"6. Resenberg, Felix. 'Men on Deck.'
"7. Doane, E. P. 'Seamanship.'
"8. O'Donnell, E. E. 'Merchant Marine Manual.'
"9. Walton, Thomas. 'Know Your Own Ship.' 12th ed.

SECTION 3.

"10. Glass, E. R. (ed.) 'Blue Book of Facts on Marine Engineering.'
"11. Lucas, and Others. 'Audel's New Marine Engineers' Guide.'
"12. Dyson, C. W. 'Practical Marine Engineering.' 7th ed.
"13. Dinger, H. C. 'Hand-book for the Care and Operation of Naval Machinery.' 3d ed.

SECTION 4.

"14. Henderson, W. J. 'Elements of Navigation.'
"15. Jacoby, Harold. 'Navigation.'
"16. Lecky, S. T. S. 'Wrinkles in Practical Navigation.' 18th ed.
"17. Bowditch, Nathaniel. 'American Practical Navigator.' United States Hydrographic Office.
"18. Bradford, Gershom. 'Whys and Wherefores of Navigation.'"



A JAPANESE STAGE,
Before which sits the audience in a manner uncomfortable to western notions.

HOW JAPAN GOES TO THE MOVIES

THE MOVIES IN JAPAN do not recommend themselves as yet to the upper classes. They are for the proletariat, and not even for them in anything like the proportions of their appeal to the populations of western countries. Motion-picture theaters are badly constructed, tho the attendance is large, and the prices demanded for admission are high. "So far there has been no appeal made for the patronage of the better element," says *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo). "This is clearly the fault of the management, as they fail to provide the essential comforts necessary to attract such patronage." Japan's backwardness, in comparison with other countries, is due also to peculiarities of habit that have their interest, perhaps, for western readers:

"To build an enormous theater here that would seat over five thousand people as does the Capitol Theater, recently built in New York, is out of the question, because the theater of a country should be expressive of that country. It is an institution of that country, and, if possible, which it is in this instance, should be built in a style typical of that country. The production, if foreign, should be staged in the architecture of the country of its origin, and thereby present a true picture of the story framed by the proscenium arch of the theater.

"Again, in Japan the manner of showing motion-pictures is quite different from that of the western world. Here the audience gather their knowledge of the play from the declamation of the tale by the professional reader engaged for the task. Managers and public alike in this country are at the mercy of the reader for their proper appreciation of the play. This fact alone limits the capacity of an auditorium to one within the sound of his voice. Acoustics teach that the human voice is capable of projecting distinguishable words without expansion only about seventy-five feet. The trained voice of the professional reader might add something more to this distance without destroying the delicate shades of modulated tones necessary to the correct interpretation of the story. This of necessity would limit the capacity of an auditorium to about ninety feet square, an area that would permit of a capacity of between sixteen and eighteen hundred.

"In America, and European countries as well, the story is taken from the subtitles with which the picture is freely interspersed. While it is true the action of a play takes place in the minds of the auditors instead of on the stage, as is generally supposed, whatever is depicted on the stage merely acts as a suggestion to stimulate the minds into a proper interpretation of the play."

Some proposals for the improvement of Japanese theaters show that her customs demand a shoe-room instead of a cloak-room:

"Theaters must afford more comfort for the patrons, to make them practicable for all classes. The base of the stairways should be cleared of footgear and the same placed in a recess at one side that would not cause the excited people a moment's delay at the end of a performance. This would be of great advantage in case of fire by freeing the passage of excited patrons in too great a hurry to wait for or be encumbered by their footgear. The presence of awaiting footgear might cause the people in time of excitement to stumble and fall and thereby create a serious obstacle for those following.

"Another point that would be new to Japan and a great aid in case of danger would be the provision of a large circular opening in the roof controlled by an electric press-button that would open the roof to the sky in case of hot weather or danger. . . . Another thing—there is no reason why performances should not be given every afternoon, as they are in the United States, at a reduced charge of admission, say one yen for the choice seats. This would serve as an inducement for attendance at these performances. The evening prices could remain the same without injury to the business.

"All that is needed is an enterprising manager to construct a new, commodious theater in the Japanese style on lines that would be safe and comfortable, with ample provision for the better classes, and success will surely reward his efforts. The motion-pictures have succeeded immensely all over the world, and this success has been so persistent that they have already become a permanent institution."

MUST NOVELISTS FORGET THE WAR?

THE GERMANS, as related here not long since, read omnivorously about the war. Book after book details all its phases, and the young deny themselves luxuries to buy these books. The French may be less voracious; but English and American publishers shut a door on writers and hang up a sign "No War." Mr. W. J. Locke, the novelist, finds this not only a hardship for fiction-writers, but a destroyer of their souls. "Novelists and dramatists on both sides of the Atlantic," he says, "are confronted with one of the greatest problems that ever dismayed an artist." They must write "as tho there had been no war," or find no acceptance among those who "claim to have their finger on the public pulse." In *The Atlantic Monthly* for August he writes:

"Possibly the reading public is satiated with pictures of actual warfare, with the blood and mud and misery of old, unhappy, far-off things and battles of a couple of years ago—altho the success of that fine picture of the war, 'Peter Jackson, Cigar Merchant,' seems to prove a continuance of popular interest. Possibly *résumés* of European war-conditions may weary because of their reiterated insistence on things known. I can understand any reader pishing and pshawing over a description of England on August 2, 1914, or of London on armistice night. But between an avoidance of these over-described actualities and a negation of the fact of the war lies a great gulf.

"The war has been. It has convulsed human society from dregs to froth. It has had its incalculable influences on the soul of mankind. It has, incidentally, entered into the soul of the artist. The man of business, the scientist, the mechanic, altho living in an equal state of spiritual unrest, have no occasion for expressing it in the pursuance of their daily avocations. But this same expression is the very mission of the novelist. His soul, his stock in trade, is all a-quiver with these last six years of upheaval. There are thousands and thousands of manifestations of human character revealed by the war. There is the whole of the social universe in the remaking—in Europe and in America. We can not write a novel of 1920 without reference to what the men and the women did in the war. To put it crudely, if the hero did not fight, he was either a cripple or a conscientious objector. If he did fight, the war had an influence on his character, which it is the business of the novelist to describe; for no man or woman on this earth has passed unaffected through the ordeal.

"The novelist has, therefore, to choose one of three courses:

"1. To beg the question and write costume-romance—1713, 1813, 1913, all equally remote.

"2. To pretend there has been no war, and to do up sham bits of soul in whitey-brown paper and sell them, and thereby earn his own self-contempt and that of his brother man.

"3. To offer his inmost soul for sale—as heretofore—and starve.

"I put the proposition before the intermediaries between us and the public, in England and America, whom I have above enumerated. Also before the public, whose keenness on having its pulse felt so tenderly I do not altogether take for granted."

A point against Mr. Locke seems to be made by the Springfield *Republican*, which cites the example of Scott and Jane Austen:

"Scott, who lived through the French Revolution and visited Waterloo while the carnage was fresh, chose the first course, and seems not to have been tempted to any other. His contemporary, Jane Austen, whose relatives were naval officers in the great war, hardly mentions it in her fiction. Evidently in a century there has been a great change in the spirit of fiction and in the degree of its absorption in the affairs of the world."

This same paper finds a broader and deeper question than the interdiction of war-stories. "It is the right of the middleman to dictate to the creative artist"—

"Editors and publishers say, Mr. Locke tells us, that the public is tired of war, that the public wishes to forget the war; 'in effect, that if we wish to continue to earn our living, we must do so on the amazing postulate that there has been no war.'

"In their appraisal of what the public wants the middlemen may or may not be right; they often make shrewd guesses, yet sometimes, like other arbiters of fashion, guess wrong—a mistake in feeling the public pulse has this year cost manufacturers of women's shoes a pretty penny. But the point is that it is not good for fiction nor for the public to have the fashions set year by year by commercial speculators. No doubt many people are tired of war; unquestionably many people wish to forget the war. But is it a wish that ought to be encouraged? Are the lessons of the war to go for naught because the public is tired of it?

"The issue raised by Mr. Locke goes far beyond the question of war-books. It is really a question whether fashions in literature as in clothes are to be controlled by middlemen and manipulated for the maximum profit. This is important because mass thinking is one of the great dangers of our time, and publishers and editors have come to possess great power to stimulate it or to break up the great waves into a wholesome individualism. To play up war-books one year and forbid them the next is to encourage levity, superficiality, and fickleness and to cater to the weaknesses of democracy. If authors of conscience and character are ready to risk a certain loss of popularity in order to express their deeper feelings it is a misfortune for them to be blocked, let us say, by a decision of the middlemen that this season frivolity is to be the fashion. The tendency of which Mr. Locke complains is a growing tendency, and it gave some cause for uneasiness even before the war; the ban on fiction dealing with problems arising out of the war puts the issue in a clear and unmistakable way."

The Villager (Katonah) thinks "the public is not running away from its memories of the war, but from the 'artists' who insist upon using those memories," just as "one does not forget his mother who has died because he prefers not to talk about it with each and every neighbor." But the New York *Tribune* finds a very "special reason" for the condition which Mr. Locke deplores:

"As Mr. Noyes recently noted, the part of the human family that is most keenly conscious of its own intellectuality—so much so as to dub itself *intelligentsia*—has grown increasingly Bolshevik, if the word may be used in this connection, for a generation.

"Fantastic theory and half-baked criticism of everything that is are characteristic of the time. This spirit shows itself in art even more than in political theory. The young men who come crowding from our colleges have made a cult of iconoclasm. For centuries literature was reproached for being a Tory; now it is a roaring radical. The half-trained intelligence flies to criticism as naturally as a duck to water.

"Now, it happens that the men who chiefly have the initial say as to what shall be published are largely *intelligentsia.* As such they express their prejudices as human beings are likely to. The war did not take a course agreeable to them. Its issues did not appeal to them. It flatly contradicted their assumptions, and they do not like to be reminded of their discomfiture. They take it for granted that as they think and feel so do their fellow creatures. When the author of a war-book comes in, even tho he brings in an interesting manuscript, he is sneered at. The public is not consulted. It takes what is given it, but this is not necessarily what it wants."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

HOW THE CHURCH IS SOLVING SPAIN'S LABOR TROUBLES

LABOR TROUBLES IN SPAIN may in time be entirely eliminated if a joint church and business movement which is said to have the Pope's approval continues with the success which has marked it since its establishment two years ago. Under the plan, which embraces a cooperative banking scheme, strikes and lockouts are avoided, employers and employees are guaranteed against labor disputes and artificial interruptions, and a decent livelihood for all members is assured. There are already more than six hundred thousand members in the organization who agree not to strike, who are guaranteed employment by the central bank, and, if employment can not be had, are cared for by the institution. In a summary of an article on the subject prepared for *The Manufacturers' Record* by a Protestant of "high position who has made a very careful study of the situation in Spain," the editor of the Baltimore weekly says that the plan "opens up almost limitless potentialities, and as a powerful economic measure, without regard at all to the religious or moral side, it is worth studying and watching. It has possibilities for becoming a tremendous financial religious power for evil or good, and is therefore worth careful study and watching by the whole world."

In Spain radical unionized labor has taken the form of syndicalism, and in order to counteract this, the Catholic Church organized a group of associations called Sindicatos Catolicos, or Catholic Syndicates, which are formed "in the bosom of the parish, under the tutelage of the priests." According to the writer in *The Manufacturers' Record*:

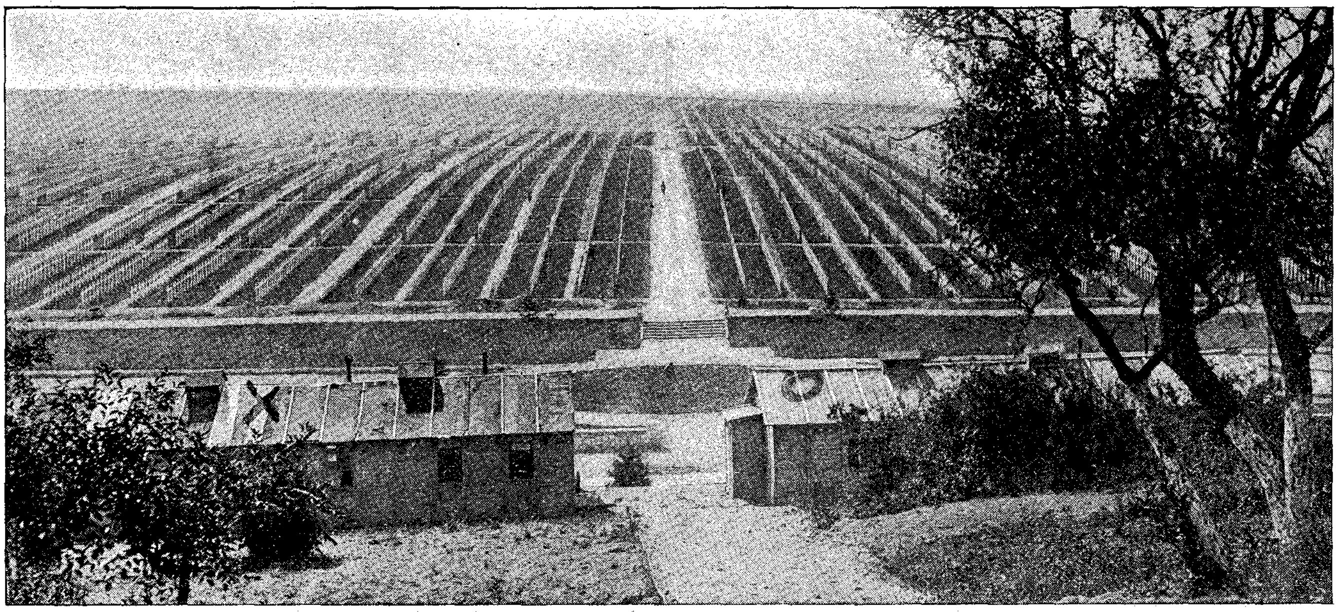
> "Workers who are known to be faithful and devoted to their duties are admitted, and benefits accrue immediately. They are personally looked after by committees of the syndicates; fair wages are assured to them; they are freed from the oppression of hard masters; if they are sick, they receive medical comforts and their families are kept from want; if work does not come to them, the syndicate seeks and finds new employment; if they are in need, on proper evidence being shown, they are loaned money at low rates of interest.
>
> "On the other hand, there are obligations to be performed. The worker may not strike; his difficulties are presented to the syndicate and the trouble adjusted. Employers undertake to submit to such intervention on employing a member of the syndicate, and this he is glad to do, because he knows that the underlying spirit of the association is that of honesty and justice; he is relieved from anxiety lest his industry be crippled by strikes; he has no fear of bombs and incendiarism when he engages a force of these men. He has guaranties on which he can rely, and he is willing enough to give guaranties in return.
>
> "As part of the machinery a bank has been organized, which is an integral part of the group of syndicates. The dues of the members are divided into two parts, one portion for paying the operating expenses of the syndicate and the other going into the bank as a deposit to the credit of the member. Small as it may be, it represents something laid up against the evil day when he can no longer work. Moreover, these deposits share *pro rata* with the stock in receiving dividends."

Capitalists, it is said, have been swift to respond to this "remarkable movement toward effective cooperation with the workers" by subscribing largely in purchase of stock in the bank, which is already becoming a factor in the financial life of the country, "with possibilities the magnitude of which can be only dimly foreseen." From the bank loans are made to members on recommendation of the syndicates. So rapid has been the growth of the movement that already more than four thousand Catholic Syndicates have been formed, with a total enrolment of over six hundred thousand workers. This becomes significant, thinks the writer, when it is considered that the population of Spain is twenty-one million, so that 2.86 per cent. are already members of the syndicates. Assuming the usual average of five to a family, it appears "that 14 per cent. of the population is thus assured of steady livelihood, of freedom from want, of care in time of sickness, through the operation of these syndicates." He concludes that—

> "This surely is an effective answer to the prayer 'Give us this day our daily bread.' It is more than that. It gives assurance, through the growth of the system, that the country will not be torn and impoverished by internal strife. It means that the workers can look forward to rearing their families decently, and can take pride in the development of their country, with its wealth of natural resources. It is getting back to the fundamental unit, the individual, as the basis of a sound and healthy national life.
>
> "This may constitute the beginning of the reform that will rejuvenate the churches of Christ throughout the world. It is rumored that the Pope will investigate the Spanish Catholic Syndicates and issue an encyclical on the subject. The preparations for a visit of King Alfonso to Italy and to the Vatican, at which time it is said a strip of the Papal dominions leading to the sea will be restored to the Pope, lend color to the presumption. It is stated that the Pope will be requested to visit Spain when this is done, in which case he would certainly give special consideration to this most important contribution made by the Church toward a solution of the paramount socio-political issue of the age.
>
> "In all this lies a suggestion of a great work of redemption open to churches of every denomination throughout the world. The spiritual life can not be separated from the material life on this earth. The Church has to deal with living man. In its neglect of his material needs it has lost its power to work for the good of the souls of the millions now arrayed under the banners of antichristian socialism. It must be remembered that Christ took on the garment of the flesh in order to show the way to uplift mankind, and he did not forget to feed the hungry multitudes."

CHURCHES AS CANDIDATES FOR MINISTERS—Placing a minister on trial as a candidate for a vacant pastorate is putting all the weight on one end of the stick, since church effectiveness is a matter of mutual responsibility existing between congregation and pastor. A successful ministry depends very largely on congregational sympathy and support, and, adds *The Herald of Gospel Liberty* (Christian), "it is the church as much as the preacher that is on trial." The churches hitherto have labored under the impression that the test was simply for the pastor, that all responsibility began and ended with him. This is a rejection of a share of the burden, and—

> "Somehow it must be driven into the consciousness of every church that the relationship is one of mutual obligation and mutual responsibilities, and that the church is on trial no less than the preacher.
>
> "Any man who is worth having as a pastor will want to know whether or not the church has any possibilities and any future, whether its membership is composed of progressive, forward-looking men and women who are ready to push vigorously for the new and finer things of the Kingdom; or whether it is made up of unprogressive, critical, easily dissatisfied folk, who are close and niggardly in all of their religious work and who will oppose anything that looks to the growth and enlargement of the equipment and work of the church. Every year it becomes more and more difficult for a church of this last sort to find any man who is willing to accept it—unless it is some man that no people ought to employ."



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"IT SEEMS AS IF HALF OF THE FLOWER OF AMERICAN MANHOOD WAS SACRIFICED,"

Says a writer who prefers small cemeteries to forests of crosses like this at Romagne, where 35,000 American soldiers are buried.

A PROTEST AGAINST "CITIES OF OUR DEAD" IN FRANCE

SERIOUS OBJECTIONS are advanced against the proposed consolidation of all the A. E. F. graveyards in France and Belgium into three large cemeteries, the principal reasons assigned being the huge task involved, the chance of tragic error to be overcome, and the loss of historic significance attached in removing the body from the spot near which the soldier fell. And, asks Mary E. Sandsted in the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "what does it mean to lie just outside of Paris when the company 'went over' at Le Catelet or set the enemy on the run at St. Souplet?" As she points out—

"In a few years the sterile, iron-sewn land around Kemmel, Passchendael, Wyschaete Ridge, and around Dickiebusch Lake will be just like the other wheat-fields or hop-raising patches in Flanders. The ruins of Cloth Hall will remain in Ypres, but the surrounding country will feed sleepy little Flemish villages again as it did before the war, and as it should. But the British cemeteries will remain there, recalling the tremendous sacrifice Great Britain and her colonies made. The French cemeteries will remain; the American will be gone. American graves will be outside of Paris, in a spot that has absolutely no historic significance to the average American."

Aside from this is the question whether it is wise to have cemeteries of such large size. Would it "facilitate the location of graves, and are expenses cut down much if the cost of exhuming and transportation, besides the maintenance of a large clerical force at each of the three proposed cemeteries, be considered?" The writer cites difficulties experienced in locating graves of unknown dead at Romagne as proving the contrary; and as to the hugeness of the task of removing the dead and the likelihood of error we read:

"Thirty-five hundred graves is the task the Graves Bureau has up in the Argonne Cemetery. The number of your grave may be correct, but if a slight error is made in Paris with the plot or the section, as it happened with us in two cases, you wander the length and breadth of the cemetery. To a friend such a mistake is not a very grievous error, but to the mother who has crossed the seas, cut her way through the red tape which French officials delight to invent, made proper inquiries in the Graves Registration Bureau in Paris, taken a train or hired a machine, and after a day's traveling reached Romagne only to learn that among all the white crosses the one she is seeking is not to be found—tho she knows it is there—the mistake is indeed a tragedy. In the smaller cemeteries we found every grave for which we searched.

"Also in these smaller cemeteries, without exception, every cross not marked 'Unknown' bears the name, rank, organization of the soldier and the number of his grave. In the Argonne Cemetery there were hundreds and hundreds of crosses bearing only a name and a number. Too big a task, and the Paris Bureau of Graves Registration had procrastinated in sending to Romagne a complete list giving organizations as well as names.

"There is another argument against large cemeteries. There is something overwhelming and altogether overpowering in seeing thousands of American white crosses, and the woman who has to walk pathway after pathway traversing these endless rows is completely spent by the time she arrives at the grave she is seeking. The majority of visitors are women—mothers, sisters, wives, sweethearts. A suffering, bereaved woman does not stop to consider whether she is being affected by reason or emotion when she sees an A. E. F. cemetery. As a matter of fact, when it is one of the smaller ones, she says: 'Well, some of them had to die, unfortunately, but thank God there were not more.' When it is a cemetery like the Argonne it seems as if half of the flower of American manhood was sacrificed, and the effect upon her is dreadful."

MOHAMMEDAN PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES —An active Mohammedan propaganda is in progress in the United States, and, according to *The Baptist*, there is in circulation a pamphlet asking its readers to remember that "the Islam that has been presented to you by the Christian missionary is not the real Islam, but only a mutilated representation of it." It is urged that the "real Islam is such a priceless repository of spiritual truths that no other religion can be compared with it," and we are told to "mark how sweet are the fruits of Islam," that it "is the only religion which furnishes proof of its being a living faith and by following which one can enjoy the privilege of conversing with God." In commenting on the pamphlet *The Baptist* notes that—

"The appeal is made to the fruits of Islam. Christians might well leave the matter on that basis. If one will consider the extent to which popular Mohammedanism is shot through with superstition, will remember what it has done or not done for women, will notice the cruelty and the backwardness of its adherents, will see how it fails utterly in developing any real spiritual life, will contrast for one moment Mohammedan peoples with Christian peoples, there is no question of the result. But propaganda is cunning and resourceful, and its literature is deceptive above measure; consequently it is well that Christian people should know that Islam is conducting a campaign for converts in the United States."

IN DEFENSE OF PREACHING

WHETHER THE SERMON is now a necessary part of the church service is being seriously debated both in England and this country, and a spirited controversy is under way on both sides of the Atlantic. In the Lambeth Conference of the Anglican bishops the abolition of the sermon as a requirement is being considered, and here the question as to the value of preaching has been the subject of sharp dispute since John Spargo's indictment of it as "the weak spot in the church of to-day—its Achilles tendon." A small army of lay and clerical writers rush to the pulpit's defense. "When all the indictments are in and fairly appraised, no one can deny that the court of human judgment still acknowledges the tremendous power of the Christian Church and its ministry," declared Ernest Bourner Allen, winner of the first prize in the contest conducted by *The Christian Century* (Disciples), to determine by a referendum of its readers which out of six articles best answer the criticism of the Socialist philosopher and author. The Disciples' journal published Mr. Spargo's article in its issue of May 20, and it was quoted in these pages June 19. In some of the replies there is frank acknowledgment of weakness in the pulpit, but all deny that it has become an "anachronism," and several point to recent definite results gained through pulpit power, notably the enactment of the Prohibition Amendment. "The power and permanency of the Christian Church lie in Jesus Christ and his message," continues Mr. Allen. "The preacher is an interpreter of eternal verities." As all departments of human knowledge and experience must have their interpreters, so shall we "always have need of our Edisons to teach us about electricity, our Spargos to teach us about socialism, and our Babsons to teach us about business. Likewise we shall need our Beechers and our Brooks, our Bushnelles and our Spurgeons, to interpret Christian experience to us and to relate the teaching of Jesus to the life of our day." The writer is reminded of a pregnant remark of Dr. Selbie: "It is only in religion and theology that the opinion of the amateur meets with much respect" and to this he adds his own conclusion that "in the long run the fairest estimate of the Church will be made by those who know its life and share its service. It is easier to 'damn with faint praise' than to measure through personal contact the leavening and inspiring message of the ministry to-day." We must bear in mind that we "can not separate the Church from its messengers and message," for, he argues:

> "The Church does not exist apart from these. One might as well talk about the futility of teaching and at the same time commend the school! Voluntary association without leadership would not make a church. The elimination of the preacher insures the ultimate elimination of the message. The message must be incorporated in life, and this is done with sacrificial unselfishness by the men in the ministry to-day. Thus are the people inspired to significant emulation. The war has given us a fresh appraisal of the values of the Church. These values are inextricably linked with the person and function of the preacher. . . . How shall anarchy and industry know their obligations if the preacher is silent?"

Lloyd C. Douglas, winner of the second award, comes to his main point for the defense through the consideration of two functions of the gospel: "It has made life tolerable for countless thousands of broken-hearted people who, but for the hope of a brighter future in a fairer world, would have fallen victims to despair. . . . It has reappraised the human conception of death, extending such assurance and comfort to bereavement that the grave may only rarely boast of a victory in countries where Christianity has had a chance to operate." And, he argues, "if the preaching of the gospel has achieved no more than these two gains, he who declared it 'futile' would have placed a very low value upon that which appears to have brought inestimable benefits to mankind." Citing Phillips Brooks as a man who rose to world eminence "by the splendor of his preaching," and national prohibition as "a proof of the effectiveness of preaching," Ellis B. Barnes, third on the prize list, insists that "we must remember that no less to-day than yesterday the thought of tens of thousands of American citizens in the smaller communities is formed, in the main, by the teachings of the pulpit; and whether these teachings be true or false they come to dominate in a large measure the thought of the whole people." F. W. Collins fourth in the contest, agrees that "there is little doubt that much, perhaps most, of the preaching to-day is wholly futile" because "it represents no definite religious view-point." But, "with the demand for preaching shifted from quantity to quality" and with the removal of certain limitations which "fetter the movements and muffle the voice of the preacher, . . . preaching may again become the social force it was evidently intended to be, and has been when at its best." Preaching "is a giant-sized job," emphatically declares Mary Huron Blair, fifth on the list, in answer to Mr. Spargo's charge that it is not even a "man-sized job." She asserts that "most critics of the ministry use for their criticism the standards of the world," whereas "preaching can not be judged by such. It can be judged only by eternity." J. Henry Monk, sixth in the number of votes obtained, agrees with the Socialist critic to the extent that "very much of the preaching to-day is futile"; but he, too, insists that it is a "man-sized job." He believes that the "'sermonette'—a feeble attempt to tickle and to please—is that which has brought down upon the Church the just criticism of Mr. Spargo."

Recent dispatches from London stated that the Anglican bishops would consider at the Lambeth Conference the abolition of the sermon as a necessary factor in the church service. Many English churchmen are reported to believe that "the day of the sermon has passed"; that whoever lacks the gift of preaching should not preach; that two sermons each Sunday overstrain the clergy; that published sermons are no longer popular, and that this demonstrates "the sermon's waning effectiveness." In commenting on this proposal to eliminate the sermon, Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson is quoted by Henry B. Curry in the New York *Evening Post* as saying that "there will always be preaching. I would consider no substitute for the sermon; there is none if you are going to preserve a vital church. Preaching is inculcated by the Scriptures, and you can't get on without it." "The truth is that there never was a time when a prophet failed to find a hearing," adds the Baltimore *News* to the general testimony favorable to continuing the sermon. Every one who has heard Spurgeon, Canon Liddon, John Henry Newman, or Phillips Brooks knows that "the man who has plumbed the depths of the human heart and speaks to its eternal needs, whatever be the religious communion to which he belongs, will have eager response."

In his rebuttal, to which he was privileged as opener of the debate, Mr. Spargo notes that there has been some agreement with his views, and adds that he believes "most sincerely that the historic necessity of what I may call the routine Sunday by Sunday preaching, the reading of selected portions of the Scriptures and the interpretation of particular texts, no longer exists for the greater part of the people." When he contemplates existing conditions he can not resist the conclusion that "the amount of really useful preaching must be so small as to be negligible." But, because "the Christian Church will endure," he does believe that "Christian preaching will survive," tho the requirement that the functions of pastor, minister, and preacher must be united in every person who enters the ministry can not long continue. "For the pulpit, not only are the special natural aptitude and a highly specialized training necessary, but, not less important, quite exceptional conditions of life." The preacher must be freed from "the drudgery of details of church management"; he must have travel and access to libraries, and ample leisure for contemplation and preparation. "Above all, he must be free from any suggestion of subservience to the economic control of those to whom he brings the word or any sense of dependence upon them."

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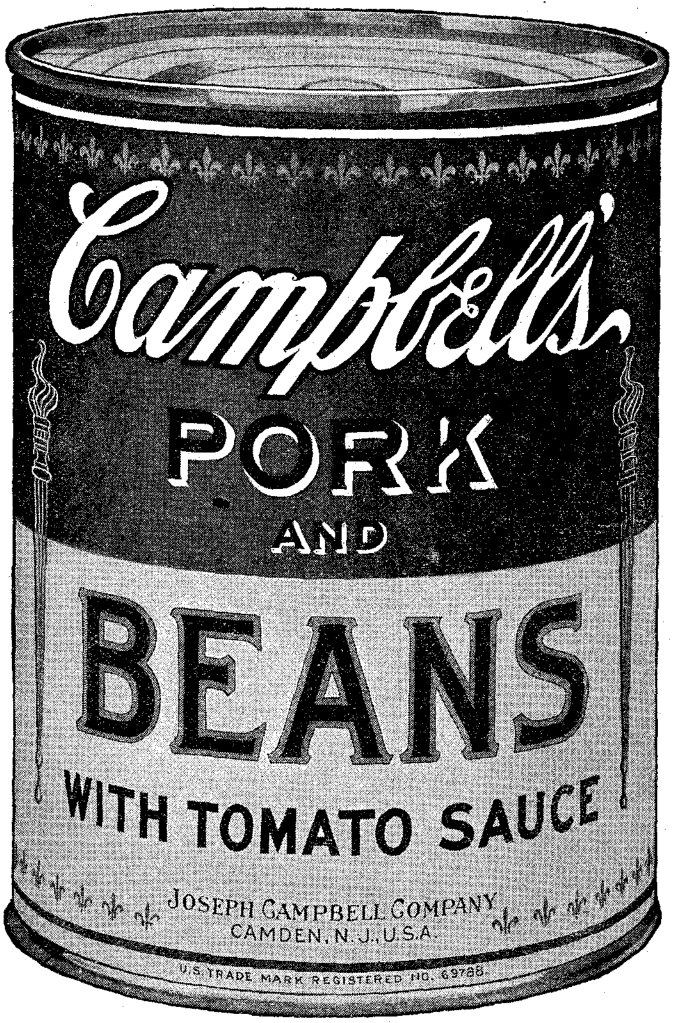
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CURRENT - POETRY

POETRY (Chicago), which recently brought forward some specimens of French-Canadian folk-poetry, now turns its attention to folk-verse of home growth. That we have failed to recognize the existence of such things in our country, says "A. G. H.," in the same number, "is largely due to the fact that students of folk-song have placed a greater emphasis on the survivals of traditional English ballads in our remote mountain regions than on the more truly native and indigenous material that is all around us." The general distribution of the printed page, thinks "A. G. H," has "blinded us to the essentially native folk-spirit of much of our poetry"; but this very fact also has "created a vast audience, and tended to enlarge our consciousness and give us folk-songs of a more general and familiar appeal." It is also pointed out that in this poems idiom is placed above dialect; and "idiom is a finer and less crude test of the poet than dialect—a fact discovered by the poets of our generation." Here are some of the selections in *Poetry*, beginning with Cowboy Songs:

WHAT'S BECOME OF THE PUNCHERS?

By N. Howard Thorp

What's become of the punchers
We rode with long ago?—
The hundreds and hundreds of cowboys
We all of us used to know?

Sure, some were killed by lightning,
Some when the cattle run;
Others were killed by horses
And some with the old six-gun;

Those that worked on the round-up,
Those of the branding-pen,
Those who went out on the long trail drive
And never returned again.

We know of some who have prospered,
We hear of some who are broke,
My old pardner made millions in Tampa,
While I've got my saddle in soak!

Sleeping and working together,
Eating old "Cussie's" good chuck,
Riding in all kinds of weather,
Playing in all kinds of luck;

Bragging about our top-hosses,
Each puncher ready to bet
His horse could outrun the boss's,
Or any old hoss you could get!

Scott lies in Tularosa,
Elmer Price lies near Santa Fé,
While Randolph sits here by the fireside
With a "flat-face" on his knee.

'Gene Rhodes is among the highbrows,
A-writin' up the West;
But I know a lot of doin's
That he never has confessed!

He used to ride 'em keerless
In the good old days
When we both worked together
In the San Andrays!

Building big loops we called "blockers,"
Spinning the rope in the air;
Never a cent in our pockets,
But what did a cow-puncher care?

I'm tired of riding this trail, boys.
Dead tired of riding alone—
B'lieve I'll head old Button for Texas,
Toward my old Palo Pinto home!

THE LITTLE COW-GIRL

By N. Howard Thorp

Daddy come from Brownsville,
En Maw from San Antone;
We come here in a wagon
That ud rock en squeak en groan.

We brought our stock er horses,
The boys come on afore,
En Dad was playin' all the way
Old *Turkey in the Straw!*

There's me en Sister Annie,
En Tom, en Si, en Budd—
We all was raised with cattle,
So I guess it's in our blood.

En I shore love the dances—
Folks say I take after Maw—
When Dad takes down his fiddle
En plays *Turkey in the Straw!*

We ain't jest much on stylish,
But we got a good home ranch;
En the little old horse-pasture
Runs clear down to the branch.

En we're all plumb contented
Since Dad put hinges on the door,
En with his old brown fiddle
Plays *Turkey in the Straw!*

I got er pair er shop-made boots
That Dad had made fer me,
Er pair er silver-mounted spurs
Es pretty es can be.

We ride ter all the dances,
En when I get on the floor
I'm sure to hear Dad playin'
Old *Turkey in the Straw!*

I've got a young cow-puncher roped,
I've got 'im on my string;
En everything is lovely—
We'll be married in the spring;

Es we ain't much on religion
We'll be married by the law,
En I kin hear Dad playin'
Old *Turkey in the Straw!*

THE PUNCHER POET

By Phil Le Noir

Jest onct I was a temperamental, sentimental poet—
Grew a man like Colonel Cody's for to show it.
I'd write poems in my dreams
And I'd sing 'em to the teams.
Yup!
A sentimental, ornamental poet.

Wrote a poem onct about ol' Bloody Bill,
Told about the many humans he had killed,
Took him through his entire life,
Showed his love an' showed his strife.
Then I hung up like a lunger on a hill.

I was near the happy ending of my tale,
Had ol' Billy ketched an' in the county jail—
When the words plumb petered out,
Wouldn't flow, wouldn't spout.
Then I roared an' hit the temperamental trail.

I went to pawin' an' a clawin' for them words,
Skeered the wife an' sent her roostin' with the birds.
But they wouldn't come alive
Though I raved till half-past five;
Then I quit the house an' joined the loco herd.

Now I only hear one temperamental call—
It's the rumble of the cattle's organ-bawl.
As fur the little tale
Bloody Bill is still in jail—
Which was a damn good place to leave him after all.

The following is a New Mexico folk-song translated and adapted by Alice Corbin:

MADRE MARIA

On the mountain Lucia
Was Madre Maria,
With book of gold.
Half was she reading,
Half praying and pleading
For sorrow foretold.

Came her son Jesus
To the mountain Lucia:
"What are you doing then,
Madre Maria?"

"Nor reading nor sleeping,
But dreaming a dream.
On Calvary's hilltop
Three crosses gleam,

Bare in the moonlight;
Your body on one,
Nailed feet and hands,
O my dear little Son!"

"Be it so, be it so,
O mi Madre Maria!"

Who says this prayer
Three times a day
Will find Heaven's doors
Opened always
And Hell's doors shut
Forever and ay. . . . . . .
Amen, Jesus!

The poets of *The Call Magazine* (New York) are usually full of "Life," "Humanity," "Blood and Iron," themes poetized that elsewhere are treated in their strident prose. One of their number gets away from the vein of revolt and protests, and creates a whole world from just—

MY WINDOW-BOX

By France Blanche Quinlivan

I've a wee box in my window,
Where a tiny garden grows;
A pansy plant and a bluebell—
A beautiful, fragrant rose.
Last night, a great, gaudy spider
Arrived there to spin her web,
Just as the stars hung their lanterns,
And, weary, I sought my bed.

I dreamed that the spider fashioned
Wee, silken telephone-wires—
Because 'twas ordered to do so
(One of my tenant's desires—
A tenant of my wee garden);
And while in slumber I lay
I eavesdropt, for I was eager
To hear what she had to say.

First came a faint jingle, jangle,
From the bluebell at the switch;
Then came the softest of voices
(That hardest heart might bewitch);
The pansy said: "I've been keeping
Your face each hour in my thought!"
A pause—then sweetest of answers
Was o'er the silken wire caught.

In perfumed breath's low, clear whisper
Came dearest words that one knows—
All vibrant, tingling with music:
"I love you, dear!" said the rose.
I awoke and thought in darkness
Of you—away off somewhere.
I wondered how you were faring.
(You know I shall always care!)

And if "thoughts are things," I'm knowing
You'll get a message from me;
For I have sent you a wireless—
My finger's still on the key.
Swift to your heart I have sent it—
One pansy thought to disclose.
I'm wond'ring whether you'll answer:
"I love you!" as did the rose!

Welch's

"THE NATIONAL DRINK"

Welch's
"The National Drink"
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NET MEASURE ONE PINT
From Choicest
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WELCH'S is a joyous drink. A pure fruit juice—the stored-up riches of premium Concord grapes—a drink with color, body and nutriment as well as flavor.

Men like WELCH'S. It is a favorite drink at the country club and social gathering as well as the home drink appreciated by all the family.

Always serve cold. WELCH'S is rich and may be diluted with plain or charged water or blended with ginger ale, lemonade or other beverages.

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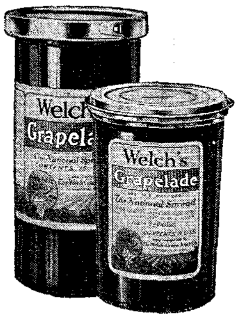
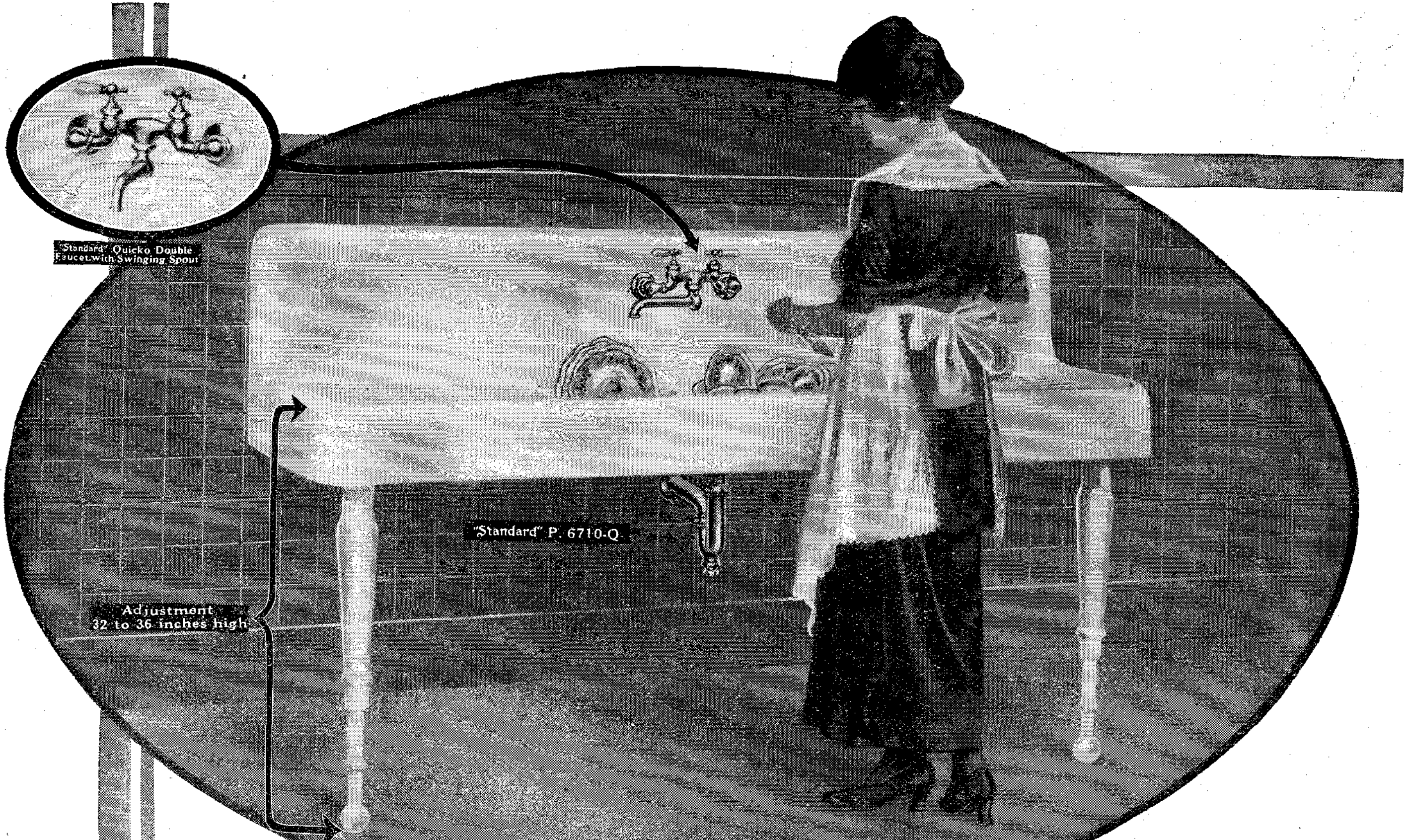
This is the famous "Grapelade" that so delighted our soldiers in France. A Welch Quality product with the delicate fresh-grape flavor. In 15 ounce jars and 8 ounce tumblers from your grocer.


Welch's
Grapelade

The Welch Grape Juice Company, Westfield, N.Y.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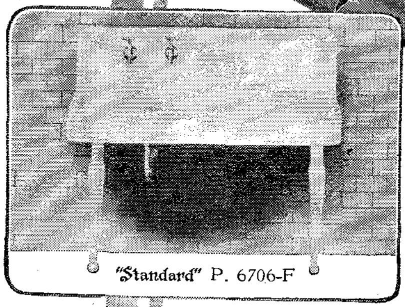

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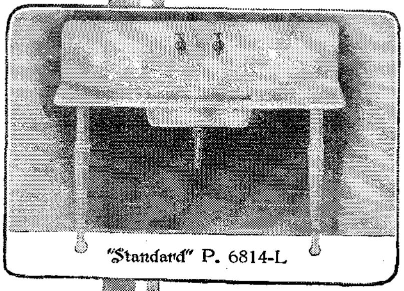

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WORLD-WIDE - TRADE - FACTS

ITALY

(From a monthly bulletin issued by the Italian Discount and Trust Company in New York.)

SIX YEARS HAVE MADE RADICAL CHANGES IN ITALY'S WORLD TRADE

In a comparison of the state of Italy's foreign trade for the year 1913 with that of 1919, the two factors which stand out most prominently are the changes which have occurred in the character of the goods and in the countries of origin and destination. The import and export figures for the past two years under consideration, divided into four general groups of commodities, indicate the broad tendencies:

IMPORTS

Groups	1919		1913	
	Lire	Per Cent.	Lire	Per Cent.
Raw materials for use in manufacturing	5,598,588,000	34	1,386,899,000	38
Semifinished materials for use in manufacturing	3,076,749,000	18	704,806,000	19
Manufactured goods	2,522,906,000	15	851,331,000	24
Foodstuffs and live animals	5,318,408,000	33	702,602,000	19
Total	16,516,408,000	100	3,645,639,000	100

EXPORTS

Raw materials for use in manufacturing	712,847,000	14	360,523,000	14
Semifinished materials for use in manufacturing	1,742,956,000	34	590,721,000	24
Manufactured goods	1,985,969,000	38	797,976,000	32
Foodstuffs and live animals	746,851,000	14	762,419,000	30
Total	5,188,623,000	100	2,511,639,000	100

Lira-parity in United States currency 19.30 cents. Exchange rate subject to change.

The United States, during 1919, supplied forty-five per cent. of Italy's imports, as against fourteen per cent. the year before the war. This, of itself, is thorough evidence of the extent to which American traders have built up relations with Italy, as well as of the possibilities of the Italian market for American exporters. The table below shows the trade figures for 1919 and 1913 with certain countries:

IMPORTS FROM

Countries	1919		1913	
	Lire	Per Cent.	Lire	Per Cent.
United States	7,401,387,000	45	522,722,000	14
Great Britain	2,332,989,000	14	591,776,000	16
Argentina	1,411,055,000	9	166,622,000	4.6
France	710,351,000	4.3	283,356,000	7.7
British India	802,397,000	5	146,037,000	3.8
Switzerland	367,675,000	2.2	642,942,000	2.4
Egypt	266,563,000	1.6	27,618,000	.7
Brazil	361,357,000	2.2	55,311,000	1.5
Greece	29,217,000	....	9,133,000	....
Spain	196,918,000	1.2	29,008,000	.8

EXPORTS TO

United States	453,476,000	8.7	267,892,000	11
Great Britain	666,217,000	13	260,601,000	10
Argentina	125,743,000	2.4	185,557,000	7.4
France	1,121,920,000	21.6	231,481,000	9.2
British India	48,149,000	.9	49,458,000	2
Switzerland	642,942,000	12	249,163,000	10
Egypt	118,693,000	2.3	41,191,000	2
Brazil	36,536,000	.7	47,648,000	1.9
Greece	123,660,000	2.4	22,443,000	.9
Spain	46,467,000	.8	18,110,000	.7

A study of the figures concerning the principal commodities imported from the United States to Italy should prove profitable to American exporters (quantities are given in metric tons, unless otherwise specified):

Articles	1913	1919
	Metric Tons	Metric Tons
Pure alcohol	....	*133,653
Fixt oils	19,566	5,815
Mineral oils, resin, and tar oils	134,148	319,989
Raw coffee	....	100
Sugar	3	55,956
Glucose	217	2,159
Cocoa butter	....	122
Chocolate	3	50
Tobacco	20,774	27,191
Acetic acid	....	271
Stearic acid	1	716
Caustic soda	21	2,648
Oxid of zinc	545	786
Sulfate of ammonia	....	2,413
Sulfate of copper	685	....
Ammonia salts not specified	....	1,459
Glycerin	....	2,116
Acetone	....	*296,639
Impure acetate of lime	2,309	372
Naphthalene	....	394
Salts of quinin and alkaloids not specified	....	18
Solid paraffin	8,490	13,518
Resin	15,382	2,293
Explosives	2	6,627
Natural indigo	....	13
Chemical products, resins, perfumery, n. e. s.	....	2,103
Coloring extracts and dyes	137	775
Varnishes	124	227
Ink	12	48
Cordage, rope, and twine	115	77
Jute bags	†1,214	1,328
Raw cotton	148,339	137,011
Manufactures of cotton	327	987
Wool, scoured and in grease	101	1,293
Wool fabrics, and other manufactures of wool	15	244
Manufactures of silk	4	38
Lumber and timber	180,464	23,902
Ordinary wood in small boards for boxes	.....	816
Wooden utensils and manufactures of wood not specified	273	676
Barrel-staves	16,275	....
Rags and paper waste	1,301	396
Pulp for paper-making	338	5,895
Paper and cardboard	155	5,566
Hides, leather, and manufactures	159	1,165
Leather shoes	‡323,227	‡800,731
Scrap iron, and iron in pigs	40,128	130,146
Manufactures of iron and steel	11,340	337,259
Crude copper, brass, and bronze	24,255	56,733
Manufactures of copper, brass, and bronze	69	10,038
Nickel: scrap, plate, sheet	350	1,283
Crude lead	26	1,046
Zinc: scrap, pigs, plate, sheet	....	16,355
Aluminum: scrap, plates, bars, tubes	†1,010	1,162
Crude metals and metal alloys not specified	†606	3,639
Machinery and machine parts	8,126	43,045
Typewriters and scientific instruments	424	980
Electric lamps	§13,600	§679,300
Bicycles	§182	§1,321
Bicycle parts	6	66
Railway vehicles	....	53,851
Phosphate rock	80,934	....
Solid bitumen	161	265
Coal	95,528	1,159,252
Prepared carbons for electro-technical purposes	121	5,402
Building materials	41	2,136
Earthenware	66	363
Porcelain	48	294
Crude rubber	5	....
Manufactures of rubber	52	77
Dried legumes	....	9,722
Cereals	156,760	1,324,209
Wheat flour	847	245,368
Other cereal flours	25	20,989
Semolina	†808	421
Starch	177	932
Fresh meat	....	8,128
Salted meat and bacon	5,803	93,910
Meat extract	....	182
Fish and shellfish	931	25,237
Sausage casings	61	405

* Gallons. † Pounds. ‡ Pairs. § Number.

The increase or decrease, as the case may be, of imports to the Kingdom may be readily traced, in each instance, to basic causes.

THE CHANGE IN ITALIAN SILK REELING

As a result of complaints from American manufacturers concerning the reeling of Italian silk, a campaign has been started by a group of Italian reelers to bring about the adoption of the Grant reeling in American standard skeins; and new plants are being built for rereeling the old into the new style filatures to meet the requirements of the American market.

GLOVE LEATHER EXPORTS FROM ITALY

Tanned lambskins or raw kid leather may be exported from Italy, provided each skin weighs less than twelve and one-third ounces.

PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

MR. PONZI, AND HIS "PONZIED FINANCE"

"ONLY a few months ago he was a dishwasher. A man untaught in finance shows Wall Street and the greatest financiers in the world that they are pikers. Whether Ponzi's bubble bursts or not, the American people will have to take off their hats to a man as clever as he is." So the Rochester *Times-Union* sums up a good deal of the nation-wide editorial comment inspired by the meteoric rise of Charles A. Ponzi, Boston's "Wizard of Finance," who has stirred America and the world at large with the greatest "get-rich-quick" scheme in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Mr. Ponzi, who landed in this country from Italy with a matter of $2.50 in his pocket and no later than last December was holding down a clerking job at $16 a week, is now reputed to be worth $12,000,000, and was paying fifty per cent. interest on money invested in his scheme for three months, almost up to the day when he was arrested charged with using the mails to defraud. "Ponzi's scheme is simplicity itself," remarks *The Knickerbocker Press*, with the slightly ironical amusement which many editors are getting out of the young Italian plunger's mystification of the financial experts. "He has exposed it all, voluntarily, to the much-exercised State and national officials—with the exception of the trifling detail of how he works it." The Utica *Press* sums up Ponzi's explanation of his method in the following explanatory editorial:

> He invested in what are known as international reply coupons. For example, a six-cent coupon could be bought in Madrid for one cent of our money, and when brought here must sell for five cents, which leaves a penny to the Spanish Government for profit. The normal par value of an Austrian krone is twenty cents, but the market price in Vienna is seventy cents a hundred kronen. Accordingly when Ponzi sent $1,000 to Vienna he buys with it a draft for 140,000 kronen. These he turned into international reply coupons at the normal rate of four for each kronen. Getting 560,000 coupons he exchanges them in Switzerland for 140,000 Swiss francs, with which he buys a draft on New York at the rate of 5½ francs for a dollar. This yields him $25,000 on an investment of $1,000. He simply went into the business on a big scale, and claims that he made three and one-half million dollars in one week. He began in a small way, but it worked so well he enlarged his activities and declares that he can make $40,000,000 more before Thanksgiving if unmolested.

On the other hand, financial experts and government officials agree that, "in spite of his apparent frankness," Mr. Ponzi hasn't really revealed the secret of his wealth. Boston's daily financial newspaper, *The Boston News Bureau*, of which the financial expert, C. W. Barron, is publisher, pooh-poohed Ponzi's whole scheme under such derogatory head-lines as "Why Not Stop the Farce?" Mr. Ponzi at once sued Mr. Barron for $5,000,000 for libel, and mentioned to the newspaper reporters that he had "forgotten more about international finance than Barron ever knew." Even Boston, accustomed in not long-by-gone days to wonder at the doings of Thomas W. Lawson, of "Frenzied Finance" fame, was diverted and dazzled. Mr. Lawson never made $12,000,000 in a few months, nor guaranteed to double any money left with him for 180 days. A special correspondent for the New York *Evening World* went up to Boston, when the Wizard's operations were at their height, and sent back the following colorful report:

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HE DISCOVERED MONEY.

Charles A. Ponzi, the young Boston financier who has been making millions overnight, was greeted recently by one of a crowd of admirers as "The greatest Italian that ever lived." "You're wrong," he shouted back. "There's Columbus, who discovered America, and Marconi, who discovered the wireless." "Well, anyway, you discovered money," returned the admirer. Mr. Ponzi has presented legal evidence that he has discovered several million dollars, at least.

> All Boston is get-rich-quick mad over Charles Ponzi, the creator of fortunes, a modern King Midas, who doubles your money in ninety days. At every corner, on the street-cars, behind the department-store counters, from luxurious parlor to humble kitchen, to the very outskirts of New England, Ponzi is making more hope, more anxiety, than any conquering general of old. Mary Pickford, Sir Thomas Lipton, and smuggling booze over the Canadian border aren't in it any more.
>
> For Ponzi makes everybody rich quick. Loan him your money, from fifty dollars to fifty thousand dollars, and in 180 days he gives you back twice as much as you gave him. He's been doing it for eight months and he's still at it.
>
> With no other security than his personal note, Boston is pouring all its savings into Ponzi's hands. Like a tidal wave, the passion for investment with the new Italian banker has swept over Boston folk until it took half of Boston's police force to subdue the enthusiasm of a throng of prospective investors that overflow from the banking office, through the corridors, down the stairs, and into the street, blocking traffic. So tremendous has been the withdrawal of funds from savings-banks that it is rumored there is consternation in high financial circles.
>
> Trading in international coupons, taking advantage of the various rates of exchange with foreign countries in peculiar combination, Ponzi says, enables him to coin fortunes for himself and every one who invests with him. Federal, State, and local investigation has failed to unearth anything illegitimate about the business. Police officials and district attorneys are said to be heavy investors: "the biggest skeptics are now my biggest believers," says Ponzi. Estimates are made that more than half a million persons have invested, every note has been paid at maturity with fifty per cent. interest in ninety days, one hundred per cent. in one hundred and eighty days. Notes are redeemed at face value at any time.
>
> In a dingy little office, on one of Boston's narrowest streets, close by the old Revolutionary burying-grounds, Ponzi, meteoric banker, doles out his notes and takes in the money. In narrow corridors, up the stairways, at the doorways, with the air hot and dense from the crowds who have gathered day by day, handsome women with jewels in their ears and the money-mad fever in their eyes, touch unkempt women with babies in their arms and children tagging at their skirts.
>
> There's a terrible tenseness in the air and excitement runs high, the hands of big men are trembling and some women stutter as they talk. Lifetime savings are given away as if under the touch of an unseen hypnotist. Gaunt old maids give their money away as if it were pest-ridden, boys in knickerbockers gladly turn over all their wealth. Widows in long black veils, stenographers, fruit-pedlers in their overalls, all kinds,

Waterbound macadam road looking north from village of Saugatuck, Michigan, treated with "Tarvia-B" in 1917, 1918 and 1919.

West Michigan Pike, near village of Douglas, Mich. Waterbound macadam treated with "Tarvia-B" in 1917, 1918 and 1919.

In oval: Waterbound macadam road near South Haven, Mich., patched with "Tarvia-KP" and treated with "Tarvia-B," 1918, 1919.

West Michigan Pike, Van Buren County, Michigan. Waterbound macadam roadway treated with "Tarvia-B" in 1918 and 1919. Part of a 15-mile stretch of Tarviated roadway.

Tarvia will save the country's roads

ALL over the United States there are thousands of road commissioners facing the prospect of having to build new roads at the present high cost of construction.

And all around them are miles and miles of old gravel and macadam roads, not in themselves equal to traffic conditions, but which can be made serviceable if they are repaired and given a Tarvia treatment.

Some Michigan roads, illustrated herewith, show how easily and economically old roads can be salvaged with Tarvia.

One road, for instance, was so bad that the Township Board decided the only thing to be done was to rebuild it at the cost of a new road, but after seeing results obtained on other roads, decided to patch and treat with "Tarvia-B" and stone chips, and—"*the road is better than when new,*" they say.

It is just as easy for your community to beat the high cost of new roads by saving and restoring your old ones. It is almost a crime to neglect your old roads and let them go from bad to worse, when Tarvia treatment can be applied so easily and cheaply.

Tarvia is a coal-tar preparation for restoring old roads and building new ones. With it you can also widen your narrow roads by adding Tarvia macadam shoulders. It provides a smooth, dustless, mudless, waterproof, traffic-and-frost-proof roadway at moderate first cost and with the minimum upkeep expense.

"Tarvia-KP" is a cold treatment for patching existing roads of every type. It fills up worn places, restores broken shoulders and edges and keeps the road always at the top notch of condition.

Let our engineers advise you how to salvage your old roads with Tarvia, at very attractive costs.

Illustrated Booklets free on request

Special Service Department

In order to bring the facts before taxpayers as well as road authorities, The Barrett Company has organized a Special Service Department which keeps up to the minute on all road problems. If you will write to the nearest office regarding road conditions or problems in your vicinity, the matter will have the prompt attention of experienced engineers. This service is free for the asking. If you want *better roads* and *lower taxes*, this Department can greatly assist you.

Tarvia

Preserves Roads~Prevents Dust

The Barrett Company

New York
Cincinnati
Minneapolis
Atlanta
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Chicago
Pittsburgh
Dallas
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K

THE BARRETT COMPANY, Limited: Montreal Toronto Winnipeg Vancouver St. John, N.B. Halifax, N.S.

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A RUN ON THE PONZI INSTITUTION.

Crowds in front of the dingy little office at 25 School Street, Boston, waiting to get their money back. He paid out several hundred thousand dollars in a few days, and public confidence was restored.

young and old, rich and poor, some looking affluent, some downtrodden, jostle and push and sometimes fight to get a place nearer the magic entrance.

And all on the personal note of Charles Ponzi.

Who is he? How does he do it? Is he crooked? Is he straight? These are the sole subjects of conversation in this city.

Eight months ago he was even minus a bank account, a sixteen-dollar a week clerk—now he is Charles Ponzi, the great banker, the multimillionaire, owner of much real estate, including a palatial residence in historic Lexington, principal holder of stock in one of Boston's largest banks, with tremendous banking accounts in more than a dozen banks, reputed to have made $8,500,000 in eight months and turning over more and more every day.

Calm, collected, he grants interviews to all newspaper men, to all State and city authorities—and hands out cash to pay his maturing notes. Of insignificant appearance, with the swarthiness and heaviness typical of his Italian countrymen, always with a genial smile, he conducts his one-million-dollar a day business as if it were nothing at all.

"I'm not crazy for money," says Ponzi. "Not crazy to spend it for anything and nothing. I am rich. I help others to get rich."

Every morning at nine o'clock Ponzi steps out of his limousine at his office door, immaculate, cane over his arm, *boutonnière* never absent, and with a smile for all. He is given a greeting that almost sweeps him off his feet.

"There he is, there he goes," and a mob frenzied by past success with him, press their bills in his face, almost pushing his eyes out. "Take my money, take my money," they cry, and in their eagerness would forget their notes.

Such is their faith in this little Italian. Polacks, Jews, Swedes, the Irish, every one invests, but the Italians themselves are their leader's most valiant defenders.

"He'd never dare to cheat his own people like that. They'd cut his heart out with a knife if he didn't pay," says one as he waits to invest his four thousand dollars.

"My friend made $1,500 with him," says another, while it is rumored that people are selling their Liberty bonds and getting money from loan sharks in order to get in on the get-rich-quick proposition. Police officials are said to be heavy investors. "It must be all right if District Attorney Pelletier invested twenty-five thousand dollars," remarked one stately woman drest in the height of fashion.

There's never been anything like it before in Boston, they say, and no one knows where it will end.

When questioned in conference with Daniel J. Gallagher, [illegible]ited States Attorney, Ponzi said also that he had in the United States upward of $5,000,000 and between $8,000,000 and $9,000,000 in depositories abroad.

"This enterprise is just preliminary to something much bigger," Ponzi says. He adds he is going to start a world-wide banking system whereby net profits would be divided equally between the stockholders and the depositors.

Postal inspectors who are working with United States Attorney Daniel J. Gallagher and District Attorney Pelletier on the case are unable to discover where Ponzi obtained the many millions of stamps necessary to carry on his business. Investigations are being made here and abroad, but as yet Ponzi's secret has not been revealed.

He continues to pay his debts, and faith in him multiplies as each note-bearer emerges with a smile, and with twice as much cash in his hands as he put in two months before.

Payment is being made to all comers over a hastily improvised cashier's counter in the "Bell-in-Hand," a former bar-room in William Court ("Pie Alley").

Ponzi opened offices in the "Bell-in-Hand" yesterday to meet the demands upon him growing out of newspaper notoriety he attained when the methods by which he made his quick fortune became known, and to-day he said that during the first day there was paid out over the counter hundreds of thousands of dollars. He declared he could put $5,000,000 on the table at any time and that every obligation would be met.

Ponzi's promptness in providing measures to meet all proper demands has so imprest the Equity Session of the Superior Court that Judge Waite refused an application by David Stoneman, counsel for Alton Parker, of Boston, for the appointment of a temporary receiver for Ponzi's funds.

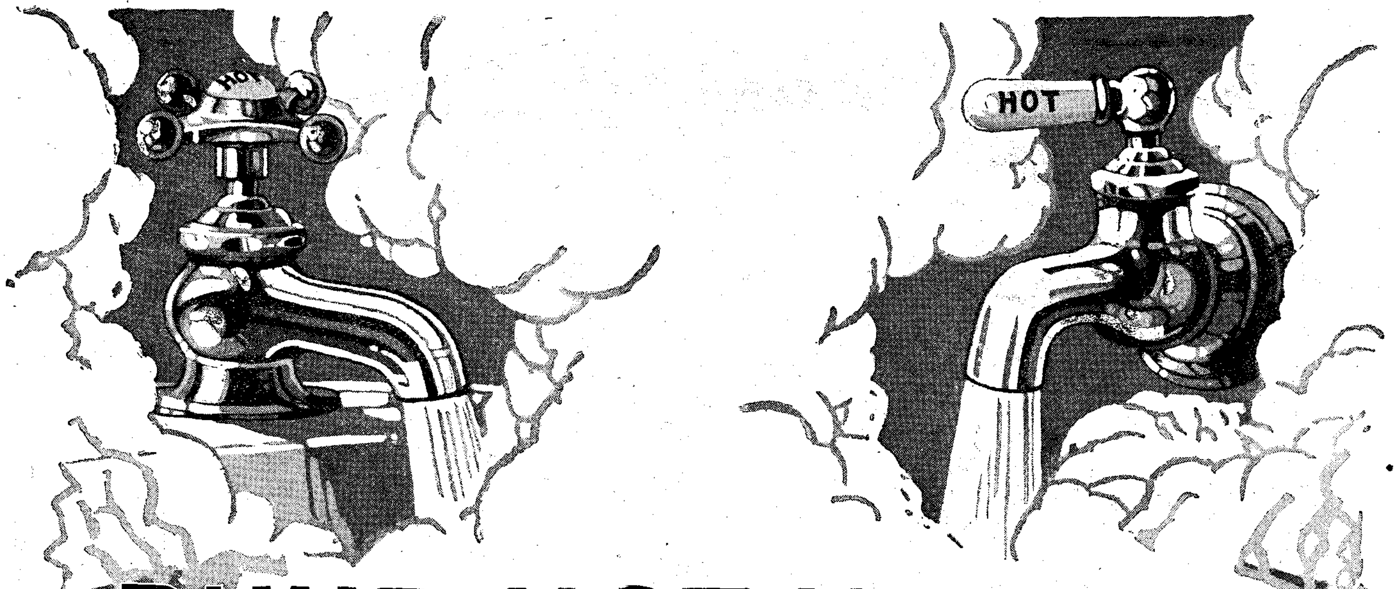
A rival concern started across the hall fails to draw supporters from the Ponzi get-rich-quick establishment. To "Charles Ponzi, head of the Securities Exchange Company," points a large sign on the first floor of the building, and that is where they all go.

Ponzi is the topic of conversation wherever you turn in New England, observes a correspondent for the New York *Times*. His success, in spite of great obstacles, confounds critics. The correspondent gives this story of the financier's career, "more romantic than the wildest reach of romantic fiction," in Ponzi's own words:

"My family was well-to-do in Italy and my education was of the best. We had considerable money, but were not extremely wealthy. However, we had plenty.

"I never had to do any work of any kind and felt that it was beneath me in my own country to engage in labor of any kind. So I kept at school at Parma, Italy, and then went into the University of Rome.

"I'll be very frank with you," he went on. "In my college



RUUD HOT WATER

LIGHT a fire under the water tank, for the day's uses—*that's the old way.*

Simply turn any hot-water faucet in the home any time—*that's the up-to-date way.*

With a Ruud there's nothing to light—no tank to watch. A Ruud heats water as it flows through rust-proof copper coils—without time limit or quantity limitation.

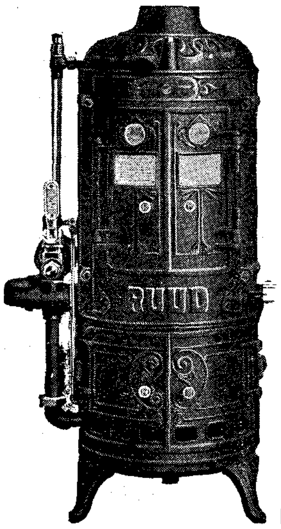
Servants have no cause for complaint or delay; you and your family have hot water galore; the laundress gets all the hot water she wants—instantly—once you install a Ruud in your home.

RUUD AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATER

"Hot Water All Over the House"

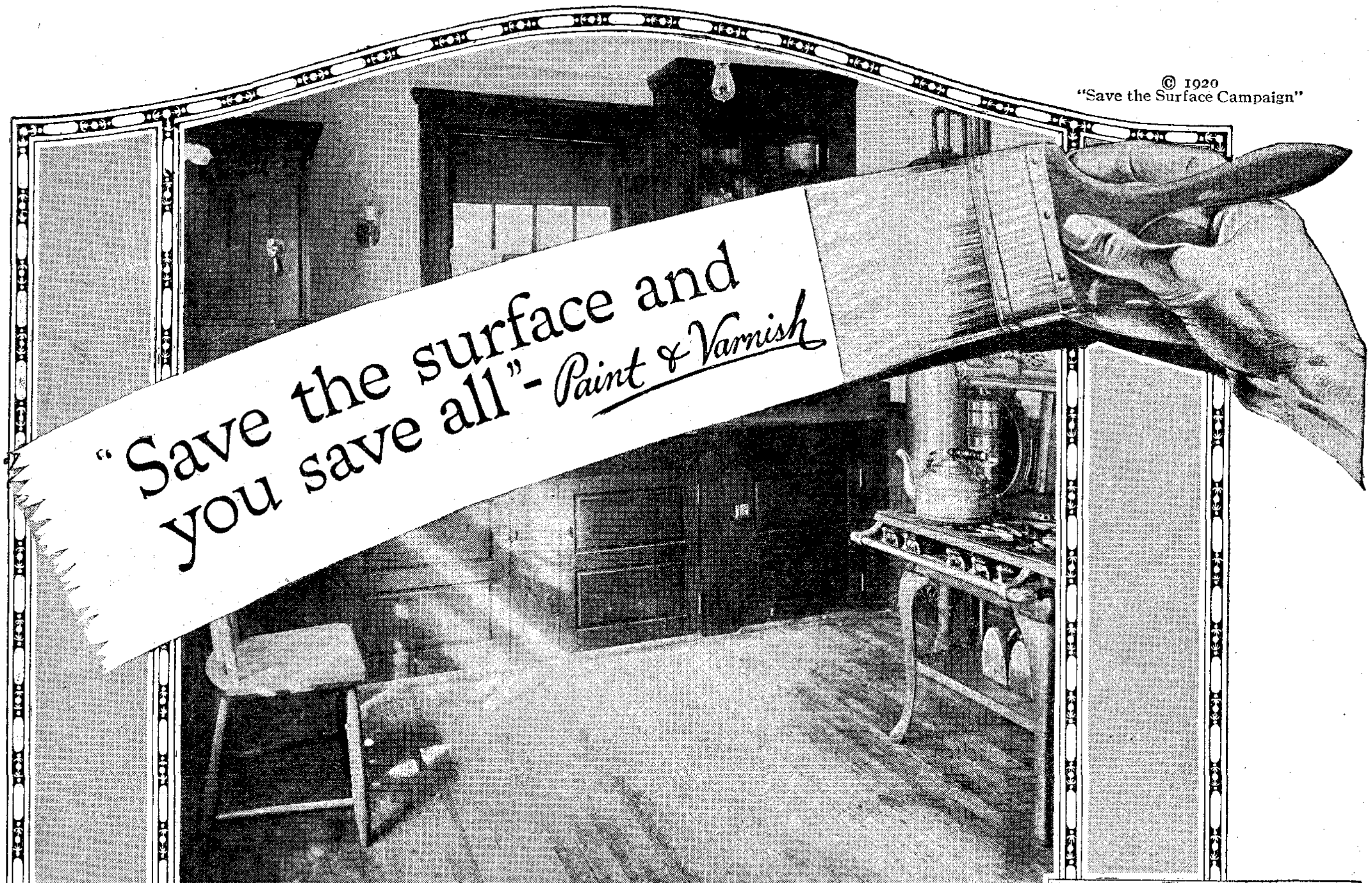
There is no waste with a Ruud. It heats only the water you use—the *on* and *off* of the faucets regulates the gas. Over 150,000 Ruud Water Heaters are in operation. There's a size for every home, large or small.

Ruud Hot Water will solve your home water-heating problem permanently. See your gas company, or your plumber, or any gas-appliance dealer about a Ruud today.



Booklet on Ruud Hot Water Sent Free

RUUD MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. I **Pittsburgh, Pa.**
Makers of Standardized Gas Water Heaters
Ruud Manufacturing Co. of Canada: 371 Adelaide St. W., Toronto


"Save the surface and you save all"- Paint & Varnish

© 1920
"Save the Surface Campaign"

(Illustration) © Doubleday, Page & Co.

The Most-Used surface in your home

HOW many steps a day on your kitchen floor? Who would hazard a guess? Get the members of the family to try to figure it and then tell them the real significance of those footsteps—the need of surface protection.

Any family circle that loves its home will appreciate the value of saving the surface.

If it's the kitchen floor, whether wood or linoleum, think of the wear from treading, scraping, hurrying feet.

If it's the furniture, think of the friction and damage of constant use.

If it's the outside of the house, think of wood and metal and their constant exposure.

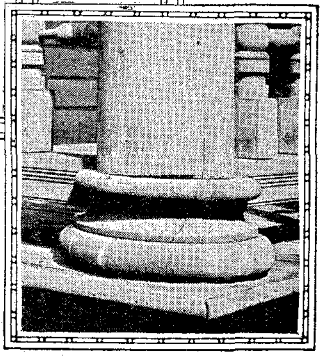
The responsibility, the financial responsibility, that is carried by a coat of paint or varnish is impressive. It stands between you and serious loss. But neglect to provide the protection which such a coat ensures, shifts that responsibility to the owner's shoulders.

Why run the risk of expensive repairs when they can be avoided through reasonable care? Wood, metal, concrete, stucco—all are materials which will give back richly in long service for the small expenditure needed for surface protection. Save the Surface.

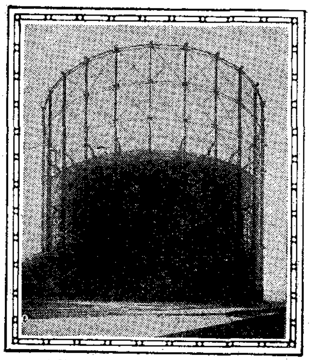
A booklet we have prepared for you shows why Paint and Varnish are as necessary as fire insurance. It contains a fund of interesting and valuable information, illustrated. Send for a copy. Address: Save the Surface Campaign, Room 632, The Bourse, Philadelphia.

THIS ADVERTISEMENT

is issued by the Save the Surface Committee, representing the Paint, Varnish and Allied Interests, whose products, taken as a whole, serve the primary purposes of preserving, protecting and beautifying the innumerable products of the lumber, metal, cement and manufacturing industries, and their divisions.



Alternate storm and sun are cracking this column base badly; it is on the road to ruin. Paint would have saved this surface. If kept covered, the surface never would have been reached.



(Illustration) © Brown Bros.

Always think of surface protection when you see a gas tank. They are kept well painted. Their immense area of surface would otherwise offer ample chance for rust. You may not own a gas tank but you own metal building trim and perhaps metal roofs or farm buildings which face the same danger and need the same protection.

"SAVE THE SURFACE AND YOU SAVE ALL"-*Paint & Varnish*

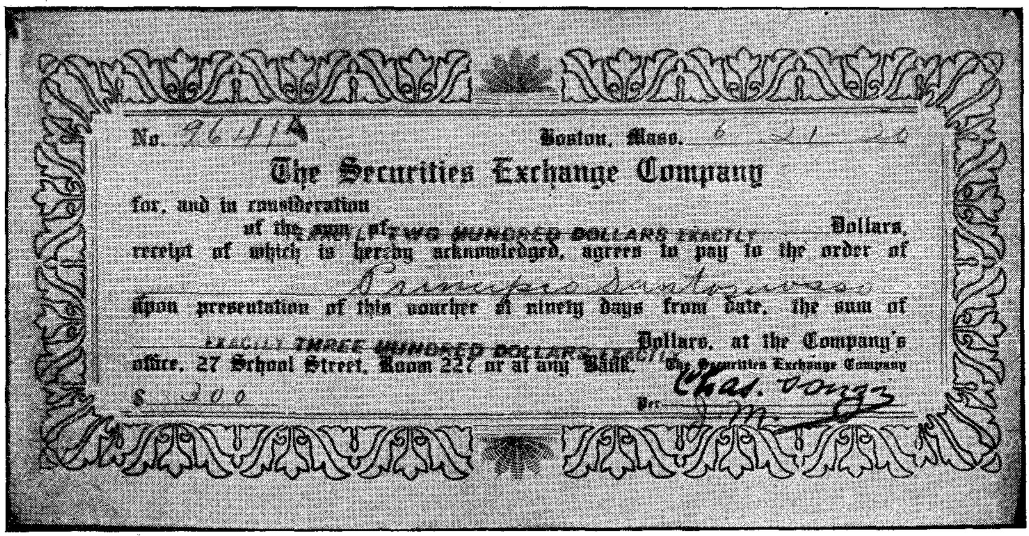
WOOD SURFACES	PLASTER SURFACES	CONCRETE SURFACES	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS SURFACES	METAL SURFACES	BRICK SURFACES

days I was what you call over here a spendthrift. That is, I had arrived at that precarious period in a young man's life when spending money seemed the most attractive thing on earth.

"Such a game is like a balloon—it goes up all right, but sooner or later it has got to come down.

"To make a long story short, I felt that I must get to work, and not wanting to do so with all my acquaintances about me, I decided to come to America. I did not have much money then, and came to this country—right here to Boston, just like any immigrant—and when I arrived my total wealth was just $2.50.

"As I say, I landed in this country with $2.50 in cash and one million dollars in hopes, and those hopes never left me. I was always dreaming of the day I could get enough money on which I could make more money, because it is a cinch no man is going to make money unless he has got money to start on.



No. 96414 Boston, Mass. 6 21 20

The Securities Exchange Company

for, and in consideration of the sum of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS EXACTLY Dollars, receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, agrees to pay to the order of Principio Santosuosso upon presentation of this voucher at ninety days from date, the sum of EXACTLY THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS EXACTLY Dollars, at the Company's office, 27 School Street, Room 227 or at any Bank.

$ 300

The Securities Exchange Company

Chas. Ponzi

Per

Copyrighted by Underwood & Underwood, New York.

THOUSANDS OF THESE HAVE BEEN PAID.

One of the remarkable Ponzi certificates, bearing fifty per cent. interest in ninety days. First sensational reports that Mr. Ponzi was giving one hundred per cent. interest in the same time are disproved by this photographic reproduction. However, many investors feel that interest at the rate offered is worth getting excited about.

"I saved a bit of money from the odd jobs and felt like having a good time, so I went to Coney Island and had the time of my life for a couple of weeks. Then my cash was gone. So into the big town of New York I went to find a job.

"Up at one of the big hotels they needed some waiters, and they even furnished me with the tuxedo service coat. Yep, I've carried tons of food on the old waiter, and with the small salary and tips I made enough to live. I went from one waiting job to another—worked in various hotels, small restaurants, and did my dishwashing stunt from necessity at times. I got tired of New York and began to travel, getting jobs all along the way.

"Once, when I was in Florida, I got it into my head that I could make something painting signs. So I bought some cardboard and paint and started in. No, I never had the slightest experience, but I got away with it, satisfied folks, and made a little cash.

"And all the time I kept dreaming of the time I was going to do big things.

"It was small jobs, and small jobs, up to the year 1917, when I headed for Boston once more, saw an advertisement in a Boston paper, answered it, and took a job with J. R. Poole, the merchandise broker. My salary was twenty-five dollars a week.

"And then I found my inspiration. She was Rose Guecco, daughter of a wholesale fruit merchant of Boston, and the fairest and most wonderful woman in all the world.

"All I have done is because of Rose. She is not only my right arm, but my heart, as well. We were married in February, 1918."

Ponzi was asked if he didn't owe his financial opportunity to the reactions of the war.

"Absolutely," he answered. "This business of mine can be only temporary at best, simply while the foreign exchange conditions remain as they are. The minute the exchange offers no margin, then this business stops."

"Then you will retire for life on your twelve million dollars?" queried his interviewer.

"I will not," he answered with emphasis. "I will just begin to do my life-work.

"You know, this whole fracas at present is due to just one state of affairs. Bankers and business men can easily understand how I could make one hundred per cent. for myself, but simply because no one ever made an added fifty per cent. for the general public they reason that it can't be. You remember the old Rube who saw the giraffe for the first time? He stared at it and remarked, 'There ain't no such animal.'

"The truth is, bankers and business men have been doing plenty for themselves under the present banking system, but they have done little for anybody else.

"I want to change this unfair condition. The depositor in the banks to-day is not getting a square deal. I shall endeavor to create an institution where the depositor will get what he ought to get, even if it does shake up the old crowd. Now, please, do not think I am boasting, but I have forgotten more about foreign exchange than C. W. Barron ever knew.

"To be sure, the stockholders assume responsibility, and this should be taken account of. Therefore, I believe the stockholders should receive a certain designated per cent. to cover this responsibility, and that the depositors, as now, get their regular rate of interest, but on top of this I believe that the extra earnings, instead of all going to the stockholders, would be divided fifty-fifty between stockholders and depositors.

"Yes, I know it is a shock to some of these folks who have been hogging it all, but it is fair and right, and the depositor should get a fair return for his money."

The most commonly suggested explanation for Ponzi's rapid acquisition of wealth is that he uses part of the money he is taking in to pay his certificates of indebtedness as they fall due. No evidence has been discovered that he has been doing this. The exploits of two other "wizards of finance" are recalled. *The Wall Street Journal* tells of a "pale, slim young man who came to New York in 1877, and introduced himself as Ferdinand Ward." He formed a partnership with the son of General Grant, and amazed Wall Street by running $400,000 up to $15,000,000 through fake deals. The end was failure, and a ten-year prison sentence. The case of "520% Miller" is recalled by the New York *World*. George H. Boothby went to interview the former "wizard," who announced that he "wouldn't be in Ponzi's shoes for $10,000,000." Miller's line was oil stocks, and a Sing Sing sentence ended his high financial career. Ponzi, it is reported, has served two prison sentences, and now has liabilities of $7,000,000, with much smaller assets. The gentler critics of the Boston plunger confine themselves to asserting that he simply couldn't have made his money in the way he indicates. The financiers of France are invoked by cable to back up those of America in decreeing that Ponzi is mistaken in certain of his assertions. Thus a special cablegram from Paris to the New York *World* announces:

French financiers are at a loss to understand how Charles Ponzi, of Boston, manipulated his business so as to reap such a great harvest out of the rates of exchange. That Ponzi used stamps as currency is discredited at the Ministry of Finance. It is pointed out also that the French Treasury is not the loser by Ponzi's financial transactions, for he had to pay the full rate for the dollar in reconverting into American money whatever money he exchanged here.

At the Ministry of Finance the *World* correspondent was informed that Ponzi might be standing in with a French banker, or a banking concern which would accept stamps as currency. But a manager of the Crédit Lyonnais, one of France's biggest banks, said to the correspondent:

"I do not see how this Boston financier could have negotiated stamps through a bank. We refuse to take stamps for banking purposes. Like many other banks and business houses, the Crédit Lyonnais used stamps as change during the shortage of silver and small bills, but never in amounts that exceeded ten francs (about two dollars normally). In the same way, we accepted stamps as small currency."

Here it is considered possibly feasible, but highly improbable, that Ponzi has been buying and selling international postage coupons. For such coupons are exchangeable only for stamps, which even the French post-offices refuse to buy back or to accept as money.

Boston savings-banks have naturally suffered through the withdrawal of savings. One of the Boston papers, whose front page is covered with accounts of Ponzi's achievements, carries in an adjacent column, perhaps significantly, an advertisement by a Boston savings institution, offering 5¼ per cent. interest on deposits. Since Mr. Ponzi has brought suit for $5,000,000 against a Boston publication which severely criticized his business, we may more safely quote an editorial from another financial paper which goes to the opposite extreme in showing the remarkable achievements which might be accomplished by an extension of the Ponzi plan. At the end of three years, the aggregate profit on $100 first tossed to Ponzi would be a trifle over $1,680,000, computes this financial authority, *The Wall Street Journal*. The editorial runs, in a vein that might be considered either greenly envious or simply ironical:

> It is a pity in these hard-up times that Ponzied finance wasn't earlier invented. Foreign exchanges have been out of joint for some years now. The chance was there right along. Chancellors of exchequers, secretaries of various treasuries, and other budget balancers would have found Ponzi a very present help in time of fiscal trouble. He could multiply their revenue loaves and fishes.
>
> The individual now suing Ponzi for a million on the basis of $200 first placed with him, on alleged partnership grounds, has the right idea. For Ponzi's plan means a total return at the end of a year of 2,463 per cent.; at the end of two years of 65,587 per cent.; at the end of three years of 1,688,300 per cent. Why keep on?
>
> Give Ponzi a million, and in a twelvemonth he will expand it for you to some $25,000,000; in two years to $657,000,000; in three years to $16,885,000,000. Surely the Allies could spare him a million, and within three years clean up that debt tangle. Germany might hire him to wipe out the indemnity within four years.
>
> Great is the magic of compound interest—when you start off at the rate of 405 per cent. a year for your first forty-five days, and accordingly climb to your full 2,463 per cent. for your first eight forty-five day periods, or one year. For who could refrain from reinvesting both principal and profit with such a wizard?
>
> But the average citizen hasn't a million? Let him start with a mere $100—a trifle in these times. What can Ponzi's magic do with it? Simply this:

First year		Second year	
$100		$2,562.90	
150	45 days	3,844.35	45 days
225	90 "	5,766.53	90 "
337.50	135 "	8,649.79	135 "
506.25	180 "	12,974.68	180 "
759.38	225 "	19,462.02	225 "
1,139.07	275 "	29,193.03	270 "
1,708.60	315 "	43,789.55	315 "
2,562.90	360 "	65,684.33	360 "
Profit	2,463%	Profit	2,463%
Total profit on $100 for two years			65,587%

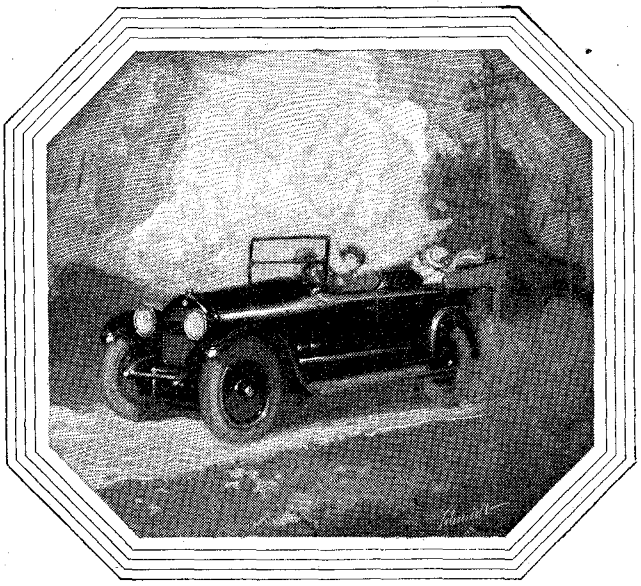
> At the end of three years the aggregate profit would be a trifle over $1,680,000 on $100 first tossed to Ponzi!
>
> A more common state in these times would be $1,000. That would net of course $16,830,000 odd in three years; in four years, $431,000,000; in five years, $11,000,000,000. In six years the return would be a few trifling millions over $283,000,000,000, or about the average of current estimates of the total wealth of the United States. Only the worry about one's stewardship need bid one quit the indefatigable Ponzi. For in the nonchalant way in which he has been taking in large fractions of a million daily, he can have no concern about the supply of coupons and stamps to do the trick with.
>
> The other day, just before suspension, he is rumored to have taken in $250,000 in Boston alone, excluding branches. He could convert that into the equivalent of the nation's wealth in a trifle over four years and three months. In the full six years it would spell some seventy billions. And this excludes his own much larger profit—to judge from the millions he says he has accumulated since starting less than a year ago.
>
> Every little billion of dollars means of course twenty billion of postal reply coupons to handle; also as many five-cent stamps—or fifty billion two-cent stamps. This whole country used only 15,020,000,000 stamps in the 1919 fiscal year. Out of his profits he could readily pay the needed army of clerks and agents.
>
> Why not let him put the needed material foundation under the League of Nations? First to clear off the war-debts. Then to erase still bigger peace debts. For, under international postal settlements, the profits must come out of national treasuries somewhere.
>
> Ponzi already has one local imitator. Why not a thousand or a million? And a world carpeted knee-deep with used postal coupons, through which plow the limousine of multibillionaires who a short few months before didn't even pay an income tax?

The New York *Tribune*, without taking sides as to how Ponzi does it, objects to the whole scheme on the ground that "nothing is so demoralizing as easy money." The Newark *News* speaks for a good many critics of the plan in taking the general line that "somebody has to pay" whenever unearned money goes into financiers' pockets. Ponzi may only have been doing on a larger scale what a thousand financiers, big and little, are engaged in doing all the time, argues this class of objectors. Nevertheless, as *The News* observes, taking up the Italian banker's plan:

> However legal the methods thus employed, they are not defensible on high moral grounds. Ponzi contributed his knowledge of a rich opportunity and the ability to organize its exploitation. He used other people's money. They got fifty per cent. profit, he as high as four hundred per cent., on his own reported statement.
>
> In terms of pure morality it might be argued that Ponzi took a double advantage—first, of the national treasuries out of which, directly or indirectly, his profits came; and, secondly, of his customers, to whom he returned what seems a disproportionate share of those profits.
>
> The United States Treasury, however, despite efforts to make it appear so, did not contribute. It may indirectly and unwittingly have profited. The dollar has not been anywhere at such a discount that it could have presented a profitable field for such transactions, and the same is true of the pound sterling, despite the fact that the latter has been as low as $3.50 in relative value. Neither would have paid adequately in such employment.
>
> It was in Italy, France, Belgium, and especially in Germany and Austria, that by pyramiding fractional profits in exchange differences of extreme range large returns could be piled up. Those nations' treasuries, and through their treasuries their sorely tried peoples, had the bills to pay in the end. Not so much a *Barabas* as a *Shylock* is suggested.
>
> France and Italy, by ceasing to issue international reply coupons, designed to enable return postage to be employed in international correspondence, upon the basis of which Ponzi and others worked their game, halted the raid. Belgium did the same by almost doubling the price charged for the coupons. Incidentally, evidence of a conclusive sort was provided that these countries were chief sufferers from this exploitation. The effect upon Germany and Austria, and the measures taken there, are not known. If they were used, they contributed in even greater proportion. . . . The advisability of considering measures that will remove the invitation to batten on national calamities and international disorganization is clearly suggested.

In the meantime, the Ponzi business is closed down pending the result of the various investigations, and people who desire to double their savings in six months are obliged to go elsewhere. A New York firm, reports the New York *World*, is preparing to accommodate some of them by going into partnership with the "Boston Wizard," with a capital of $200,000,000. It plans to pay only eight per cent. in sixty days, however, or a paltry forty-eight per cent. a year. Another firm takes a more optimistic view:

> The company sent out 1,400 circulars offering thirty per cent. return to investors within sixty days.
>
> "You see, it takes us about sixty days to complete our turnover," said the manager.
>
> He tossed a postal-card across the desk. The name of a Baltimore investor was filled in at the indicated space and a request for an opportunity to put in $25,000 was made.



Type 59

Greater than the Great War Cadillac

Army officers and other owners who are intimately familiar with the work of both, are unanimous in the conviction that this Type 59 is a car even more wonderful than the heroic Cadillac which won the whole world's applause in the great war.

To that fact, and that fact alone, is due the demand which it is impossible to supply even with production volume at the highest point in Cadillac history.

The eager and ever-growing market is to be ascribed, not to any general economic condition, or any general shortage, or any general reason at all, but simply and solely to the utter goodness of the car.

The Cadillac works are, and have been for a long time, producing at their fullest capacity.

The factories are building just as many Cadillacs as they can build, and still maintain the rigid requirements of Cadillac manufacture.

Scarcity of material, labor and shipping—all of these difficulties have been met, and overcome, as they have arisen.

Other cars may profit by the inability of the Cadillac to meet its market even with the present large production, but the Cadillac demand is special, peculiar, and exclusive to the goodness of the Cadillac itself.

We are perfectly sincere in cautioning you, again, that this condition is not apt to change, and that ordinary prudence suggests the immediate placing of your order even if you only have in mind a far distant delivery.

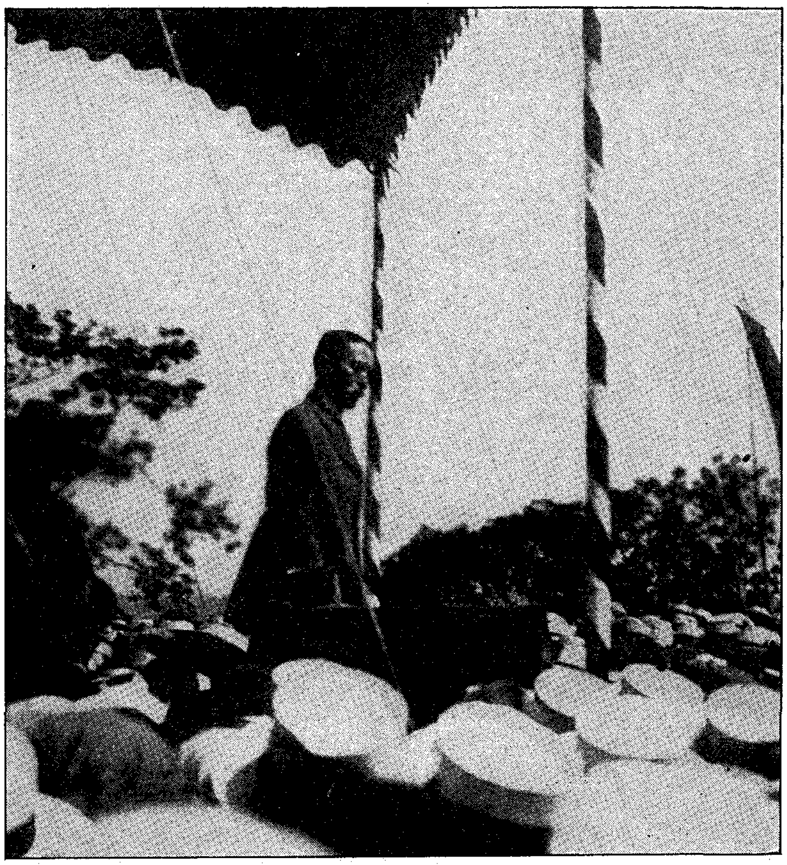
CADILLAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.

CADILLAC

CADILLAC
STANDARD OF THE WORLD

FAMOUS JAP LIBERAL NOW FIGHTING MILITARISM IN JAPAN

THERE IS QUITE a general feeling among observers on this side of the world that Japan is showing an uncomfortable number of militaristic symptoms of late, and one of the most prominent of contemporary Japanese statesmen agrees with them. Yukio Ozaki, called by *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo), "probably the most famous of Japanese liberals," has recently resigned from the party of which he has long been a leader in order to devote himself to a fight against Japanese militarism. The Kingdom of the Rising Sun has caused much concern to Washington officials lately through her reported militaristic aggression in Saghalien. She has lately launched the world's largest, most powerful war-ship, and her population is said to be murmuring against the high taxes necessary to pay for the extension of her armaments. "Not since the advent of constitutional government has Japan seen such political turmoil as that which prevailed during the recent sitting of the Diet," says a dispatch to the New York *Times*, dealing largely with the struggle now proceeding between Mr. Ozaki and the antimilitarists, on one side, and the militarists on the other. Mr. Ozaki, who has chosen to play an independent part against the so-called "military clique" now at the head of the Government, is said to hold more of the confidence of the people of Japan than any other political leader. According to recent news reports, he is not a type of the violent radical common among extreme antimilitarists in other countries. His reputation rests on service as Minister of Education, Minister of Justice, and as a former Mayor of Tokyo. His present attitude is thus explained by *The Advertiser:*



Adachi Photo.

STIRRING UP THE PEOPLE AGAINST MILITARISM.

Yukio Ozaki, ex-Minister of Justice and former Mayor of Tokyo, is fighting the present Hara Cabinet on the ground that it is a "military clique" which has brought upon Japan the suspicion and distrust of the civilized world. He is shown addressing a great meeting of protest in a Tokyo park.

> It is only by the overthrow of the military clans, declares Mr. Ozaki, that the good reputation of Japan in the world, now badly tarnished, can be restored to its former luster.
>
> Mr. Ozaki says that he can not remain in the ranks of the Kensei-Kai and at the same time carry on his fight against militarism. His new attitude, he says, runs counter to the policy adopted by the party several years ago when it supported the naval-extension program that is now in force.
>
> "Frankly speaking," Mr. Ozaki said, "I am tired of the way political parties are being run in Japan to-day, and in the future I will try to fight for my views without the handicap of party affiliations."
>
> Since his return from a trip to Europe and America a few months ago, Mr. Ozaki has become firmer in his stand against the power of the military in the affairs of Japan.
>
> "The suspicions of the world have been turned against Japan," he declares, "because the other peoples of the world see in Japan an aggressively imperialistic and militaristic country. To win back the confidence of the other nations in Japan and to protect the Japanese people, I feel called upon to take up this fight agaist militarism and for the overthrow of the military clique, which is the curse of the country.
>
> "The preparation and introduction in the Diet of a budget in which one-third of the total expenditure is to be devoted to a bloated extension of armaments and only two-thirds to all other functions of the Government is the height of absurdity. Japan can never win the place among the nations that she should hold until she first throws off the tyranny of the military clique."

Mr. Ozaki has, apparently, lost all interest in the affairs of the party of which he once was an outstanding leader. Altho he attends the Diet every day he affects the part of an indifferent onlooker to the events that are passing before his eyes there.

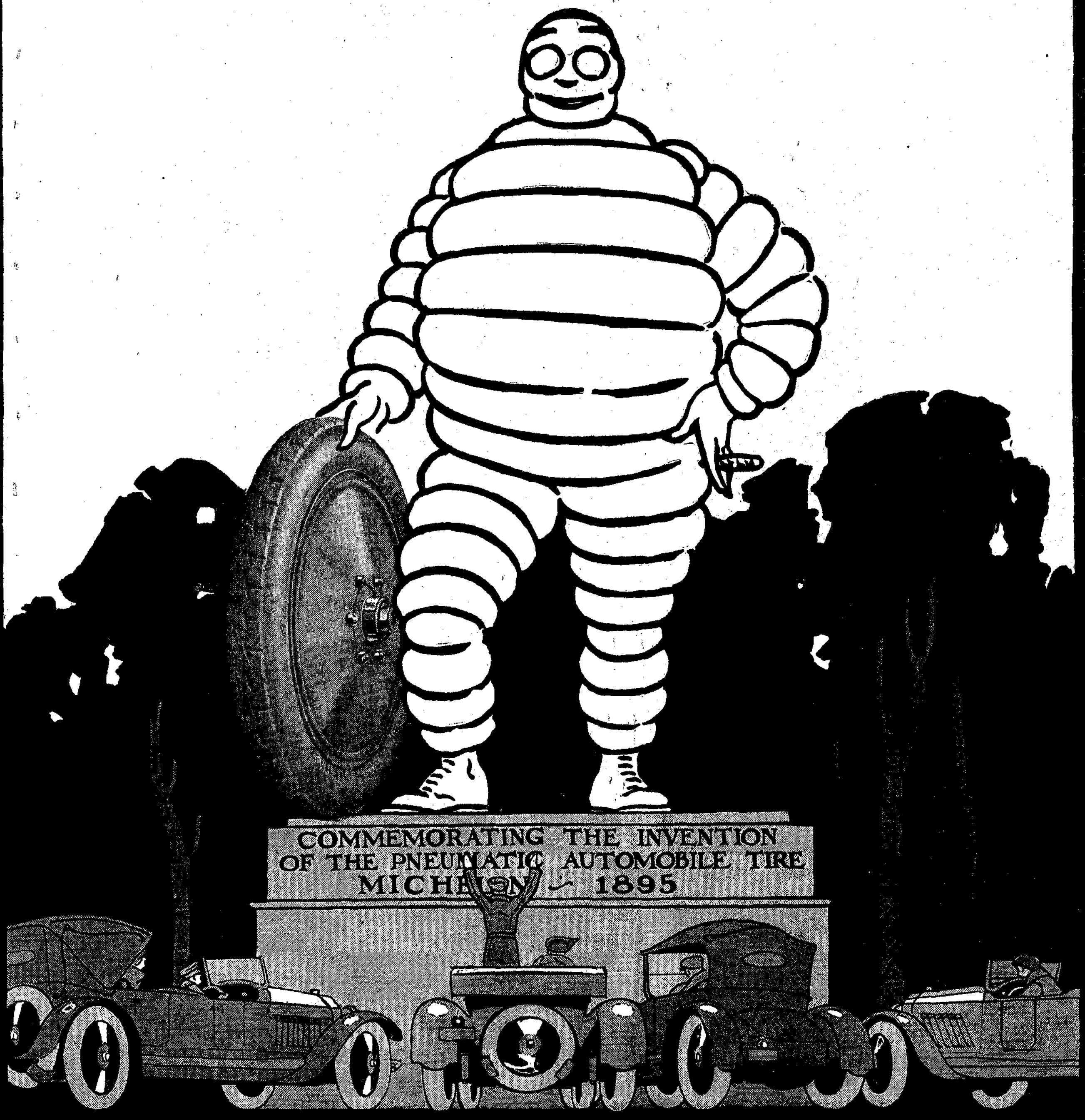
A brilliant orator, an untiring fighter, and a true liberal, Mr. Ozaki has probably gained more of the confidence of the people of Japan than any other political leader. He has held a seat in the House of Representatives ever since the first session of the Diet, thirty years ago. He has twice held the post of a cabinet minister, first as Minister of Education in the Itegaki Ministry, twenty years ago, and later as Minister of Justice in the Okuma Cabinet, 1914–16.

In the course of a discussion of the charges of militarism now being launched against the Hara Cabinet, and of Mr. Ozaki's part in the attack, the Tokyo correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

> The Government apparently is serene in the conviction that it will have the support of the Seiyu-Kai, or Majority party. Nevertheless, in the fierce attack which the opposition is making upon it a display of liberal and free speech has developed that observers believe is destined to have an important effect on the development of constitutional government in Japan.
>
> Repeated allegations that the Government was controlled by the military, especially with regard to its Siberian policy, were followed by the sensational announcement of Yukio Ozaki, former Minister of Justice, who recently returned to Tokyo from a visit to America and Europe, that henceforth he would abandon all parties and wage an independent fight to defeat militarism.
>
> Mr. Ozaki declared that only by the overthrow of militarism could the good repute of Japan in the world be restored to its former luster. He said he had abandoned the Kensei-Kai opposition party because his new attitude conflicted with the policy adopted by the party several years ago when it supported the naval-extension policy at present in operation.
>
> The climax of the attacks in the Diet against the Cabinet was reached when Representative Nagai, a youthful new member and a professor in Waseda University, declared: "The Lenine autocracy is reigning in the West, the Hara autocracy in the East."
>
> He charged that the Government, by its unconstitutional dissolution of the last Diet to avoid action on universal suffrage, had invited dangerous thoughts of class strife. The Government's

MICHELIN

UNIVERSAL CORD


COMMEMORATING THE INVENTION
OF THE PNEUMATIC AUTOMOBILE TIRE
MICHELIN — 1895

Throughout the twenty-five years that have elapsed since Michelin introduced the world's first pneumatic automobile tire in 1895, Michelin's claims for its products have always been marked for their conservatism.

Hence when Michelin says that the sturdy, oversize Michelin Universal Cord establishes a new standard for supreme durability and freedom from skidding, you may accept the statement with full confidence as to its accuracy.

MICHELIN TIRE COMPANY, MILLTOWN, N. J.

Other factories: Clermont-Ferrand, France; London, England; Turin, Italy
Dealers in all parts of the world

action, he declared, was against the spirit of the constitution granted by Emperor Mutsuhito.

Another member, Kotaro Mochizuki, referred to the anti-Japanese agitation in California. He scored the Siberian policy and said he possest proofs that different views were held in the War and Foreign Offices concerning it. While America had sent only 7,000 men to help the Czecho-Slovaks, he asserted, Japan had dispatched a much stronger force, and America had protested against Japan's attitude.

AMERICAN WOMEN'S VAST WAR-WORK AS REVEALED BY AN OFFICIAL REPORT

FOUR MILLION WOMEN were rendering organized service to Uncle Sam when the armistice was signed. In practically every branch of war-activity this army of women, under the direction of the Woman's Committee of the United States Council of National Defense, were working smoothly and effectively with the common purpose in view of rendering their Government the greatest possible aid. The story of the achievements of this organization is one that involves nearly every home in the country, for the sixteen thousand units of the Woman's Committee was in touch not only with every city and town of the land, but in many cases its connections extended to every block, we are told. The committee was created on April 21, 1917, by the Council of National Defense, with the following personnel: Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, Mrs. Philip North Moore, Mrs. Josiah Evans Cowles, Miss Maude Wetmore, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. Antoinette Funk, Mrs. Stanley J. McCormick, Mrs. Joseph R. Lamar, and Miss Ida M. Tarbell. Later, Miss Agnes Nestor and Miss Hannah J. Patterson were appointed members. Dr. Shaw was designated as chairman and was asked to call a meeting of the committee in Washington, at the earliest possible date. On May 2 these nine women, entrusted with the leadership of the war-work of the women of America, met for the first time, at the headquarters of the Council of National Defense in Washington. Their task was to coördinate and centralize the organized and unorganized forces of women throughout the country.

The program the committee finally worked out for itself, says a just published report by Mrs. Emily Newell Blair, a member of the executive staff, had no less an objective than to tie the women of the country to every activity and interest of the Government. It covered work under three heads: defense work, relief work, and work for the preservation of the home. These various departments of work were to be adapted by State divisions to local needs and conditions. While the plan adopted seemed to the Woman's Committee both logical and effective, it was not to be carried out without some difficulty, for, as we read:

> In May, 1917, the status of women was a nebulous will-o'-the wisp. When speeches were made to mothers of boys, woman was the strongest power of the world, the noblest jewel in America's diadem; when food was wanted, she was the foundation-stone on which our whole economic structure is built; when labor was needed she was the great reserve of the industrial world; when pain and anguish wrung the brow or threatened to, she was a ministering angel. But when she asked for a definite status in the scheme of things, when she asked for the privilege of deciding how she should serve her country and what her contribution to victory should be, her status varied according to the group of men to whom she applied, from that of a mendicant on the doorstep begging for a chance to do all the drudgery of war-work to that of a favored creditor, receiving financial aid, provided her desires were O. K.'d by her banker. Because of this "unfixt status," which was not the fault of any man or group of men, but was one of the phenomena of the social organism, the Woman's Committee must have been hampered in the operation of any plan it might present, for every plan would be dependent for success on a status for women common to the whole country.

As there was no such "common status" for women, one was assumed. In other words, it seems that the women decided to submerge all their individual differences and the various aims of the different women's organizations in the greater purpose of working together solely for the cause of their country, which apparently explains the harmony and efficiency that characterized the operation of their organization. In reading the report of the women's activities one is struck with the speed with which their organization got under way. It was on May 8, just six days after its first meeting, that the committee forwarded to the State Divisions its first suggestions for war-work. This had to do with the promotion of thrift, a subject reasonably familiar to women. The first bulletin sent out urged the importance of thrift, and shortly thereafter a circular was issued entitled, "A New Way to Save Bread," thus giving a definite order for national thrift. Presently an intensive campaign to reach housekeepers was announced. It was to begin July 1, was to continue until July 15, and purposed to induce every housekeeper in the country to sign food-cards and a pledge to carry out the instructions of the Food Administration. This was a sizable job:

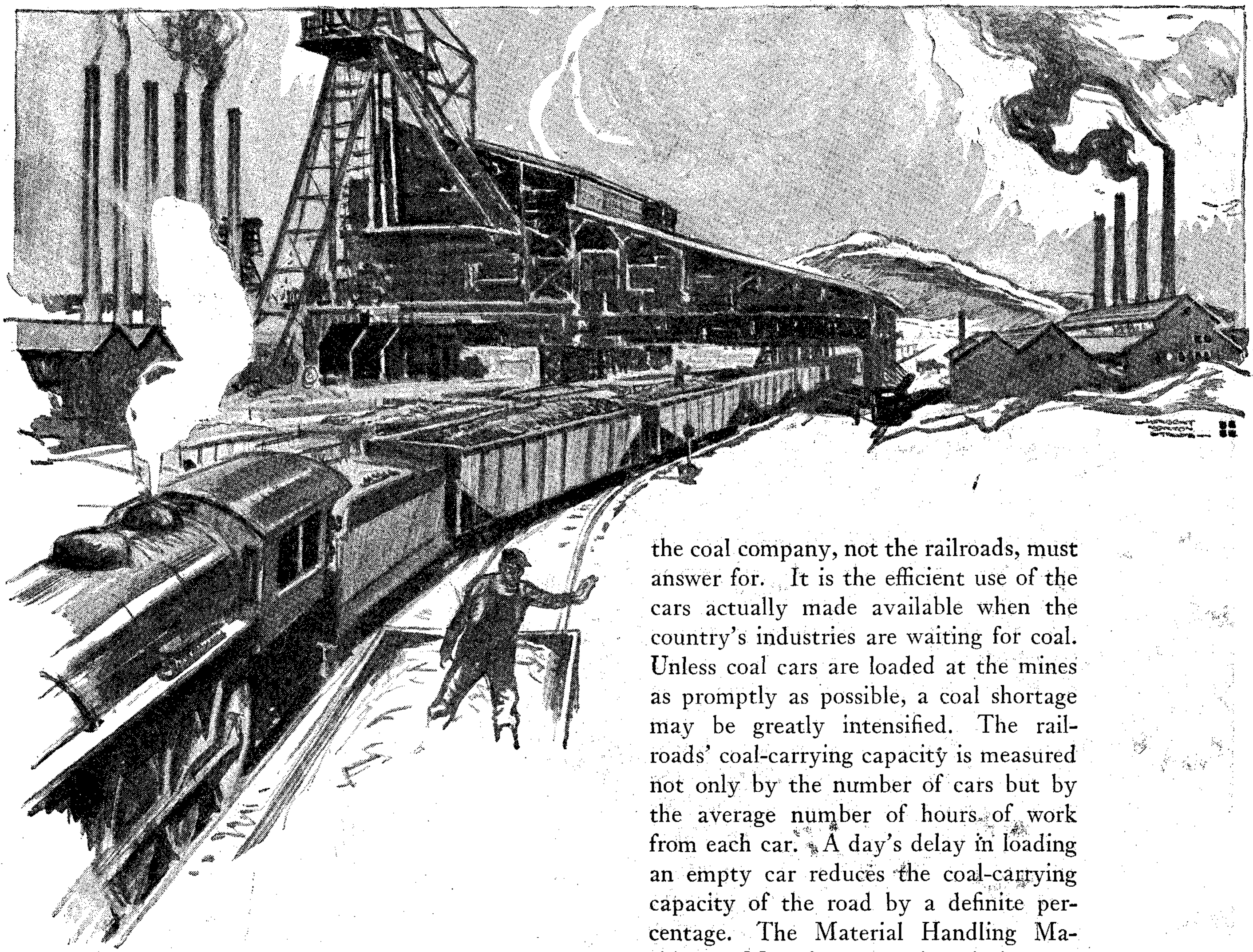
> Since it was Mr. Hoover's plan to have the State Councils of Defense print and circulate the pledges and be in complete charge of the entire undertaking, the women in the State, county, and town organizations were asked to get in touch, immediately, with the men in the State, county, and town councils. Every possible means of distributing the food pledges was to be employed. If possible, towns and cities were to be divided into districts, and a house-to-house canvass was to be undertaken. On the farms women were to be reached by automobiles, rural free delivery, or through the Extension Department of the Agricultural College. The actual signing was to take place after July 1, but everything should be in readiness to begin at that time. After the pledges were signed and returned to Mr. Hoover, there was to be returned to each signer a household tag to be placed in the window of the home, to show that its members were assisting in the conservation program. The Woman's Committee insisted that the window tag should be given to the signer when the pledge was taken, but Mr. Hoover ruled that the pledge must first be returned to him. It was also promised that the Food Administration would, from time to time, send the signers simple instructions for the prevention of household waste and definite information as to the particular foods it was most necessary to conserve.

Some of the snags the women ran up against in this campaign are thus set out:

> Now when the Food Administration came to the women to enlist them in what might be called a Housewives' Service, it was asking of a woman and a housewife what had never been asked of woman before in all the world. A woman's kitchen is her castle. All tradition of housekeepers was against a government coming in to tell her what she should do there. Woman is suspicious of pledges of any kind, yet here she was asked to give a blanket pledge that might lead her anywhere or ask anything of her. A woman's obligation to feed her children is as strong with her as a man's duty to protect his wife; it is knit into her motherhood. Yet to keep this pledge she might have to do violence to that.
>
> No subtle psychology, such as was used in enforcing the draft, was employed to play upon these feelings, sentiments, and fears of hers. There was a brief week of brilliant publicity, attempting to reach her through papers which she might not read, clubs she might not attend, churches she might not see, and then she was asked, the woman away back in the farmhouse, in the tiny village, and in the slums of the city, as well as the club women and newspaper-reader, to sign a paper that might mean anything or nothing.

The report speaks as follows of how the women went at the task of securing these pledges and the final results of the campaign:

> Valiantly the State Divisions of the Woman's Committee went to work. Under almost as many plans as there were divisions, they opened the campaign. That there was so much to report must ever be a miracle. In some places regular polls were opened at schoolhouses, under the impression that this might give the drive a more "official character." In twenty-four States the women made house-to-house canvasses. In still others they enlisted the assistance of rural mail-carriers, and in others the policemen on the beat, while fifteen States depended on newspapers and meetings to reach the women.
>
> The final report showed that twenty-seven States completed the campaign by September 5; twelve States reported the drive unfinished up to that date, and ten made no report at all. The State Council was in charge of the campaign in fourteen States, the Woman's Committee in thirty-one, and four made no report.



Sharing a Burden with the Railroads

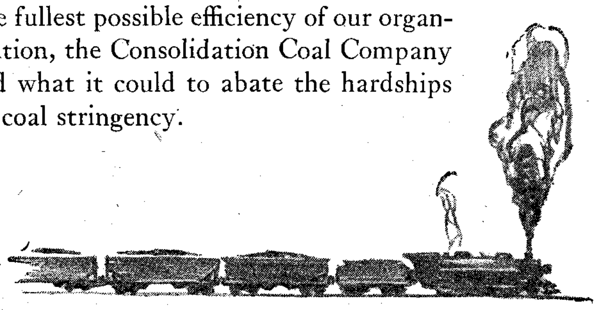
IN the shortage of industrial coal due to car stringency, the Consolidation Coal Company has exerted itself to obtain the utmost in efficiency from the cars available.

Neither the Consolidation Coal Company nor any other coal company can produce coal faster than cars are supplied it. A narrow mine shaft brings the coal to the mine mouth almost as fast as it is dug, and the mine must shut down very quickly if empty cars are not there daily to receive it. In that respect, the railroads are masters of the coal situation.

There is another factor affecting coal conditions, however—a vital one—which the coal company, not the railroads, must answer for. It is the efficient use of the cars actually made available when the country's industries are waiting for coal. Unless coal cars are loaded at the mines as promptly as possible, a coal shortage may be greatly intensified. The railroads' coal-carrying capacity is measured not only by the number of cars but by the average number of hours of work from each car. A day's delay in loading an empty car reduces the coal-carrying capacity of the road by a definite percentage. The Material Handling Machinery Manufacturers Association estimates that the equivalent of 102,000 cars would be added to railroad equipment through the saving of one hour per car per day. It can be seen from this how vital the matter of prompt loading of coal cars is in a time of stringency.

Throughout the trying summer months, the Consolidation Coal Company has co-operated with the railroads to the utmost of its ability in the prompt loading of cars. In our large mines, the coal was dug at night so that many tons were waiting each morning to be hoisted to the surface and loaded when the day's supply of empty railroad cars was switched on the siding.

In this way, as well as by maintaining the fullest possible efficiency of our organization, the Consolidation Coal Company did what it could to abate the hardships of coal stringency.

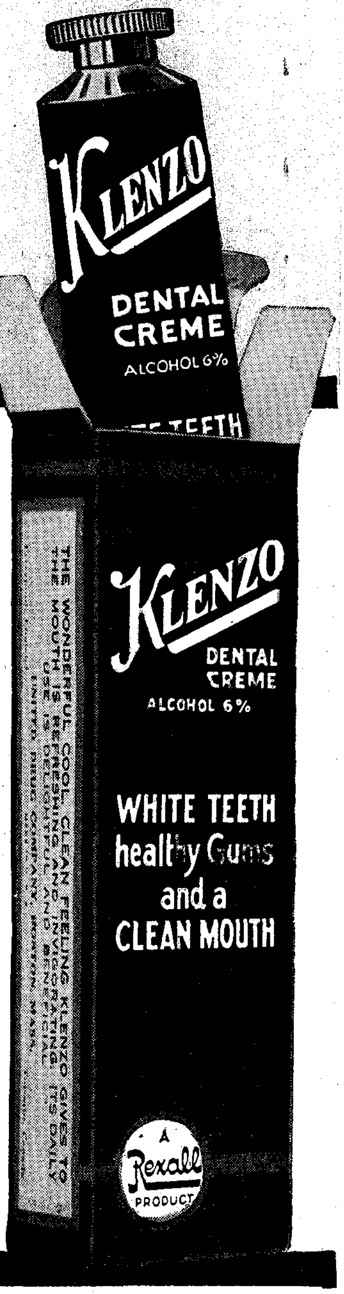


THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Bankers Trust Building *New York City*

KLENZO
DENTAL CREME
25¢
IN CANADA 35¢



Have White Teeth and a Clean Mouth!

YOUR teeth are white *naturally.* The enamel *ought* always to look white and sparkling—never dark and discolored.

You can *restore* this clean whiteness now. How? By beginning at once to use the *white dental creme*—Klenzo.

Klenzo is made scientifically by a formula unlike any other dentifrice. Its white creamy foam penetrates every crevice of teeth and gums, cleaning, polishing, and whitening the enamel, and leaving that indescribable Cool, Clean, Klenzo Feeling.

This refreshed feeling is evidence that Klenzo is doing its cleansing work, removing and destroying stale secretions, germs, and decaying food particles. Your mirror will soon show further evidence—in your whiter teeth.

Get a tube of Klenzo today, and start getting whiter teeth and the Cool, Clean, Klenzo Feeling. Sold exclusively by

The **Rexall** *Stores*

throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain. 10,000 progressive retail drug stores, united into one world-wide, service-giving organization.

UNITED DRUG COMPANY
BOSTON TORONTO LIVERPOOL PARIS

> There was full cooperation in thirty-nine States, no cooperation in five States. In all there were distributed 5,223,850 cards.

Another big job undertaken by the Woman's Committee was the registration of the women of the country as a part of a survey to ascertain the nation's resources. It was decided not to have a national registration, but to let each State Division handle the proposition in its own State under a broad plan of procedure laid down by the committee. The project involved the expenditure of great effort and much money, especially for registration blanks, summary cards, and supplies. We read:

> One amusing feature of the registration was the interest taken in it by the men. This spread all the way from the intelligent, loyal, and enthusiastic help given by editors and public speakers to the emphatic objections registered by the old farmer who "set his foot down flat" that his "old woman" should not register. It was amazing how many husbands did not wish their wives to register. Some of them were frank. She was his cook and he could not spare her. Others scented an invasion of masculine authority. Perhaps a man's flour-barrel was not his private business, but his wife most surely was, and not even Uncle Sam should levy on the time that belonged rightfully to him.
>
> By September, 1917, definite dates for registration of women for service had been set in fifteen States. By the next spring it had been held in nine more. The national chairmen of the Department of Registration then advised the State Divisions in which the work had not been undertaken to defer the work until more "returns" had been compiled and analyzed in order that the experience already gained in the States where the work had been done might be made available for their use. Several State Divisions which had already undertaken registration, however, continued to add to their number of cards, and at the time of the signing of the armistice a total of over 3,375,000 registrants had been reported. The most notable record was made by Michigan, which succeeded in registering 98 per cent. of the women of the State. In two States a record was kept of those refusing to sign, thus making the census more complete.

In addition to the regular program of work the women had adopted for themselves when they first organized, the carrying out of which eventually became a matter of daily routine duties, certain special forms of service to be performed also presented themselves as the work progressed. Of these, the "letters to the Queens" is mentioned in the report as an example:

> Among the many visitors that came to 1814 N Street was a well-known dancer who brought a tale of the suffering and noble self-sacrifice of the Queen of Roumania. This account so moved the committee that it considered sending a message of appreciation and condolence to her Majesty. Every tale of suffering in those dark days reminded all sympathetic women of the courageous, brave, and splendid woman who, deprived of her throne and reigning only in the hearts of her people, was leading the women of Belgium in good work and service. Accordingly, it was agreed that messages should be sent to Queen Marie of Roumania and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, expressing the sentiments of the women of America.
>
> In the Woman's Committee, Republican America had the first official symbol of her womanhood. This committee spoke to those Queens as more than Queens, as symbols of the womanhood of their respective nations.
>
> These letters, touching in their simple message of appreciation and affection, were transcribed on illumined parchment. The exquisite lettering and decoration was the work of C. Scapecchi, a labor of love for his adopted country. So beautiful were they, when finished, that it was felt they should have containers worthy of them. For that to the Queen of Belgium, a hexagonal-shaped cylinder was made, with metal edges and clasps; for the Queen of Roumania, two flat boards with wondrous clasps—both the work of the artist who had so beautifully wrought the messages. Other messages to the sore-stricken women of our Allies, a letter to Russia, to Queen Mary of England, to Madame Poincaré of France, to Hèlene of Italy, exprest the desire of American women to help them, not only to victory but to peace and happiness.

Another example of this special form of service was the appeal sent out by Dr. Shaw, at the request of the Provost Marshal-General, upon the occasion of the draft of the men from thirty to forty-five years of age, which read as follows:

> A new and imperative call comes to the women of our land from which at first there may be a spirit of shrinking, but the splendid response which the patriotic women of America have made to every call of their country assures us of a willing and courageous compliance with this, the greatest and most important demand made upon the loyalty of our people since the beginning of the war. . . . Congress has now called for the registration of the man-power of the nation, men between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, of which there are estimated to be thirteen million, not all of whom will be called into active service, but from whom the two million or more will be selected to complete the army of five million men which we have pledged to the Allied cause. . . . We women know who these men are, and every woman is equally in honor bound to inspire, encourage, and urge the men of her family to perform their patriotic duty. This is the service of sacrifice and loyalty which the Government asks of the women of the nation at the present critical hour, and the Woman's Committee of the Council of National Defense takes up this duty with spirit and enthusiasm, realizing how much depends upon our attitude toward it.

GRIEF IN THE OZARKS OVER THE DIVORCE OF HAROLD BELL WRIGHT

THE OLD FRIENDS of Harold Bell Wright, the author, at Lebanon, Mo., shook their heads when they heard of their former minister's divorce from his wife the other day. They wondered if this thing would have happened if the couple had never left the quiet little village down in the Ozarks after Mr. Wright's novels began to bring him wealth and fame. They recalled the impecunious young preacher's early struggles, his first literary effort, which was produced there, the hard time he had to find a publisher for it, and how one of his church members finally came to the rescue by inducing an obscure publishing house in Chicago to tackle the proposition of bringing out the book, when the author, bitterly disappointed and physically ill, was ready to give up in despair. That venture proved an almost instantaneous success. It was followed by many others, even more successful, and then Brother and Sister Wright moved from Lebanon. They had returned occasionally to visit old friends, and the latter had been mildly shocked to learn that their former pastor had "come to see things religious in a broader light," and had quit preaching. Lebanon residents say the story of Harold Bell Wright's rise to literary fame has never been told as it actually took place. The facts, as related by them to a writer in the St. Louis *Times*, are set out as follows:

> Harold Bell Wright produced his first novel, "That Printer of Udell's," while pastor of the Christian Church of Lebanon. He had previously served a church of the same denomination at Pittsburg, Kan., and the latter town was made the scene of the story.
>
> But publishers in the East to whom the young preacher sent his manuscript could see nothing promising in the tale. One after another they returned the bulky package of painstakingly written pages "with thanks." Wright gave up in despair.
>
> His health had not been good for some time and, threatened by advancing physical weakness, he was not fitted to bear his disappointment stoically. His friends sympathized with him in his growing disappointment, and they felt growing concern, too, because of the condition of his health. At last, a physician friend of the preacher, who was a leading member of his church, decided to employ an entirely new remedy for his patient.
>
> This doctor was not wealthy, but the quiet dwellers of the Ozarks who knew him considered him "well off."
>
> "Brother Wright," the physician said one Sunday to his pastor, "can you go to Chicago with me to-night?"
>
> "Chicago!" gasped the minister. "Why, no—I haven't any business there, and it's an expensive trip."
>
> "But you have business there," declared the doctor, smiling mysteriously. "I have, too, and we can attend to it together. I'm going to pay all the expenses."
>
> The physician unfolded his plan. He knew those Eastern publishers couldn't recognize a good story when they saw it in manuscript form.
>
> It would be different in Chicago, but, of course, a personal visit to the publishers would be better than negotiations by mail. So the doctor had decided to take Brother Wright to a Chicago company which handled a great book business, and which ought to be glad to have a chance at buying the minister's manuscript.
>
> Besides—and here was where Brother and Sister Wright opened their astonished eyes widest—the doctor was going to take seven hundred dollars along with him to pay for getting the book out, if the Chicago firm hesitated!
>
> So the country minister and the country doctor went to Chicago. The doctor knew of the company, having bought books listed

in a catalog which it issued twice a year and always mailed to him. The books were good, yet cost him less money than other book concerns asked. That, he argued, proved the company to be alert. It would no doubt be glad to print another book as good as the minister's.

But when, after breakfast the morning following their arrival, they found their way to the "big book company," even their rural ideas of simplicity received a shock to discover that the company did not occupy fine quarters on one of the principal business streets of the city. Instead, its "store" was a great loft in a rather dingy-looking building in the jobbing district, and the private office of the owners was a tucky little room, not so large as the minister's study at home.

Still, the doctor had come there to sell his minister's book, and he tackled the task boldly. He won, too—but not without much argument.

The final outcome was that the company decided to bring out "That Printer of Udell's"—refused by wise publishers without number, but now said to have gone through editions totaling several million copies.

The book people employed unusual methods in marketing their venture, however. They printed one entire chapter, with full-page illustrations, and bound these pages into their next catalog.

Orders began pouring in for "That Printer of Udell's."

The young minister-author found his growing royalties offering him an opportunity to take a rest. He built a little cabin, he and his friends, down on the White River in Taney County. There the ailing preacher and his faithful wife went for a year's rest and to give the husband the benefit of continuous outdoor life among the pines of the Ozarks. The clergyman began to mend in health, and also he began writing a new story urged to the task by letters from the Chicago firm.

"The Shepherd of the Hills" was the result—a story of the very spot where the young writer was fighting his battle for life and strength. The Chicago book people employed like original advertising methods for the new work. Everybody who knows about the Harold Bell Wright books is acquainted with the story of the success of that second novel. Others have followed in yearly succession, all successful, until Wright is to-day one of the most widely read of living authors.

YOUNG MR. HUERTA, SOMETHING NEW IN MEXICAN PRESIDENTS

PERSONAL CHARM, sincerity, and keen intelligence are pleasing qualities experienced observers find in Mexico's new President, Adolfo de la Huerta. He is described as "a new type of ruler" for Mexico, and unlike any of the former heads of the Mexican Government in that he possesses youth, a keen sense of humor, and a thorough understanding of the modern aspects of democracy. He has a habit of illustrating his remarks with proverbs and little anecdotes, we are told, reminiscent of Abraham Lincoln, "but a Lincoln with the angularity left out." As President, he lives in a palace, royal in its pretensions and elaborately furnished. But there seems to be nothing regal about his methods. Rather, he appears to be a model of unconventionality. He permitted a flock of newspaper men to interview him recently, when he was ill. The scribes gathered about his gorgeous, high-canopied bed in a dazzling bed-chamber, and there the President of Mexico lay and discust with them his Government and himself as unconcernedly as if the interview were taking place under ordinary circumstances. The President was suffering from appendicitis, and every now and then, in the very act of delivering some witty suggestion, he was forced to break off and, losing every vestige of color, press his hand to his side for a moment. "I have known the last three Presidents of Mexico fairly well, and I have no hesitation in saying that Señor de la Huerta gives the best, I might say the only good, impression of any of them," writes Oliver Madox Hueffer, special correspondent, in the New York *Evening Post*. He continues:

> Gen. Victoriano Huerta was a man of strong character; given a chance, I have very little doubt that he would have established himself and perhaps spared his country its tribulations of the last six years. But he was certainly not an attractive personality.
>
> If determination showed itself in his rugged face, cruelty was by its side; if he was capable, he was also ruthless, and his personal habits were altogether wanting in charm. The prevalent impression left by Carranza was of petulant bad temper and an overwhelming sense of his own importance. De la Huerta differs from both his predecessors in having very definite personal charm and with it, as is not too often the case, the suggestion of sincerity.
>
> One thing which predisposes in his favor is certainly his youth. Not only is he young in years compared to the two former Presidents, but he has also the youthful quality of enjoyment. The Presidential bedroom, which is now his sick chamber, is a very royal apartment, indeed. The furniture was made for Porfirio Diaz and comes from France, a very royal setting, all in yellow and gold of the style of Louis XV.
>
> From the window stretches a noble prospect, covering the whole valley of Mexico, circled by its great ring of slumbering volcanoes and with the beautiful city—certainly one of the three most beautiful in the world—stretched out beneath your feet. And no boy of twenty could show himself more keenly delighted with his surroundings than the present ruler of the land.
>
> Curiously enough, the person of whom I was most reminded on first entering the room was of Coquelin, the actor. De la Huerta is a man of medium size, rather stout, clean-shaven, with heavy eyebrows and piercing dark eyes, that do not lose their twinkle even in a paroxysm of pain. He has the mobile features of the actor, a woman's mouth, almost too well modeled but redeemed by the firmness of the chin, and a boy's smile. He is always smiling, even when he is most serious, and his sense of humor might be almost too obvious to the serious-minded, for he illustrates his point with a succession of proverbs or little anecdotes and enjoys them himself to the full.
>
> De la Huerta, is of purely Iberian type, his complexion fairer than most Spaniards—it is true that the pallor from his illness may have had something to do with that when I saw him—and his features having nothing of the Indian flatness that is so characteristically Mexican. Altogether as unexpected a personality for a President of Mexico as you need look for, and sharply in contrast with grim Huerta or sullen Carranza or indeed any ruler of Mexico that I can remember.

One thing that would seem to be in President de la Huerta's favor is that he apparently doesn't "know it all." When he talks to the newspaper men, he asks for criticism and advice, we are told, saying, "We are friends here talking together." He suggests to the worldly wise journalists that he doesn't expect them to believe all a President tells them, but he advises that they listen to what he has to say and then investigate for themselves to see if he is not telling the truth. Further:

> He points almost every sentence with a proverb. Some one asks him a question about a revolting general. "Sometimes a rat eats cheese, not because he wants it, but that he may eat his way out," he illustrates, with a sweep of his hand. "When you put to sea in a boat unfamiliar to you, in a wide, wide uncharted sea—do you put in a new pilot or trust the old one?" This in answer to a question why an unpopular upholder of the former régime has been retained in the counsels of the new, in a position demanding technical knowledge. "Long after the storm is over, the birds continue to twitter!" This touching on the persistence of efforts to revolt by certain generals.
>
> He is, I think, the only ruler with whom I ever talked for so long—this bedside interview lasted well over three hours—who did not indulge in platitudes. There was nothing about his great responsibilities, or the duties of a ruler, or his own good intentions. He was quite surprizingly human. It may be of course because he has not been a ruler very long that he can afford to laugh at himself. He can be generous too. He speaks of a general who has revolted and is reported killed as a brave man, a very brave soldier. It was a pity, a great pity he was so foolish.
>
> I hope I have not given the impression of a weakling, good-natured and no more. If you touch on one of his convictions you find that there is marble (as I say only the future can tell exactly how much) below the velvet. He has appointed a workman as Governor of the Federal district. Some one suggests that this appointment is unpopular, and is being made use of by enemies of the administration to point charges of Bolshevik leanings against him and it. The smiling lips lose all their curves.
>
> "I believe in appointing the man most worthy of a position without considering his origins. What has blue blood to do with it? The Governor should represent the people he is to govern, should be able to understand them. The majority of the people in the district belong to the same class as himself. Is it not right that they should be represented?"
>
> You feel that this is a point on which it would be useless to

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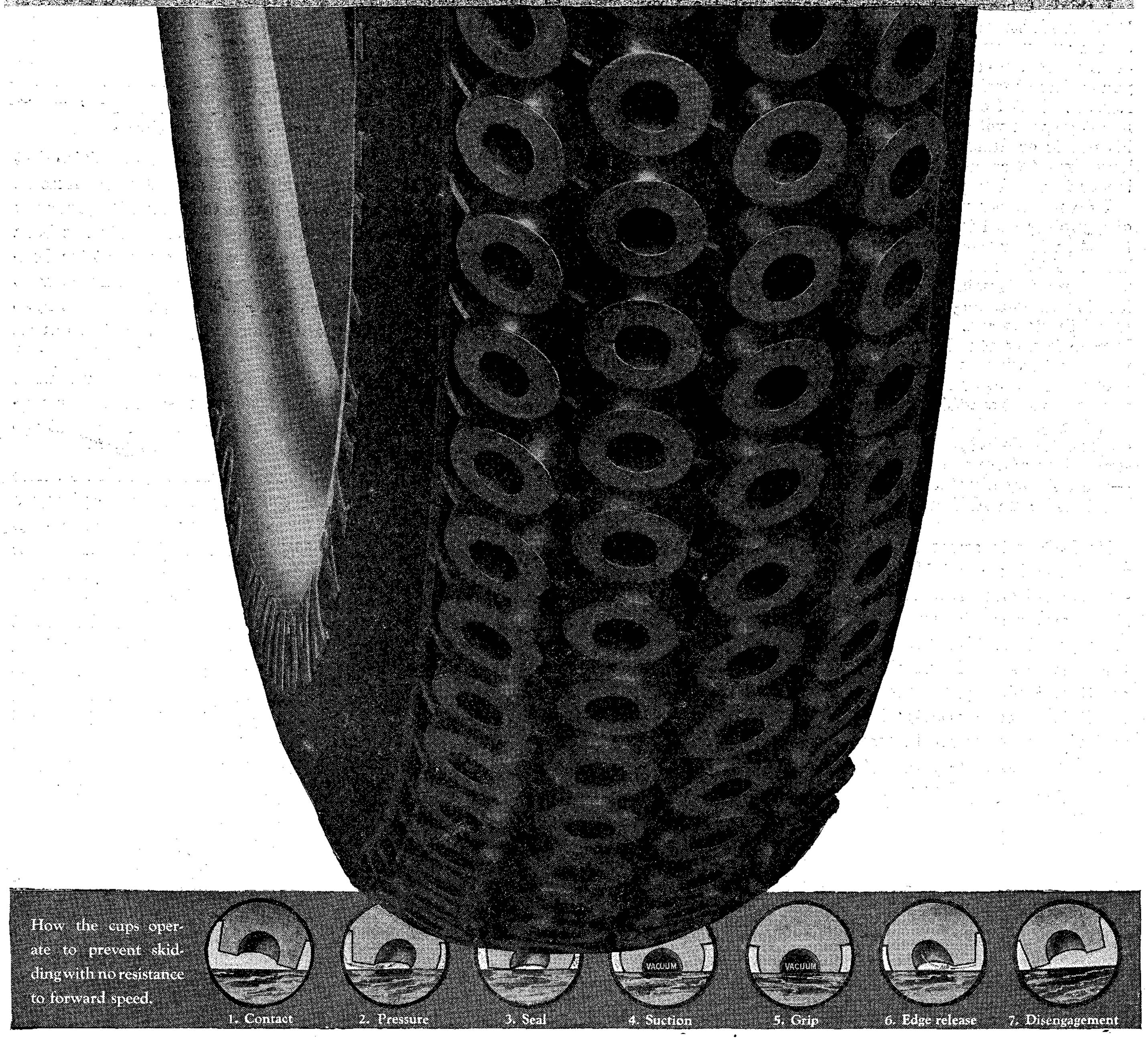

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argue with him. On others he is more open to conviction with a smile in it. "The lawyers of the one side," he comments, referring to the oil controversy, which is one of the biggest problems of the Government, "tell me that the other have not a leg to stand on. The lawyers of the other insist that the first are altogether unworthy of credence, so untenable is their position. I am going to bring in my own lawyers and listen to what all three have to say. Because between them all we may discover the truth."

He has a nice understanding of his generals. He explains that demobilization of the army has already begun. Fifteen thousand men and officers were demobilized last month and have gone quietly to their homes. Already five thousand more have followed them since July 1. Some one asks what is the present force of the army. Smiles flicker round his face. "If you accept the figures given by some of the generals, the Mexican forces must be greater than those of the Allies during the recent war." Evidently he has taken the measure of his generals.

I think I have said enough to show that the Provisional President is something new in rulers of Mexico, a young man of charm and personality. You might respect Victoriano Huerta or Carranza, you might wish them well on public grounds; you could not feel any strong interest in their fate from personal reasons. But I came away from the castle hoping that things might go well with this boy from Sonora, quite irrespective of his merits or deserts. I shall remember his smile for quite a long time to come and without pausing to consider whether it was intended to please or really came from the heart.

I do not know whether he is really a strong man, capable of grappling with the very difficult problems before him. I do not even know whether he is sincere, tho such is my present belief. At least I am quite certain I like him, and that, after all, is an important point. If only he can get enough people to like him it will go a long way toward winning his battles. Personally I think he can. He has more than one point in his favor. Mexico is sick of fighting, very ready to accept anybody who will give her "peace, retrenchment, and reform."

General Obregon is a strong man and very popular. I do not expect that anything will go very wrong before next September, tho quite a lot can happen in Mexico in six weeks. No doubt Señor de la Huerta will then hand over the reins and seek some other sphere of usefulness—perhaps as Governor of Sonora—without any disaster to look back upon in his tenure of the bed that Diaz and Victoriano Huerta have slept in before him.

De la Huerta seems thus far to have been making a good record for his administration. Immediately after the new Government was established it began to put things back into shape, says a special correspondent in the New York *Tribune*, adding that local business has now reached a point very near the normal during the Carranza administration. We learn that an attempt is being made to inject honesty into the Government, tho it is added, somewhat lugubriously, that if the plans for achieving governmental honesty in Mexico are carried out, "there will be some trouble." We are told that the scrupulously honest official is still something of a curiosity; and to illustrate this statement, a story is told of an Indian general in the Puebla Mountains who returned seventy thousand pesos to the treasury after he had paid off his troops. This was such an unusual proceeding that it is said President de la Huerta sent an emissary into the Puebla Mountains to capture this general and bring him to the capital so the Cabinet could have a look at him. The *Tribune* correspondent discusses conditions further:

On the train from Laredo to Mexico City there were with me in the sleeper as representative a group of men as one could hope to get together. They came from all parts of the country and represented many branches of business and government activity. Without exception, they were enthusiastic about the new régime, but all of them made a mental reservation.

All of them had seen the new broom sweep clean for a time in Mexico before and they were inclined to sit by and await developments. It had not occurred to any of them, however, that just this attitude was what was largely responsible for the delay of the Government in putting things in shape.

A business man from Coahuila told the *Tribune* correspondent that he had money ready to enlarge his business to four or five times its present size, but that he did not want to tie his capital up at present. He told me that there were thousands of men just like him here, who were waiting for normal times to return before they went ahead.

He explained that his business at present was a hand-to-mouth affair and that he was forced to turn his money over quickly. This made it impossible for him to take advantage of the markets and resulted in higher prices to the consumer and in smaller profits to himself.

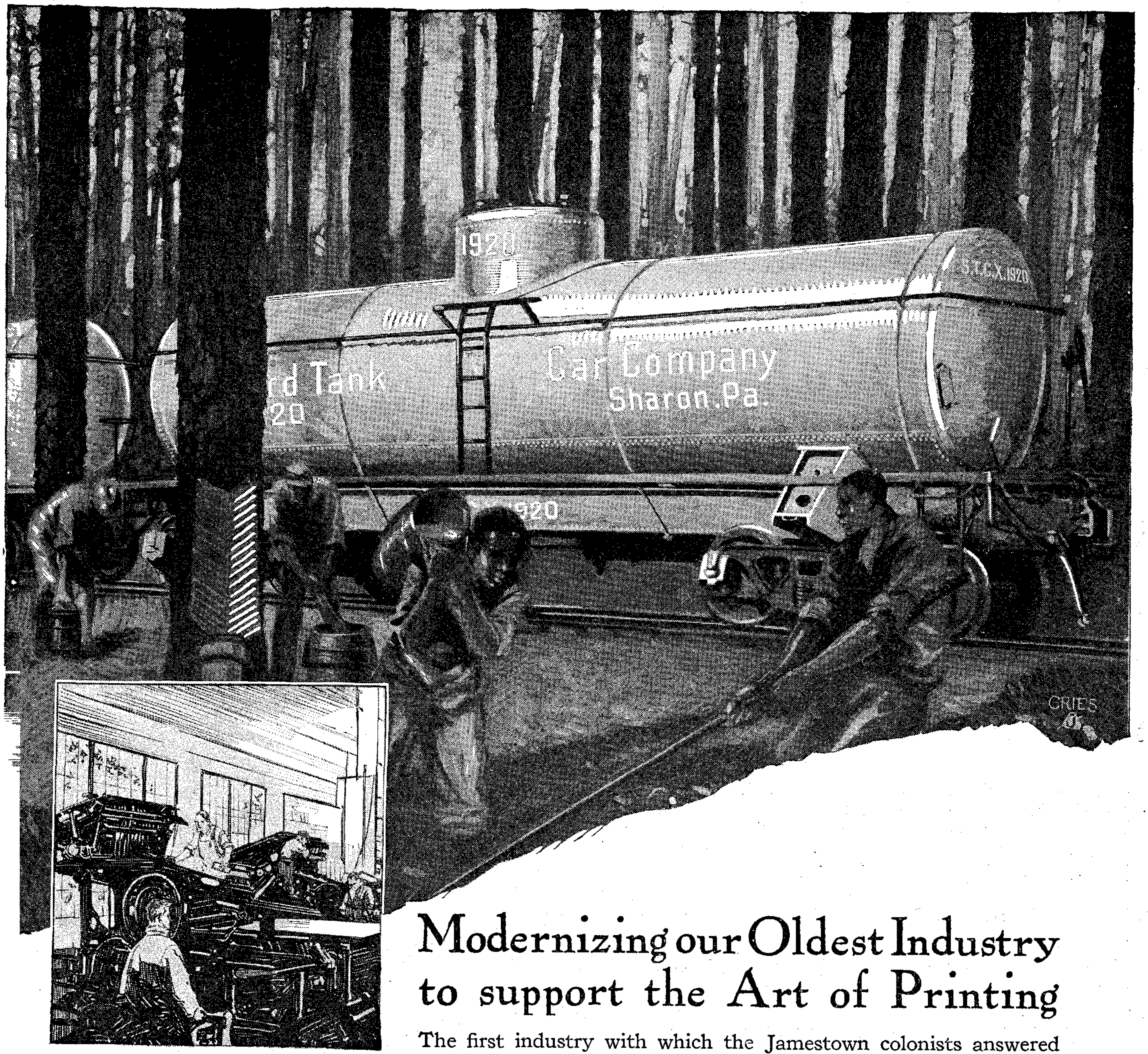
A Yucatan chewing-gum man told very much the same story. He was enthusiastic over the prospect, but was doing nothing as yet. He said that the necessary money could be raised in a few days as soon as confidence in the Government was reestablished. An American business man with more than thirty years' residence in the country looked at things very much the same way. He had under way several large projects, but none of them was out of the planning stage.

Government officials are apprehensive and distrustful of one another. The change came so suddenly that there was no test to cull the goats from the sheep, and every one is feeling his way. To many of them the apparent mania for honesty which characterizes the utterances of the leading men of the present régime is disconcerting. It is such a sharp contrast to things as they have been for the last five years that it is taking time for the new idea to sink in.

THE "WETS" DEFEATED VOLSTEAD, BUT RELIGION MAY SAVE HIM

"I'M AS DRY AS VOLSTEAD, and then some," in effect declares Rev. O. J. Qvale, nominated for Congress in the Seventh Minnesota District to succeed Congressman Volstead, of dry-law fame. The preacher candidate has been asserting his dryness, it seems, ever since he came out for Congress, in spite of the fact that he has been enjoying the enthusiastic support of the "wets," all of whom, it is said, voted for him at the primary, anomalous tho the thing appears. Qvale ran on the Non-Partizan League ticket, which brought him thousands of farmer votes, but the report is that the "wet" vote was what turned the tide in his favor, and he was nominated by a majority of 3,000. At no time does it appear, however, that the minister offered the adherents of J. Barleycorn any encouragement. On the contrary, being an earnest man, with no desire to hide his light under a bushel or in any other obscure place, we are told that he attacked the demon Rum vigorously in all his campaign speeches, and when the "wets" mailed contributions to his campaign fund, he returned them with scorn. The "wets," not to be squelched, took the money and conducted a Qvale campaign of their own. When the ministerial aspirant for Congressional honors spoke they crowded the hall and led in the applause. So the preacher was nominated amid great rejoicing, not only in Minnesota, but wherever there is mourning over the late Barleycorn's untimely demise. How it happened that this uncompromising "dry" had the unqualified support of the equally uncompromising "wets" is explained on the ground that if Mr. Volstead does not go back to Congress the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee will be "wet," and in that case the "wets" feel certain that there will be a new enforcement act to replace the Volstead Law, which new act, they are sure, will permit a good deal more than half of one per cent. alcohol in a drink.

But the anomaly of a "dry" candidate's winning by "wet" votes is not the only amazing thing about this bewildering Minnesota affair. Another feature has developed since Qvale's nomination, which offers something entirely new in political gyrations and involves a situation in which a candidate's election depends on nothing less than his belief in miracles. It appears that when he found himself defeated for the nomination, Volstead, who is not only an expert at writing booze laws, but apparently also a wizard in politics, suddenly recalled that during the campaign his opponent had indorsed and sent out over the district a circular in which it was charged, among other things, that Congressman Volstead had no religion and was really an atheist. Issuing campaign matter of such character looked to Congressman Volstead and his attorneys like a violation of the corrupt practises statute for such case made and provided, wherefore they began action in court, alleging that Mr. Qvale was in fact guilty of such violation. This would, of course, disqualify the preacher as a candidate unless it could be proved in



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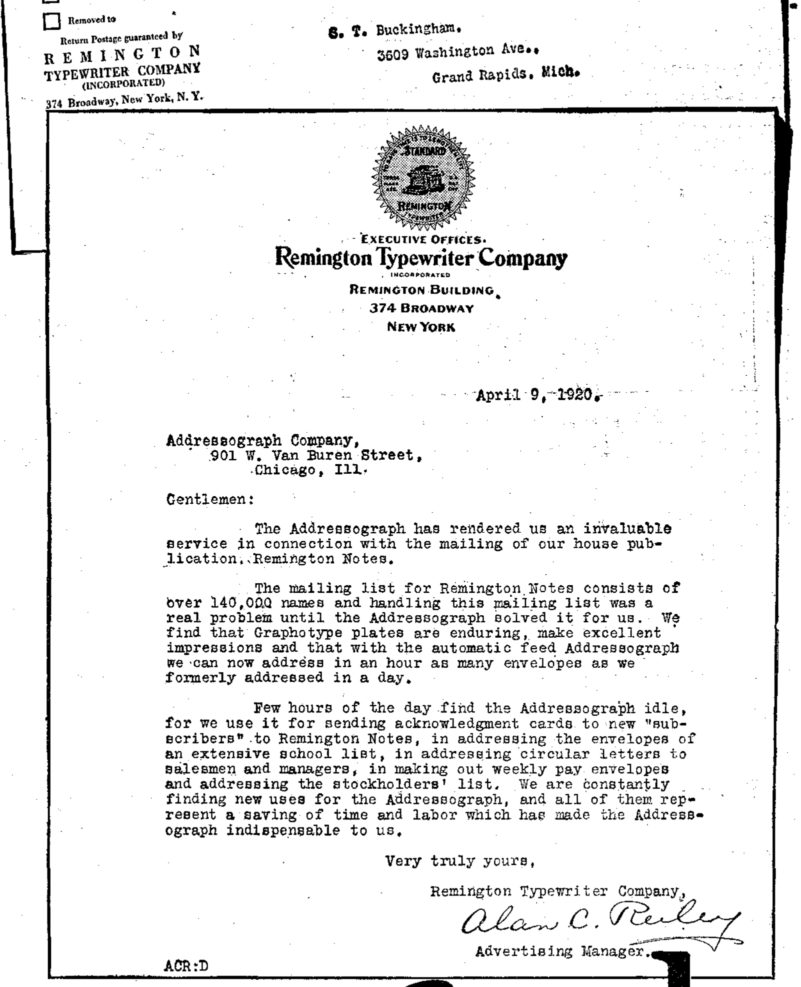

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court that Volstead was an atheist. The burden of proof was placed upon Mr. Qvale. The case came up for hearing in due time, and from an account of the proceedings appearing in the New York *Tribune* we quote as follows:

> The first step of the defense was a demurrer. Judge Johnson overruled the motion.
>
> "I have made an impartial study of the case," he said, "and I have no doubt of the guilt of Mr. Qvale, provided his statements concerning the religious beliefs of Mr. Volstead can be proved false. The demurrer is dismissed. Proceed with the case."
>
> Counsel for the plaintiff at once called Congressman Volstead to the stand.
>
> "Are you an atheist?" he was asked.
>
> "Absolutely not," was the answer. "There never was a time when such a charge could be made against me."
>
> "Do you believe in Christianity and in the Bible, Mr. Volstead?"
>
> "I do, and have always done so."
>
> "Are you a member of any church?"
>
> "I attend the Congregational Church."
>
> This is a Lutheran community and Congressman Volstead is a Scandinavian. The answer drew smiles from the Qvale adherents.
>
> "Why are you a member of that denomination?" the Congressman's attorney asked.
>
> "I was confirmed in the Lutheran Church when a boy, in Goodhue County," said the Congressman. "I married a Scotch girl, and then changed to the Congregational Church."
>
> Attorney James Manahan, of St. Paul, Non-Partizan leader and counsel for Mr. Qvale, subjected the Congressman to a merciless cross-examination.
>
> "Do you believe literally that Christ fed five thousand people with two little fishes and five loaves?" he demanded.
>
> "Yes, it was a miracle," was the answer.
>
> "Do you believe all the statements in the Bible?"
>
> "I believe in God and that the Bible was inspired by him."
>
> Miss Laura Volstead, daughter of the Congressman, was then sworn.
>
> "Do you believe your father to be a Christian?" she was asked.
>
> "I know he is one," she replied.
>
> "Has your home, to your knowledge, been conducted as a Christian home?"
>
> "Always. My father is a good man. He is not against the Church."
>
> "Did you ever hear him say that he did not believe in the Bible?"
>
> "Never. He always told me, when I asked questions about passages in the Bible which I could not understand, that God performed miracles to spread his teachings."
>
> "Did he ever tell you about the wedding where the water was turned to wine?" demanded the attorney for the defense.
>
> "Irrelevant," began the attorney for the Congressman, when Judge Johnson stopt him.
>
> "That miracle is not mentioned in this case," said the court.
>
> There was no further cross-examination.
>
> H. S. Lampson and H. J. Debermeyer, both trustees of the Granite Falls Congregational Church, testified to Congressman Volstead's Christian character.
>
> The attorneys for the Congressman rested their case—on the miracle of the loaves and fishes.

Then Mr. Qvale was called to give his version of the case. Most of the spectators seemed to favor the minister, and we are told that the Judge threatened to have the courtroom cleared before the demonstrations ceased. The account continues:

> "Are you the regularly nominated Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh Minnesota District?" asked Attorney Manahan.
>
> "I am."
>
> "How did you become such candidate?"
>
> "I was nominated at the primary election in June, 1920."
>
> "In that primary election who was your principal opponent?"
>
> "Congressman Andrew J. Volstead."
>
> "And you defeated him?"
>
> "I did."
>
> "What was your majority?"
>
> "I received a majority over Congressman Volstead, my leading opponent, of three thousand votes."
>
> "Did you ever violate, in your knowledge, the corrupt practises act, which governs primary elections in the State of Minnesota?"
>
> "I have not."
>
> "You went through a bitter and hard-fought campaign?"
>
> "I did. My opponents made many unfair attacks upon me."
>
> "To your knowledge, did you ever make a charge against your opponent, Andrew J. Volstead, which you did not believe could be substantiated?"
>
> "I did not."
>
> The attorneys for Congressman Volstead took the witness for cross-examination.
>
> "You are the author of this circular, are you not?" asked the attorney, handing the witness a copy of the pamphlet used in the campaign.
>
> "I helped prepare it. In fact, I wrote it."
>
> "It is true, is it not, that this circular alleges in so many words and by inference that Congressman Volsted, your opponent in the primary election, is not a Christian; in fact, is an atheist?"
>
> "It charges him with being an atheist."
>
> "Do you and did you believe that charge and did you have any evidence to substantiate that charge when you circulated it in this Christian community?"
>
> "The statement was based upon a sneering allusion I had heard of, in which Congressman Volstead ridiculed the miracle of the loaves and the fishes. In my opinion, a man who will do that is not a Christian."
>
> "Had you any other ground for charging Congressman Volstead with atheism?"
>
> "I was told that he had called me a vile name. No Christian would use such language in speaking of a minister of the church."
>
> "And upon this hearsay you stooped to slander?"
>
> "I do not believe my statements were slanderous, because I believed them to be true. In my opinion, the word atheism carries no opprobrium."
>
> Smarting under the rapid-fire of caustic questions, the minister made several dramatic appeals to the court for justice.
>
> The Rev. G. T. Lee, of Minneapolis, was called by the defense.
>
> He was asked if he had told Mr. Qvale that Congressman Volstead "had no religion."
>
> His testimony was ruled out.
>
> J. A. Lee, of Benson, offered the same testimony. He shared the same fate.

After taking the case under advisement, the Court held that Congressman Volstead had the best of the situation, and that he was entitled to the nomination on the ground that the preacher had violated the corrupt practises act. In rendering his decision, the Judge said:

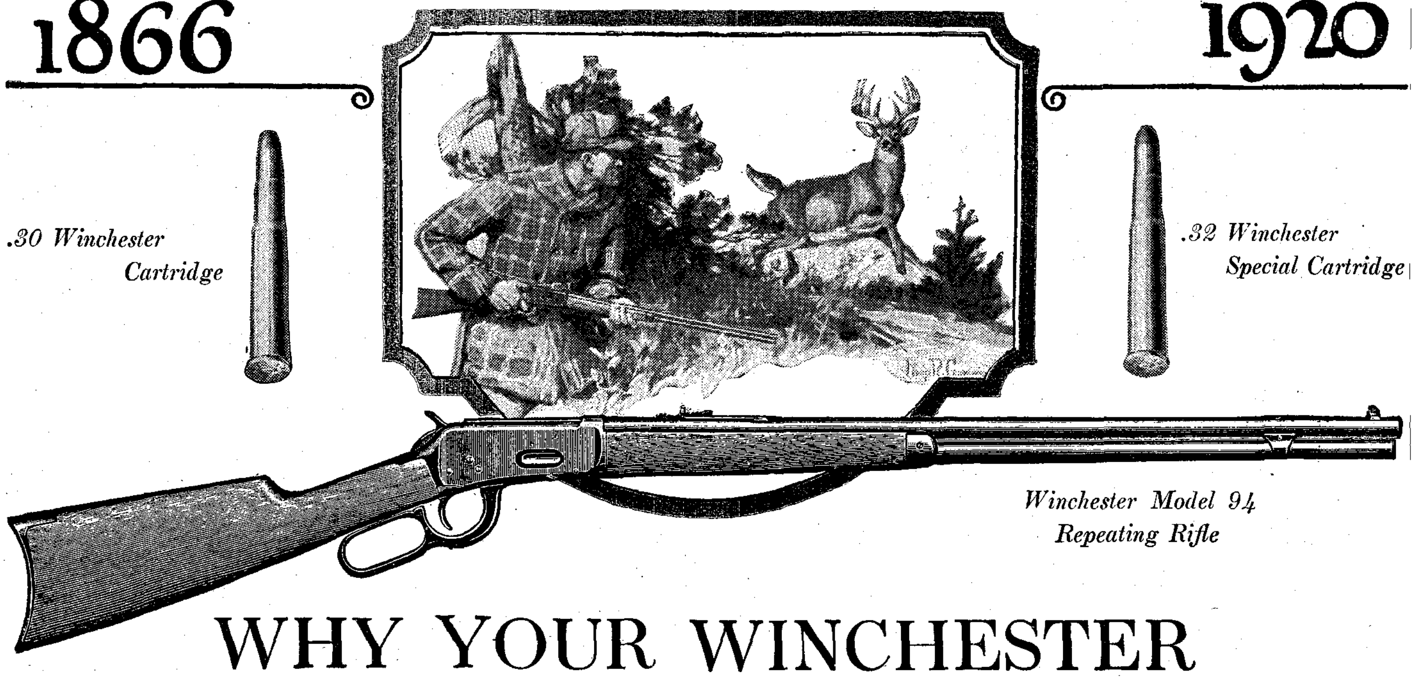
> "Such charges made in a Christian and God-fearing community like the Seventh District by a minister of the Gospel, whose word could well be taken as true under ordinary circumstances, would lead to disaster and defeat of the opposing candidate. Beyond any question the offense against the corrupt practises act, herein disclosed, was a most deliberate, serious, and material infraction of the law."

The case has been appealed to the Minnesota Supreme Court. If the Rev. Mr. Qvale wins, and is elected, the Seventh District of Minnesota will have a new Congressman, whose career is sketched briefly as follows:

> Mr. Qvale, who is fifty-one years of age, is the son of a farmer. He was born on a farm near Decorah, Iowa, received an elementary education in a rural school, entered Luther College at Decorah, was graduated in 1890, and completed his training for the ministry at Luther Seminary in 1893. Later he took post-graduate work at the University of Chicago.
>
> For twenty-three years he served a congregation at Orfordville, Wis. In 1917 he was called to his present charge in Benson. He is serving on the board of the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America.
>
> The Rev. Mr. Qvale has seven children, three of them young men. Two sons served through the world-war. The other was rejected for physical disability.
>
> That is the kind of man who is charged with violating the corrupt practises act at a primary election; in other words stooping to corruption in order to win a seat in Congress.
>
> It is something new under the sun, after all. Men have been accused of corrupting elections by the use of money. Never before has a minister of the Gospel been called upon to defend a political nomination by proving in court that his defeated opponent is an atheist.
>
> Congressman Volstead, the hope of the "drys," is accused of being a man with "no religion." One might think the saloon men would be on his side. But they are not.
>
> Since the primary the preacher nominee made the following statement:
>
> "My record is as dry as Mr. Volstead's, with a little to spare."
>
> He stands on that, and the "wets" will vote for him.
>
> They care little either way about the loaves and fishes.

WINCHESTER

1866 1920


.30 Winchester Cartridge
.32 Winchester Special Cartridge
Winchester Model 94 Repeating Rifle

WHY YOUR WINCHESTER GETS GAME

BEFORE you are permitted to purchase and fire it, your Winchester Rifle is tested more severely than most hunters realize.

As soon as it is bored, the barrel must pass the Provisional Proof Test, in which a powder charge two or three times the normal strength drives a bullet one-third heavier than that which is standard.

This test proves that the steel can stand more than the strain of the regular load.

Smoothness, rapidity, and certainty of loading, firing and ejecting are tested just as rigidly, with standard ammunition. The rifle is worked and fired both slowly and rapidly, by an expert trained to detect any fault. It must perform perfectly or it is rejected.

Then the Definitive Proof Test, which is officially accepted by the British Government in lieu of any other test, is applied. In this test your Winchester fires a charge 25 to 40 per cent. in excess of the normal one.

After all these shooting tests, ranging up to hundreds of shots, your Winchester goes to the range for actual target shooting, where the sights are correctly set and accuracy at distances up to 200 yards is proved. Here again the most exact requirements must be met.

The rifle which has passed these rigorous trials deserves the highest mark in the gift of a supergunsmith, and this is it: PW You will find it on every Winchester barrel and receiver—the proof mark of *dependability.*

Think what it means to you to have this Winchester proof mark on your rifle in that critical moment when game is either to be bagged or lost. To have a rifle which *you know is more than equal to its task.*

Whether your game be squirrels or moose, woodchucks, grizzly bears, coyotes or caribou, white-tail deer or big-horn sheep, there's a tested Winchester for your use which you can trust.

In deer rifles the variety is abundant—a half dozen different models, each made in various styles and suitable calibers. If you have no preference, we suggest the popular Model 94, shown above, of .30, .32 W.S., .32-40, or .38-55 caliber.

Consult your local hardware or sporting goods dealer. If he does not tell you all you wish to know, write to us for detailed information, including the best Winchester Ammunition to use. Mention the kinds of game you are interested in.

WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS CO. ••• NEW HAVEN, CONN., U. S. A.

PARIS DOESN'T LIKE AMERICANS THIS SUMMER—WHY?

THE AMERICANS IN PARIS this summer are spending money freely, and wearing fine clothes, and generally disporting themselves as wealthy American tourists should; but, in spite of it all, Paris does not appear to receive them as gladly as she received the Americans, both men and women, who went over during the war.

"Why don't they like us over here?" asked a pretty young American tourist of another tourist, a woman-correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*. They met in Paris, and the pretty young American girl was slightly put out by the attitude of the "natives." Margaret Walters, the correspondent, who tells the story and draws from it a moral that most Americans may be the better for pondering, continues her report:

> "How do you know they don't?" I asked.
>
> "Oh, I know, all right. They grab our money fast enough, but even when we can't understand a word of their language, they make us know that they look down on us. Yes, they do—you needn't waggle your head. They think they're better than we are, and it makes me wild."
>
> We were having a very expensive tea with strawberry shortcake at five francs a slice in the smartest tea-room in Paris, looking out over a sun-bathed boulevard to the steps of the Madeleine. Almost every second person tripping along the sidewalk was American, and every American, man, woman, or child, looked prosperous and plump.
>
> In the dainty cream-and-gold room where we were sitting nearly all the little parties clustered round the tables were composed of American women, exquisitely drest and wearing skirts cut much shorter than is the fashion in New York.
>
> "They sort of despise us, that's what they do, and I'd like to know the reason?"
>
> "Could this be the reason, do you think?" I queried.
>
> Her eyes followed mine around the room. Every woman there was eating with all her might (and not too daintily) a great many creamy cakes and French pastries and fresh fruit glacés, topping them off with foaming soft drinks, As we ate we talked, screamed almost it seemed at times, drowning the strains of a stringed orchestra of old men playing French music.
>
> As we ate and talked we sat, most of us, with our knees crossed and our pale-tinted stockings exposed, and we made a great many more gestures than women do as a rule in public places in America. There seemed a great number of young girls drest as richly as their mothers.
>
> Nobody seemed to be listening to what anybody else said. The waitresses and the old men in the orchestra might have heard and understood, tho they made no sign. And during all the time we sat there we, like the others, had been talking about ourselves, what we wanted, what we had got, where we intended to go, and how much money it was all costing. That and comparing everything with America, to the great advantage of America—except in the case of prices, which every American woman knows are lower, because of the exchange, than New York, tho she testifies earnestly to the contrary in public.
>
> "Well"—my little friend tossed her sleek, high-bred head like a restive mare—"anyhow, we don't trail widow's weeds about, with our lips painted and our eyelids drooping. And say what you will about the way Europe has suffered from the war, women here in Paris certainly don't look as if they were suffering now. I guess everybody admits that this is the gayest, happiest place in the world this very minute. I've only seen two wounded soldiers since we landed in France, and they bullied us at the customs."
>
> The child paused for breath. Presently we left the tea-room, paying twenty francs for our refreshment and leaving two francs in stamps (the common small change of the country) on the table for the inscrutable waitress.
>
> Nobody asked us in Paris to subscribe to hospital funds; nobody begged for war-charities, as they do in England, and there wasn't a flag day all the time we were there, but everything we did was costly, and it so turned out that the things Americans want to do most of all, and can't live without, are the costliest ever. A bath costs the equivalent of a dollar and a little pot of cold cream as big as your thumb costs four dollars; tea in the Bois leaves nothing but carfare or so from a one hundred-franc note, itself a mere whiff of gauze paper colored like a rainbow.
>
> Swept and garnished, glittering under her radiant blue skies, Paris shows to the American tourist nothing but elegance and wealth. There are no ugly beggars to offend the careless rich; no women with grief-seamed cheeks are seen abroad. It is only in the condescending attitude of their equals and the openly hostile greed of the shopkeepers that Americans catch the spirit my little friend was so quick to resent.

"Why is it?" the correspondent in turn asked an old French woman whose three fatherless grandchildren have been permanently adopted by three American school-girls in a Western town. This was the reply:

> "It is because we learned during the war to idealize American women. They grew to be the very personification of charity and gentleness to us. When they came 'way across the sea to nurse our soldiers and care for our suffering children we believed they were different from other women, better and nobler. Now, since the peace, we here in Paris have had to hide all our ugliness and sorrows in order to attract rich Americans to spend their money here, and when the rich Americans came we found they were mostly women, women who love luxury and their own comfort and will pay exorbitant prices for it, women who want to be amused and will not tolerate the sight of poverty or the sound of grief."
>
> And later, here in London, I began to realize that the old French apple woman was right. One day I met my little friend at the American Club in London. She was as lovely as ever and as ever exquisitely drest.
>
> "I suppose you are going out with the party to our hospital this afternoon?" I asked.
>
> "No, indeed, I'm not. I certainly didn't come to London to run around hospitals. I had plenty of that at home. Why, I spent two days a week working for the Red Cross all the time we were in the war. I never want to see another swab as long as I live. Besides, in the fall you know I'm going to marry, and we are to have a flat in Washington after we get back from our honeymoon in California."
>
> Why doesn't Europe like the American women who come over this summer? America was at her best during the latter half of the war. We sent our best men and women over to Europe. We sent our best ideals. And now we are sending only those whose money serves their own pleasures. I'm afraid that is how they are sizing us up in Europe this summer—comparing the year's American invasion with that of 1918.

MR. CHRISTENSEN ADVOCATES MORE ROMANCE FOR THE WORKINGMAN

ONLY A FEW WOMEN with bobbed hair and only here and there a youth with fierce determination in his glittering eye were among the throng of admirers who gathered at his hotel to pay their respects to Parley P. Christensen, Presidential nominee of the Farmer-Labor party, on his recent visit to New York City. Individuals of the type who make a public display of their radicalism apparently did not predominate in this gathering, however, for it is said to have been composed mainly of persons neither freakish nor highly fantastic in appearance, bizarre tho their views may have been. And less out of harmony than anybody else, it seems, with the requirements of what Candidate Harding calls "normalcy" was Candidate Christensen himself as he breezed into the assemblage "like a great and cooling air, his six feet four inches of well-set bulk clothed entirely in white," with only a little blue flower in his lapel to lend a touch of color to his dazzling garb. Christensen is further described as having a big, sturdy face, a good-natured smile, and gray-blue eyes that twinkle. He was glad to see everybody, even the newspaper men, to whom he imparted the following information about himself and his party, as reported by a representative of the New York *Evening Post:*

> "My name's Christensen," he said, as he shook hands with each one. "I'm glad you've all come to see me and I'll be glad to have you come in just the same way when I get to the White House.
>
> "How am I going to get there?
>
> "By the aid of the common people.
>
> "You see we haven't any political bosses in the party to fix it up for me and not many leaders, except Dudley Field Malone over there; he's one of the leaders, but he's trying hard to be one of the common people, too.
>
> "Yes, I came here to start arrangements for the campaign, but when you ask me about a speech of acceptance you're getting a little ahead of the game.
>
> "Our party is financed by the dues of its members and we haven't enough money to send an expensive committee from

When You Order
Corn Flakes
It's a good idea to
bear in mind
POST TOASTIES

There are many brands of corn flakes—of varying degrees of thickness, crispness and firmness—as well as degrees of flavor.

Post Toasties will please you because they are superior in every qualification which means economy, satisfaction and pride in service.

Post Toasties Are
Superior Corn Flakes

The care used in their manufacture, from selection of material to finished package, through all the processes of making, insures the highest quality. Post Toasties come to you fresh, crisp and delightful—

At All Grocers

Made by
Postum Cereal Co., Inc., Battle Creek, Mich.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

all over the country to break the news to me that I have been nominated; but when the time comes I will undoubtedly stand up and tell the country that I have at last come to the realization that I am nominated.

"Why don't you ask me whether I'm a Mormon? You know, I come from Utah.

"No, I'm not a Mormon, but I am a bachelor. And I'm a half-breed New-Yorker, too, because I graduated from Cornell University in the same class with your Secretary of State, Mr. Hugo, and belonged to the same Greek letter society."

Mr. Christensen went on to explain that he was the representative of all hand- and brain-workers and was out to beat the two representatives of Wall Street, who had been nominated by the other two parties.

He said that he had received no answer from Governor Cox in reply to the letter asking him to join in asking for the release of Eugene Debs, the Socialist candidate. Now the war is over he believed that Debs had a right to a sporting chance in the campaign, and even tho he disagree with him, Mr. Christensen is strong for the right "to think wrong," meaning to think what you think is right when some one else thinks it's wrong.

"I'm not a Socialist, but I'm not afraid of any truth that there may be in socialism."

Mr. Christensen said that his main object in life is "to put a little romance into the life of the ordinary workingman."

"By getting him a lot more pay?" he was asked.

"Well, that's part of it, but it goes further than that. And why shouldn't he get more pay? Only about seventeen per cent. of the wealth which is produced in this country is paid in salaries. The rest goes to the capitalist. It ought to be the other way around."

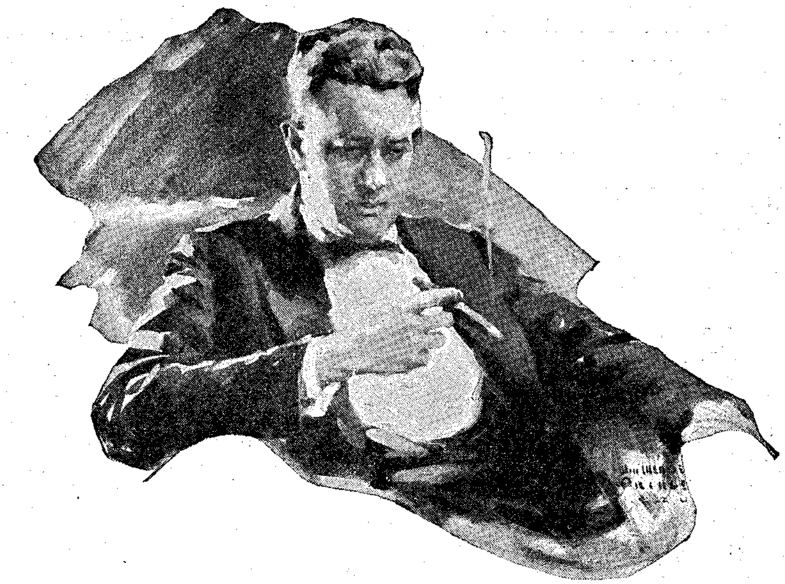
HIS SIXTH WIFE ELOPES, AND THE SULTAN OF SULU SULKS

LIKE Achilles at the siege of Troy, tho for quite another reason, Hamalul Kiram, Sultan of Sulu, sulks in his tent in Borneo. His life is blighted, temporarily at least, and his sultanic pride is deeply wounded, all because a Christian Filipino, Fernandez, chief of police of Jolo, disregarded the sanctity of the Sultan's harem by running off with his sixth wife, the favorite Tabay. The elopers are now honeymooning in Zamboanga, beyond reach of Kiram's ire, altho it is Mohammedan territory and the most important city in the Sultan's religious domain. In 1915 a treaty was made with the Sultan in which he renounced his claim to secular sovereignty in the Philippine archipelago, and recognized the supreme authority in secular matters of the insular Government. So Tabay forgets her late lord and master, and smiles into the eyes of the gallant policeman. Roy C. Bennett, staff correspondent of *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo), writing from Manila, tells the story of the Sultan's bereavement. In 1915 Kiram, in continuing to maintain a numerous harem, became a bigamist, leading with him in bigamy many dattos who follow the old Mohammedan custom and the example of

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

their Sultan, as well as the teaching of the *Koran*, and live in polygamous wedlock. The Government has never attempted to suppress the harems, but has depended on the public schools to wean the younger generation from the old idea that one spouse is not sufficient. The Sultan managed to steer a middle course in the affection of his wives until he took unto himself a seventh partner to share his joys and sorrows. Then things began to happen. Taking up the story, as related in *The Japan Advertiser* (Tokyo):

> When Tabay, described as a splendid female creature, full of fire and spirit, found herself gradually being supplanted in the affections of the Sultan—a Samson who, in signing the fatal treaty, had cut his own hair—she stood upon her womanly rights, made new love (and to a Christian, too, Allah save the mark!) in a womanly way, and set the eunuchs quite at naught and the poor, aggrieved Sultan quite in sultanic consternation.
>
> And so he went to Borneo, instead of, as in the good old days, going to his chief eunuch and ordering Tabay and his chief of police killed. At Sandakan, Borneo, the Sultan of Sulu has a palace and lands and an annual grant from the Government of Great Britain. He has many Mohammedan subjects there and is received as a monarch by the British authorities. The same obeisance and tribute are paid to him at Singapore. Like a prophet of old, he is not without honor save in his own country; for he is a Filipino and until a few years ago his mere word was absolute law to the million Filipino Mohammedans in Jolo and Mindanao.
>
> Now he can not take a seventh wife unto his bosom without a policeman running off with the sixth! How have the mighty fallen!
>
> "Fernandez," the sad story from Jolo reads, "because of his official position, frequented the Sultan's palace, knowing there, as few did, even among Mohammedans, the members of the Sultan's retinue and harem, particularly Tabay, to whose charms he immediately succumbed. Tabay returned his affection. The love—profane, according to the Koran—of Tabay and Fernandez came to the knowledge of the watchful eunuchs.
>
> "Hamalul Kiram, noble bred and noble monarch, notwithstanding he was the supreme ecclesiastical authority in Sulu, controlled his indignation—first, because he alone was injured, and, secondly, because Fernandez was a Christian. The civil authorities of Jolo decided to discharge Fernandez, but Fernandez preferred to resign his office. A few days later Fernandez and Tabay, in a frail *vinta* (Moro sailing-vessel), set out from Jolo for Zamboanga, leaving the old Sultan, the old harem, and the old times behind them.
>
> "Tabay, a gentle and royal woman until a few months ago, was queen of Hamalul Kiram's harem. Her manner and beauty are seductive; she never failed in obtaining her royal master's favor and affection.
>
> "But recently the Sultan brought a seventh wife to the palace, a girl who, tho less splendid and regal than Tabay, has the attraction of youth and innocence."
>
> So the tale in romantic Spanish runs on. The upshot of the whole matter was that



Why Teeth Stain

You leave a film-coat on them

All statements approved by high dental authorities

Most teeth are dimmed more or less by a film. Smokers' teeth often become darkly coated.

That film makes teeth look dingy, and most tooth troubles are now traced to it.

Millions now combat that film in a new, scientific way. This is to offer a test to you, to show the unique results.

You must end film

The film is viscous—you can feel it with your tongue. It clings to teeth, enters crevices and stays.

Ordinary brushing methods leave much of this film intact. So millions find that well-brushed teeth discolor and decay. You must attack film in a better way, else you will suffer from it.

It is the film-coat that discolors, not the teeth. Film is the basis of tartar. It holds food substance which ferments and forms acid. It holds the acid in contact with the teeth to cause decay.

Millions of germs breed in it. They, with tartar, are the chief cause of pyorrhea.

Efficient ways

Dental science, after painstaking research, has developed effective ways to fight film. The world's highest authorities now approve them, after careful tests.

These ways are combined in a dentifrice called Pepsodent. And leading dentists everywhere now advise its daily use. A ten-day tube is being sent to everyone who asks.

Watch these new effects

One ingredient is pepsin. One multiplies the starch digestant in the saliva to dissolve the starch deposits that cling. One multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva to neutralize mouth acids as they form.

Two factors directly attack the film. One keeps the teeth so highly polished that film cannot easily cling.

Pepsodent has brought a new era in teeth cleaning. It fights the tooth destroyers as was never done before.

Send the coupon for a 10-Day Tube. Note how clean the teeth feel after using. Mark the absence of the slimy film. See how teeth whiten as the film-coat disappears.

You will always brush teeth in this new way when you watch the results for a week. Cut out the coupon now.

Pepsodent PAT. OFF. REG. U.S.

The New-Day Dentifrice

A scientific film combatant combined with two other modern requisites. Now advised by leading dentists everywhere and supplied by all druggists in large tubes.

10-Day Tube Free 466

THE PEPSODENT COMPANY,
Dept. 792, 1104 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Mail 10-Day Tube of Pepsodent to

....

....

Only one tube to a family

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

Tabay found herself slipping, and decided to slip away while slipping was easy; and it was with the trusted chief of police. The wounded Sultan went to Borneo, abandoning his Philippine affairs to the care of subordinates. All the efforts of Princess Salim Kiram, his sister and the brain of his administration, and of the civil governor of Mindanao and Sulu have failed, so far, in moving him from his determination to remain there.

For reasons of state it seems to be considered quite essential that the Sultan of Sulu live under the United States flag, at Jolo, his chief capital, and work in continued harmony with the Philippine civil authorities. He feels, however, that he has lost face; that a woman has shamed him in the face of his subjects. Efforts of the civil Government and his sister, the faithful princess, are being prest. Meanwhile, Fernandez and Tabay are happy in Zamboanga. Between the lines of the story of love and diplomacy, going back to the treaty of 1915, Christian and Mohammedan will each read a different tale.

TEACHING BRIDES THE ANCIENT ART OF HOUSEWIFERY

THOSE amiable ladies, our great grandmothers, did their own work, and took pride in their household arts. And now that cooks and maids may seldom be found for love or money, and such as are found are as evanescent as summer dew, gone in a twinkling, why not make a virtue of necessity and revive the ancient and honorable science of housekeeping? So many women reason. But sundry patient young husbands have learned from stony biscuits and burned bacon that the girls of the generation just reaching the housekeeping age have mostly given their time and attention to anything and everything except domestic efficiency, and have as little idea how to run a house and make a garden as a kitten has. To meet these conditions, one woman has conceived the unique idea of a school for brides—and for those who hope to be—where the accomplishments of an older generation are taught. She converted her summer home into such a school, and the Lexington *Minute Man* outlines her project thus:

> The idea which Mrs. J. D. Livingston is putting in practical effect is to train girls in the old and yet ever new art of housekeeping. There have been for a number of years camps where girls spent their time in healthful play amid wholesome surroundings. Mrs. Livingston, who in recent years has devoted much attention to practical education, has arranged a course for prospective brides that will equip them to run a household with any number of servants, or take hold of the work themselves and be able to manage it, and yet have time for other interests and other work. She has planned and arranged a course to simplify and standardize housework, to make domestic science a means, not an end—a means to comfort, to pleasure, to be used effectively so as to have time for other work.
>
> Her purpose—and the plan as outlined gives full promise of the accomplishment of that purpose—is to help women in the future to have homes and professions, not to be confined to the choice of homes or professions.
>
> Garden Home, as Mrs. Livingston calls her summer place at Barnstable, has been planned out after much thought as an agreeable and healthful place in which to put into operation this new idea of hers.

In working out her plan, Mrs. Livingston receives a limited number of girls of sixteen years or over, for the summer season, who learn from practical experience, under properly qualified teachers, the actual daily duties of a well-ordered, simple house and the care and management of a vegetable and flower garden. Says *The Minute Man:*

> The quaint old village of Barnstable, on Cape Cod, is a delightful summer residence, near the open sea, the pine woods, with sheltered coves and shaded walks within easy reach. There Mrs. Livingston and her associates teach and exemplify, among other things, the simple duties of a country home, the routine of work indoors and outdoors, that makes for comfort and for health, with bathing and sailing and tennis.

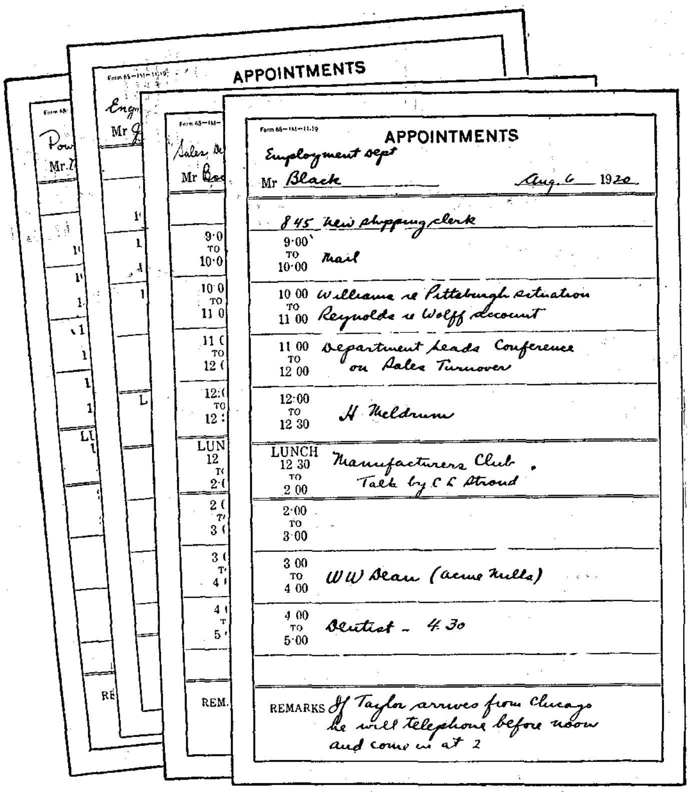
TOYS WERE AS NECESSARY AS BOOKS IN THIS NIGHT SCHOOL

A SCHOOL whose pupils range in age from sixteen to sixty, in occupation from millinery to stoking, in blood from unmixed African to pure Norse would naturally be expected to present sundry problems not found in other institutions of learning. These were a few of the things discovered by a teacher of English the first evening she was in charge of a "class" in a night school in one of our large cities—an experience she describes as "a series of shocks." She found the first thing she had to do was to lay aside a lot of ideas, "stereotyped and honored by the ages," and to adapt herself to an environment entirely new to pedagogy. This teacher says she had read stories of how the students tumbled headlong into such night schools, panting for learning. She was confronted by a bizarre array of persons, however, who neither panted nor tumbled and many of whom were shy and stood hesitant about the doorways or hung about the building instead of rushing pell-mell up to the fountain of knowledge. The old teachers, it is explained, wise to the game, led the more timid, literally by the hand, to the registration desk. It was when it came to teaching her heterogeneous class that this teacher's preconceived notions suffered most. "With one crash, my cherished theories of modern psychology applied to English composition fell into a chaotic mass, and I became a humble and wondering student of this new environment," she says. For instance, she had come prepared with long reading lists and outlines in literature, but learned to her surprize that this was useless, as most of these students wanted merely "straight grammar and spelling." Many of them told her why they were coming to school, and the information thus gained opened the teacher's eyes to the handicaps under which these people labored and the varied ambitions which inspired them. As the story is told in *The New Republic* (New York):

> "I don't speak English correctly," said one weary, middle-aged woman, "and I am a bookkeeper and I want promotion." A radiant, smartly dressed young girl with a complexion that had every appearance of camouflage and that proved to be a gift of the gods, stood before me with assurance and said: "I'm stenographer. Busy woman. Going to be private secretary soon. Got to have more speed. If you read a story I'll leave the class. No time for stories. Got to get ahead. The last teacher here read stories, classics. I left. Busy woman." Right there all my preconceived notions of literary service were dealt their death-blow. I remembered the impressive words of our superintendent: "The evening-school pupils must have what they want or they will leave, and the income from the State will diminish proportionately. The attendance must be kept up." Before I could ponder on lost illusions, a fat, beaming, motherly soul approached me and said: "Nobody knows I am coming to night school, but would you let me in your classes? Do you think I am too old to learn? I have two boys in high and sometimes I am kinder ashamed before them, not but what they are good boys, nice to their mother. I never did go to school much and I'm just crazy to learn. I want to keep up with my youngsters." In the weeks that followed that cry she grew pitifully and yet courageously familiar.
>
> Soon there came three dapper young men whose clothes were the last word in movie fashions. They were solicitors in a well-known dye-house. "We want to learn to express ourselves without putting our foot into it. We are going to take the civil-service examinations," they explained. I pledged them my best efforts. Then a pink-faced giant rolled up before me and shouted with a voice that would have gone before the gale: "I am a sailor, a cook, on an ocean-liner now in the harbor for repairs. I'm coming to your spelling class the nights I don't go to dances. Dances first, you bet. Every time. Got to have some fun." As he swung off I pondered how I could make spelling compete with dances and thus keep up my attendance. A well-dressed mother and daughter living in a fashionable apartment-house desired to learn how to "speak nicely." They came across the city in order that none of their friends should meet them or know of their registration at night school.

The teacher says she appeared at the first evening's recitation with a note-book in which was a well-planned lesson, but found that a Hindu prayer-book would have proved equally useful. Cut-and-dried teaching methods would not go in that school. One thing that interfered with the proceedings was the irregular way this odd assortment of students had of getting to class, trailing in one by one during the entire period instead of all coming in at the beginning. As we read:

> One woman arrived breathless, saying, "I'll have to be this late every night,



Form 65—1M—11-19

APPOINTMENTS

Employment dept

Mr Black Aug. 6 1920

	845 new shipping clerk
9·00 TO 10·00	Mail
10 00 TO 11 00	Williams re Pittsburgh situation Reynolds re Wolff account
11 00 TO 12 00	Department heads Conference on Sales Turnover
12·00 TO 12 30	H Meldrum
LUNCH 12 30 TO 2 00	Manufacturers Club. Talk by C L Stroud
2·00 TO 3·00	
3 00 TO 4 00	WW Dean (Acme Mills)
4 00 TO 5·00	Dentist - 4.30
REMARKS	If Taylor arrives from Chicago he will telephone before noon and come in at 2

"That's Right! I Would Have Forgotten that Appointment!"

DID you ever make an important business engagement for 10:45 o'clock—and remember it at 11:30?

There's one sure way to prevent embarrassing occurrences of this sort—stop trusting to your memory, or to hastily-jotted memoranda, and rely on a simple printed form, like that shown above, to keep you up to schedule in your daily appointments.

This form divides the working day into hourly periods. The time for luncheon is set off by double rules, and there are extra spaces for special appointments before nine and after five.

This form is filled out, as fully as possible, a day in advance—perhaps by you, perhaps by your secretary or stenographer.

Two copies being made, one is slipped under the glass on your desk, and your secretary keeps the other, so that she can remind you, if she needs to, of an approaching engagement.

This is just one of the many simple printed forms which are being employed, more and more, by progressive business men, to avoid delays, prevent mistakes, and speed up office routine.

Forms which require immediate attention should be printed on colored paper—and Hammermill Bond gives you twelve colors, besides white, from which to select. Write us for our free portfolio, "The Signal System," which contains a variety of forms illustrating the wisdom and value of color identification.

One more step in economy and efficiency is to standardize your business printing on Hammermill Bond—a reliable watermarked paper, lower in price than any other standard bond paper on the market.

HAMMERMILL PAPER COMPANY, ERIE, PA.

Look for this watermark—it is our word of honor to the public

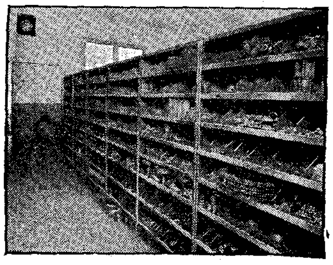
HAMMERMILL BOND

The Utility Business Paper

Allsteel shelving in a public service corporation, Southern Public Utilities Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Allsteel shelving, Brooklyn Navy Yard. The largest shelving contract ever awarded—45 carloads, 1,051,607 separate parts.

Modern Business demands STEEL SHELVING

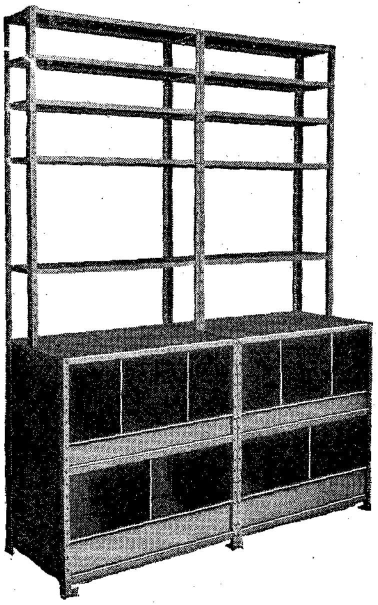


Allsteel shelving, Ford agency of Higgins & Mathews, Ballard, Wash.

THIS is the age of steel. It stands for progress and efficiency. Nowhere is this more obvious than in shelving. It is literally true that *Allsteel* shelving has *every* advantage over wooden shelving.

It is not only more convenient, it is more economical. Its first cost is its last. Instead of being thrown out and replaced when you need greater capacity, *Allsteel* shelving grows as your business grows. In the one-man retail store, in huge plants covering acres, in businesses of every type as well as every size, *Allsteel* shelving is in successful use, meeting exact needs.

GF Allsteel
Office Furniture



ALLSTEEL SHELVING

By starting with your minimum requirements and then adding shelves, partitions, backs, doors, bin fronts, bin sides, bin backs, and bin dividers as desired, you secure utmost capacity and maximum adjustability.

Strong as only high-grade steel can be strong, *Allsteel* shelving is easily put up, taken down, moved, reassembled at will. Moving is simply a matter of taking apart and putting together. *Allsteel* shelving is more rigid than wood, is fire-retardant, has greater capacity, and takes less space. The parts are interchangeable. You buy only what your present needs demand and add other units when you want them. From the various parts of *Allsteel* shelving you can select precisely what you require for storage or display of merchandise. Just look at this modern shelving at your dealer's and see what it will mean to the appearance and efficiency of your business.

Allsteel Office Furniture

Many of the foremost firms of America use *Allsteel* equipment—safes, filing cabinets, desks, and tables. See the full line at your dealer's or send for our 88-page illustrated catalogue. You will be proud of *Allsteel* equipment; it forms the fitting environment of success.

The General Fireproofing Company
New York Chicago Boston **Youngstown, Ohio** *Washington Atlanta Seattle*
Dealers in All Principal Cities

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

> teacher. I've three men in my family, and they all come home at different times, so I have three dinners to get every night. Preserving time, too." For the sixth time I began the lesson when a clatter down the hall announced the arrival of a large negro woman in flamboyant raiment, accompanied by three lively piccaninnies. "I came to night school last year and I know all about transitive nouns. I have to bring the children because my husband is a night watchman. I can't leave them at home for fear the house might burn up or down," she explained. I made her welcome, provided the offsprings with picture-books, and secretly wondered what I could offer to an expert in transitive nouns.
>
> More mothers and babies arrived until thirty minutes of futilely attempting to teach showed me that toys were more necessary than the card-index of an English professor. I realized that the children must be made happy or the mothers would not come, and that infants must preserve a fair degree of quiet to permit work. Immediately I was confronted with my most serious problem, the adaptation of work to pupils whose ages ranged from sixteen to sixty-four, whose preparation was as varied as the land of their birth, and whose occupations included millinery, stenography, and stoking. I thought with envy of an evening high school in the center of the city whose registration had reached the 5,000 mark, whose English classes were carefully graded, and whose equipment included nursery, kindergarten rooms, and playground directors. Remembering I was the only English teacher for English-speaking students in this small new school, I girded myself with the comforting thought that there must be two or three principles of grammar and composition of which all were ignorant. The diffidence of my pupils presented another difficulty. They hesitated to answer questions for fear of making mistakes. Two older women who remained with me months and who were most faithful in their attendance and work never allowed me to see a word they had written because, as one said: "You know I make so many funny mistakes. I left school when I was twelve, but I am just crazy to learn. Do you think I am too old?"

They were all strong for spelling, because they recognized its necessity, and also because it required no creative effort. When the sessions closed each student bade the teacher good-night as if they had been guests instead of pupils. As time went on the teacher discovered her need of a great variety of talents in order to meet successfully the various problems that presented themselves. She says she decided it was necessary for her to combine the abilities of a nursery governess, a father confessor, a legal adviser, a vaudeville entertainer, a psychoanalyst, and a humorist. The difficulty of determining what was going on in the minds of her pupils is illustrated by her story of her reading them one evening Bret Harte's "Outcasts of Poker Flat":

> Glibly I began to read, and not a flicker of interest appeared. Perhaps I had not made myself heard against the snores of a child sleeping on one of the desks. At the description of the snow-storm, I descended to banal questions. A youth of nineteen replied that he had never hiked in the mountains near by, that he intended to sometime, but that he was always so tired on Sundays. After two paragraphs more it occurred to me that few even knew what I was reading. The next sentence was interrupted by the blood-curdling shrieks of a baby who in its sleep had rolled off a desk and bumped its head on the hard seat. Several moments were spent in quieting and soothing it; the various mothers compared merits of home remedies for bruises. Meanwhile my story grew as cold as ice, but I continued. Surely, "Five Spot," the gambler's horse, would break the spell. I reverted to archaic methods and asked why he was called "Five Spot." No answer. Only a wheeze from a sleeping child. A colored girl had a gleam in her eye; over her shiny countenance spread the illumination of a new idea. Then she burst forth: "They called him that because he had five spots on him." Every face was solemn; the explanation was logical and satisfactory. I plodded on to the end of that wonderful story. I might as well have been reading a want ad or an obituary notice so far as any response was visible. "Do you like it?" I asked with a final hope. Those awake and those asleep nodded.
>
> "You bet," said an Italian woman of the grand-opera type, banging a powerful fist on her desk; up to this time she had had the appearance of being present only in the flesh. "I always said there is some good in the worst of us." One motherly and rotund woman, jammed and crammed into a front seat, spoke up: "I done six washings this week, and I just ached so I didn't know as I could come to-night, but I am kinder rested now. You know I always feel rested and cheered up after night school."

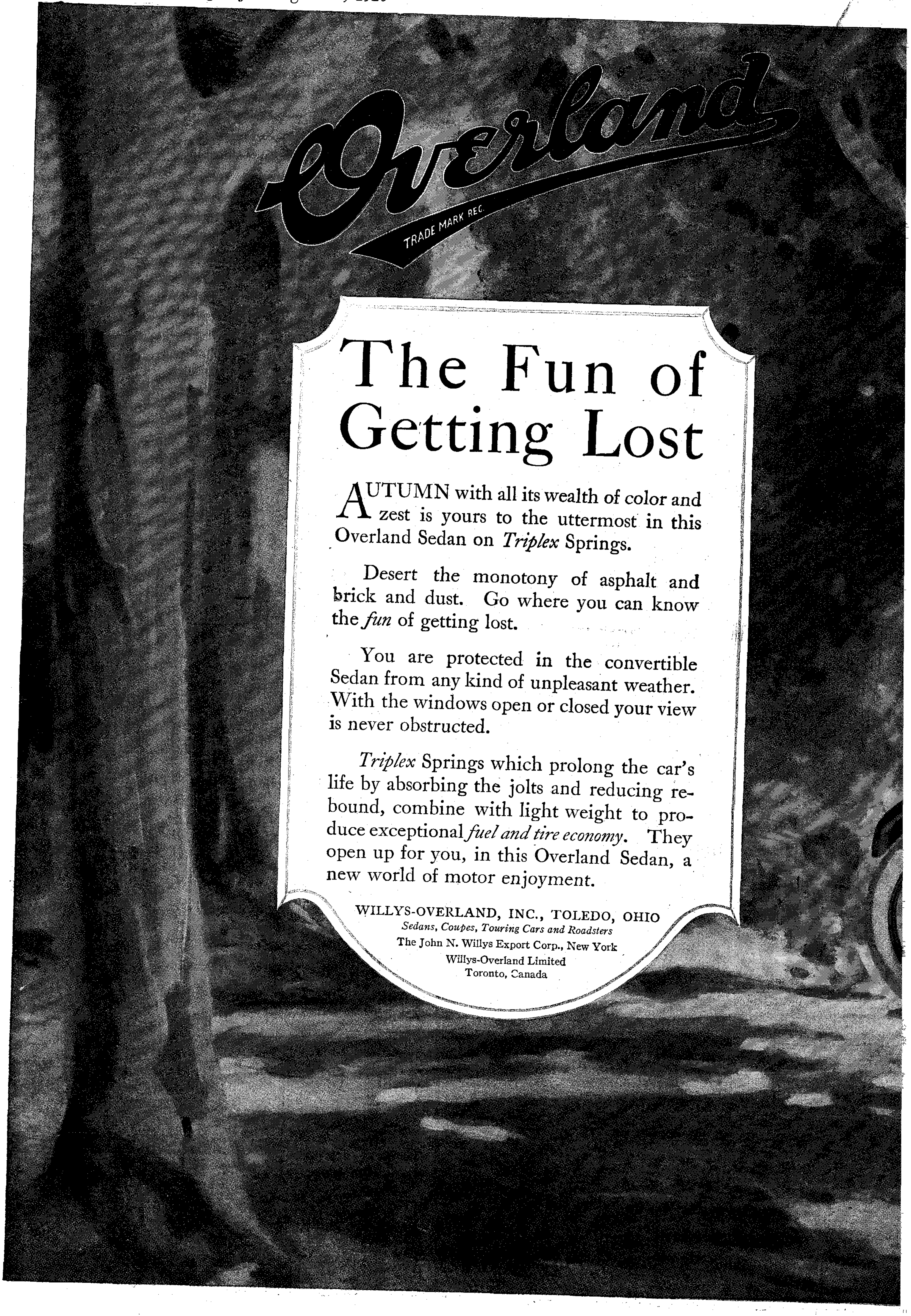
Many strange ambitions were discovered among the pupils. A carpenter over sixty had long written poetry in secret and wanted some information on this art. A scenario writer of thirty-five was preparing for college, and a war-bride of seventeen was getting an education so her husband wouldn't be ashamed of her when he came back. Further:

> A young woman whose husband was "just too tired to slick up and come now that he was working overtime in the shipyards" took notes laboriously so she could be the teacher at home. A fat, convivial reporter, criticized for grammatical errors, wished to "learn the whole thing from the ground up; verbs, nouns, pronouns, and pro-verbs, and to get it quick." Several young couples, healthy and prosperous, came for—well, for the fun and the walk together. Four bank clerks, seeking promotion, were not sure their letters were o.k. and knew their spelling was n.g. A movie producer, the owner of three high-powered cars, wanted some names and pointers on "classy classic" novels.
>
> Evening after evening strains of strange blood fought for expression; dwarfed imaginations flickered with light; dumb longings and early ambitions, dulled by time and repression, sought realization. Many found increased self-respect and pleasure in their work; some were appalled before creative effort; some were impatient that they could not acquire skill and power without practise. Each evening my admiration for my pupils grew. Their sincerity and kindness made my share in the task light. Never have I met men whose creed was more honest or whose courage was finer than that of some of my students. I am proud that some became my friends, and I shall always regard with affection some of the older women who attacked their lessons so valiantly. Our meetings became social and informal discussions until there was no relation to the old-time school recitation. In no other country could such a democratic and conglomerate assembly be possible. No instructor with any red blood could watch the struggle of youth and adult for every opportunity for advancement without thrilling with renewed confidence in human nature and in the future of our great American Republic.

THE FIRST TWENTY AMERICAN CITIES TELL WHY THEY GREW

AN inquisitive newspaper recently wired a Los Angeles patriot and asked how it was that the population of the movie center of the world had increased from 319,198 to 575,480, or more than eighty per cent., during the last ten years. A brief reply was the result, contained in "several crimson and gold booklets, a dozen circular letters, twenty newspapers, three volumes of scenery, two city guide-books a 200-page volume having to do with climate, twenty-seven letters from real-estate firms, six motor-car catalogs, two volumes of California verse, a song-book, and a photograph of a citron-tree." There wasn't a word about the movies, but the patriot aforesaid summarized the situation by saying that Los Angeles's growth might be attributed to increased industries, foreign trade, the open-shop policy, development of natural resources, and the benefits of a perfect climate. The newspaper in question, *The Sun and New York Herald*, elicited this information in an effort to learn how the first twenty cities of the country accounted for their respective increases in population, as set forth in recent census reports. For this purpose inquiries were sent to representative citizens of these cities. The response in each case, radiating local pride, either strest the peculiar advantages of the city it dealt with, as a reason why people congregated there, or else sought to excuse a failure to have made a greater gain by referring to various factors not the city's fault, such as the "flu," outside industrial conditions, and the like. The answers varied, from that of New York, which solemnly called attention to the city's vastness, mystery, and wealth as attracting factors, to that of Philadelphia, which with equal solemnity attributed its growth to "virility and strict morality." The New-Yorker, in accounting for his city's increase from 4,766,883 to 5,621,151, or 17.2 per cent., said further, as reported by W. A. Davenport:

> New York City grows not because she manufactures and has great factories, shops, mills, and foundries to attract labor. But



The Fun of Getting Lost

AUTUMN with all its wealth of color and zest is yours to the uttermost in this Overland Sedan on *Triplex* Springs.

Desert the monotony of asphalt and brick and dust. Go where you can know the *fun* of getting lost.

You are protected in the convertible Sedan from any kind of unpleasant weather. With the windows open or closed your view is never obstructed.

Triplex Springs which prolong the car's life by absorbing the jolts and reducing rebound, combine with light weight to produce exceptional *fuel and tire economy*. They open up for you, in this Overland Sedan, a new world of motor enjoyment.

WILLYS-OVERLAND, INC., TOLEDO, OHIO
Sedans, Coupes, Touring Cars and Roadsters
The John N. Willys Export Corp., New York
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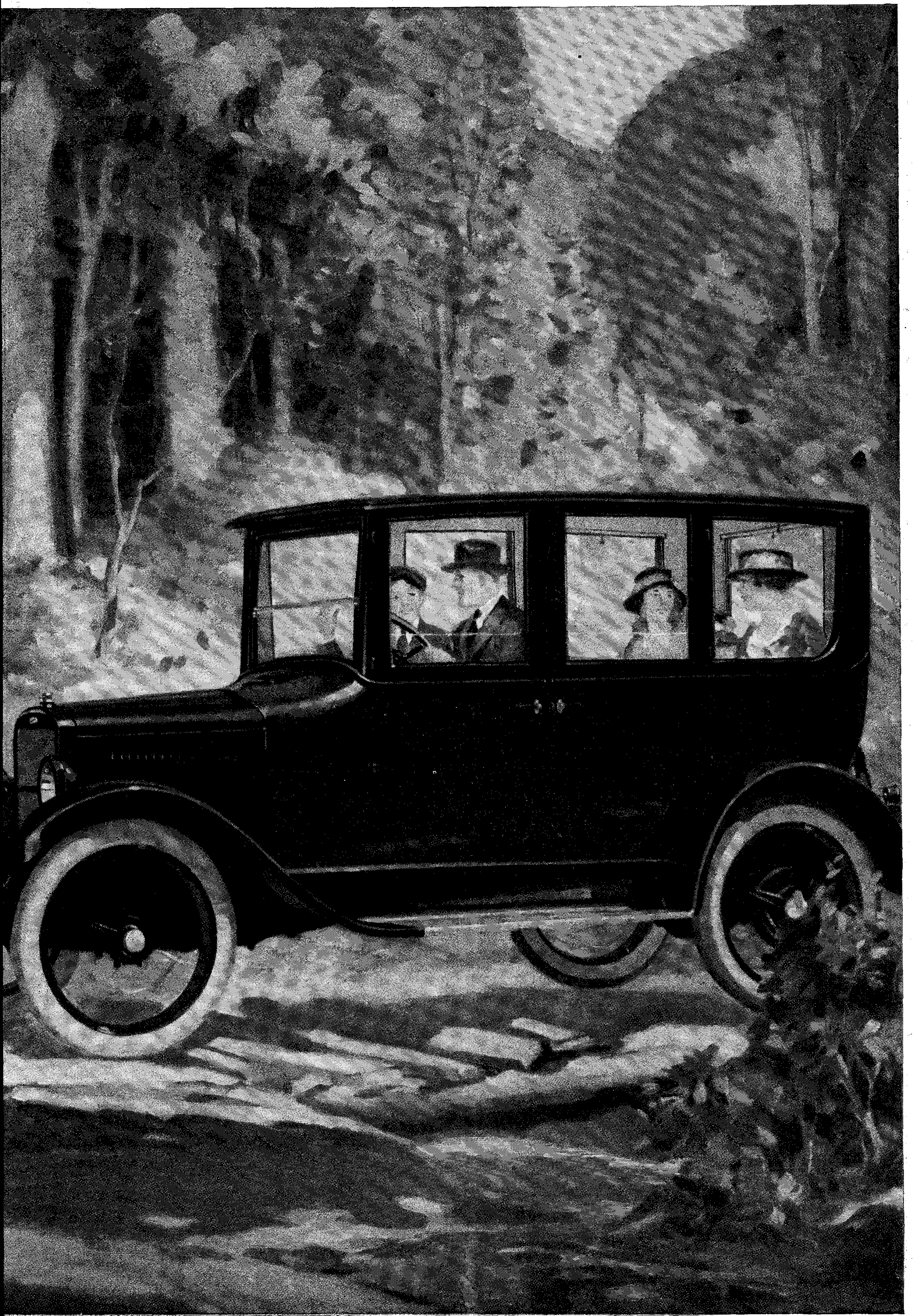
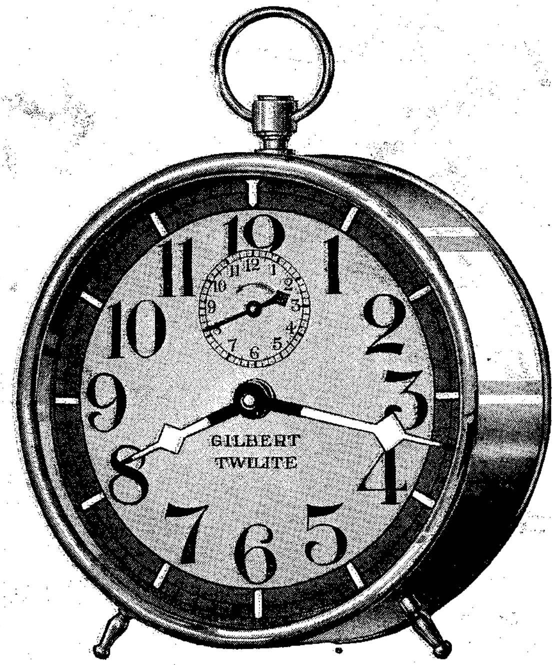


GILBERT
RADIUM CLOCKS



Time in sight
day or night

In darkest room on darkest night, the Gilbert Radium Clock keeps time in sight. A fine all-time alarm clock with a cheerful face.

Made for real service, it wakes you promptly with intermittent alarm. A real timepiece. Ask for it anywhere.

WILLIAM L. GILBERT CLOCK CO.
Makers of Good Clocks for over one hundred years
WINSTED, :: :: CONNECTICUT

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

New York grows because it is New York—the greatest commercial center, the greatest amusement center; because of the infallible law of "them as has gits"; because, and in many cases, unfortunately, immigration arrives in New York and stays in New York, dazzled by its size and wealth and high wages; because being the great seaport, that which the rest of America produces comes to New York for distribution.

New York grows naturally because her business is vaster and therefore presents opportunity for a greater number of persons. She is the art center of the New World, and because she is so huge, so rich, so mysterious, prospective immigrants in the darkest and furthermost pockets of the Old World know only of New York—have heard of no other place than New York, and to New York they come to take what they can get and get everything they can. And then to New York come the young folk of the small town. They come in vast numbers because the old home town is small, limited in opportunity as they see it, and because some one has told them that more money is to be made with less effort in New York.

Recall the days of your own youth. Did the magazine story with Detroit or Chicago or even San Francisco intrigue you so much as the yarn that began something like this:

"Eustace stood at the window transfixt. Two hundred feet beneath him Broadway was drawing on her evening wrap. A million lights jeweled the Great White Way, and a million people were scurrying."

Chicago modestly suggests that she couldn't help growing because the "Windy City" is the "nerve center of the American business world," and also the half-way station of the country. Further:

Then Chicago goes on to explain that she has 11,000 factories and a normal annual manufacturing output valued at $3,000,000,000. In 1918, she explains, this annual output was increased in value to $4,000,000,000, and 1918 was a war-year. The expansion of the meat, grain, live-stock, and lumber businesses of Chicago—by all means the largest in the world—is advanced by way of additional reason. And just for good measure Chicago assures us that she leads the world in the distribution of dry-goods, machinery, jewelry, pianos, clothing, motor-cars, and furniture. The rest of the reply from Chicago is taken up with glorification of Lake Michigan, the contiguous country, and even the Chicago post-office comes in for a boost.

The alleged moribund condition of Philadelphia has been the subject of jokes for many moons. Nevertheless, the "City of Brotherly Love" made a respectable gain during the last decade, and one is led to believe from *The Sun and New York Herald's* comments on Philadelphia's reply to the inquiry regarding her growth that the city is not really dead but merely dignified. As we read:

Had Philadelphia lost 17.7 per cent. instead of gaining that much it is quite probable that she would have reported

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

that loss with great dignity and with the assurance that she was "proud to announce it." Philadelphia makes haste slowly. She is the largest Southern city north of the Mason and Dixon line, and is not given to enthusiasms. In her stern and cloistered respectability she occasionally—and occasionally only—nods in frigid friendliness to Baltimore.

"It seems that everybody is queer, my dear, except thee and me, and sometimes I think thee a little queer," she seems to say.

And so, with our hat in our hand we asked Philadelphia to account for her increase in population from 1,549,008 in 1910 to 1,823,158, and back came the reply:

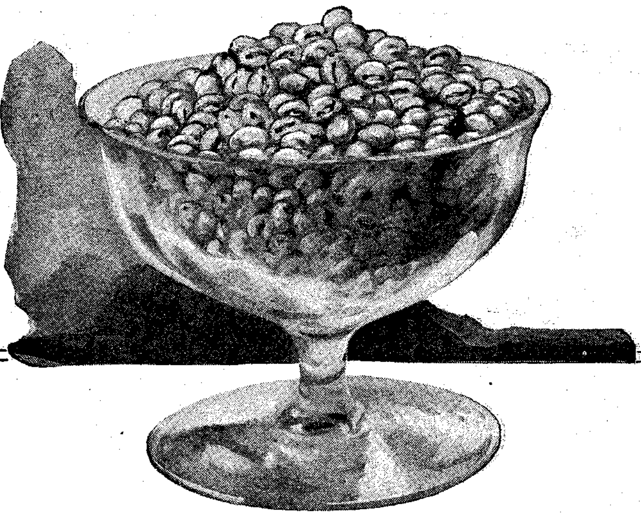
"No special factors in Philadelphia's increase in population except virility and strict morality."

We suppress the desire to congratulate Philadelphia upon her added store of strict morality and fought down the urge to announce our curiosity regarding the source of this added 17 per cent. of virility—whether the product of goat or monkey interstitials; but we concluded that we had been snubbed and resolved to say nothing further about it.

Of course, the festive if malodorous gasoline-car is responsible for Detroit's unprecedented leap in population from 465,766 to 993,739, or 113.4 per cent. She is said to furnish 70 per cent. of the world's motor-vehicles. Further:

But she did not rely upon her great shops and the work she had to offer to establish herself so near the million mark. Thousands of workers from all parts of the country flocked to Detroit because of the high wages her industries were paying. Detroit went quite money-mad during the last few years. She claims that her accessibility to the steel, copper, and coal regions by virtue of her water outlets and elaborate rail centers helped her grow. Her motor-car and allied industries absorb about half of her working men and women, and finally Detroit calls attention to her highly developed drug, copper, brass, iron, and ship-building industries and threatens to exceed 1,500,000 by 1930.

Minneapolis, with a population of 380,498, an increase of 26.2 per cent., says the world has been calling for more flour and other cereal products during the last several years, and so without making any particular fuss about it she has gone on and built more mills, elevators, and railroads with a resulting growth in population. "You have to offer folks something more substantial than mere scenery," says the Minneapolis man, with a slightly contemptuous look across the Mississippi in the direction of St. Paul, which has increased only 9 per cent. San Francisco, with a population of 503,410, an increase of 21.9 per cent., offers the explanation that a greatly increased trade with the Orient and a hitherto unheard-of development of the agricultural resources of the surrounding territory are responsible for her growth. Other cities are discust as follows:



A thousand
separate joys

Each serving dish of Puffed Grains contains a thousand separate joys.

Each grain is a bubble, thin and flimsy, puffed to eight times normal size.

A hundred million steam explosions have occurred in each, blasting every food cell.

The airy globules are crisp and toasted. They taste like nut-meats puffed. The morsels seem like fairy foods, almost too good to eat.

Yet, these are the utmost in scientific foods. Two are whole grains, with every food cell fitted to digest. They are the foods that children like best, and the best foods they can get.

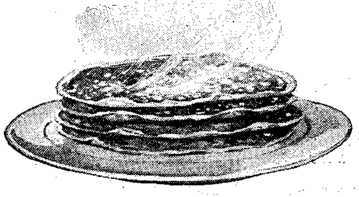
Serve with cream and sugar. Mix with your berries. Float in every bowl of milk. Crisp and douse with melted butter for hungry children in the afternoon.

They are nothing but grain foods. The nutty flavor comes from toasting. The flimsy texture comes from steam explosions. The delights are all due to scientific methods.

Serve morning, noon and night in summer, between meals and at bedtime. The more children eat, the better. What other food compares with whole grains puffed?

Puffed Wheat | Puffed Rice | Corn Puffs

Also Puffed Rice Pancake Flour

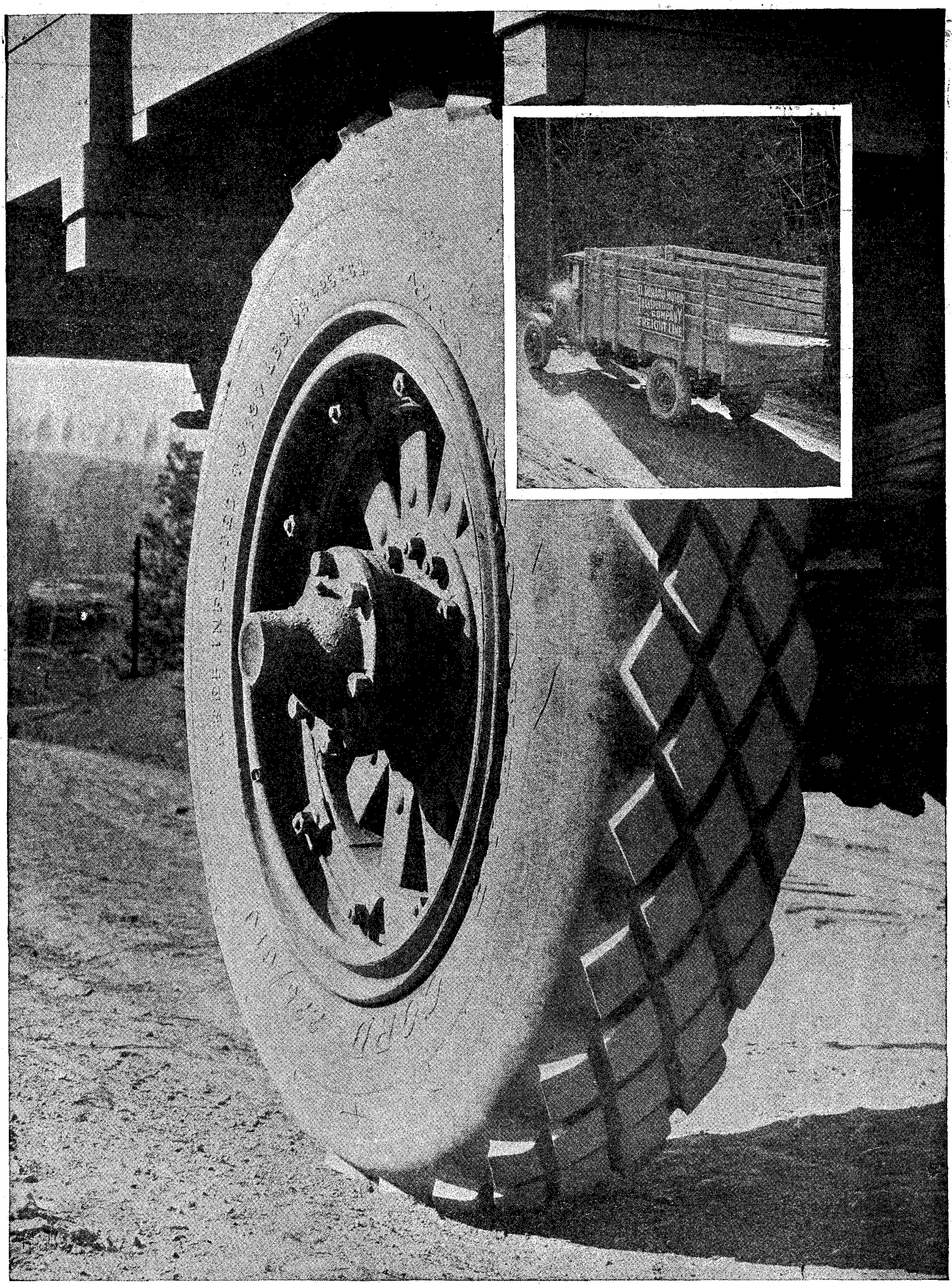


The new pancakes

Now we have Puffed Rice Pancake Flour, self-raising, mixed with ground Puffed Rice. The Puffed Rice flour tastes like nut-flour, and it makes the pancakes fluffy. This new mixture makes the finest pancakes that you ever tasted. Try it.

The Quaker Oats Company
Sole Makers

3367



Un-retouched photograph of one of the Goodyear Cord Tires which equip motor trucks operated by the El Dorado Transportation Co., Placerville, California; and an insert showing one of these motor express units

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GOODYEAR

Smoothness, Safety, Sureness Via Pneumatics

> ***"Our trucks now run on Goodyear Cord Tires—maintain much better schedules, both on concrete highways and mountain roads, than were possible on solids; to Sacramento, 50 miles, and, in the summer, to Lake Tahoe, 61 miles. Save gasoline, oil, repairs. One 2½-ton truck goes 7½ to 8 miles per gallon. A ¾-ton unit has traveled 45,000 miles with only trifling repairs. Pneumatics carry fragile loads we could not risk on solids. Goodyear Cord mileages average 11,000—an excellent record here."***
> ***—F. H. Fitzlaff, Owner, El Dorado Transportation Company, Placerville, California***

FROM scenes of vastly different activity, from frontier places and from populous centers, comes evidence like this, of the competence of Goodyear Cord Tires on trucks.

Lonely mountain trails and jammed business streets alike find them ridding trucks of handicaps due to solid tires and thereby increasing the earning power of units and fleets.

These active, pliant, gripping Goodyear Cord Tires do not yield to stubborn conditions of routes and weather but enable uninterrupted and punctual hauling despite them.

Their employment advances the working spirit of drivers, makes trucks easier to handle, protects mechanisms, loads and roads, and often cuts sizable sums off operating costs.

Made powerful by Goodyear Cord construction plus the care that protects our good name, these tires are conveniently available through Goodyear Truck Tire Service Stations everywhere.

Records collected from trade and industry, showing how pneumatics improve diversified hauling, are supplied on request by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio, or Los Angeles, Cal.

SAVE DRIVERS · LOADS · TRUCKS · ROADS
Haul on Pneumatics

CORD TIRES

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

By way of diversion consider St. Louis. St. Louis had 687,029 people within its confines in 1910 and has 773,000 now, a gain of but 12.5 per cent. Offhand, it would appear to be safe to say that something was detaining St. Louis. And the mystery doesn't lessen when you remember that St. Louis supports two major league baseball teams, like George Sisler and Rogers Hornsby. Besides, St. Louis politically is wholly alive. Virtually, every voter in the city is a political organization all in himself. And he's his own candidate. Everybody's a candidate for something or other out in St. Louis.

Inquiry into the mystery lays the city's failure to do better to the unwillingness of the authorities to prosecute annexation schemes and develop the transportation facilities between the city and its numerous and populous suburbs. Our correspondent discloses that the boundary-lines of St. Louis have remained fixt for forty years. Behond the city, to the north and west and south, lie thickly populated residential districts yearning to be absorbed by the city and geographically really integral portions of St. Louis. Our correspondent assures us that St. Louis has everything save up-and-coming administrators.

Cleveland, discussion of which should precede that of St. Louis, inasmuch as Cleveland is the country's fourth city, reports that her growth from 560,663 to 796,836 in ten years is due to "more automobile-factories, more and larger iron and steel manufactures, and a city government willing to go all the way to get desirable businesses to Cleveland." Add to that great increases in shipping, many harbor improvements, and much dock-building, and you have Boston's excuse for growing 11.8 per cent.—from 670,585 to 747,923. However, Boston claims that the dwindling of normal shipping and commerce during the war held her back a lot.

Baltimore jumped 31.4 per cent. in ten years, and were you not to investigate you might be inclined to say that Baltimore had been deceiving folk and adopting some of those crass and vulgar methods that may be quite all right for Middle-West upstarts, but not to be tolerated where dignity lives and nice decorum is its own reward. In 1910 Baltimore had 558,485, and now she contains 733,826 residents. She did most of it by annexation. By absorbing surrounding towns and manufacturing localities she gained 100,000. And a majority of these places were war-born and now have been converted into peace-products producers. The city proper added a little more than seventy thousand to herself.

Pittsburg owes the public a deal of explanation. She expanded by a mere 10.2 per cent.—from 533,905 to 588,193. She mentions the war, the influenza epidemics, and the *débâcle* of her foreign population. Furthermore, she complains that many of her business men and professional men are moving out to Wilkinsburg and other near-by suburbs outside the corporate limits of the city.

And there's nothing astounding to offer for Buffalo's jump of 19.4 per cent. Her industries have grown and her lake commerce expanded until now she has 505,875.

If you should accept the words of Victor Berger, Daniel Webster Hoan, and Oskar Ameringer for it you'd have to believe that the extremely mild species of Socialism that prevails in the city government of Milwaukee was responsible for that city's additional 22.3 per cent. of population. As a matter of fact, Milwaukee is not nearly as radical in its methods as Victor Berger's tongue used to be. And its growing industries are not at all socialized. Milwaukee's growth to 457,147 is due to the expansion of its manufacturing industries. The war added largely to these, and the loss of the breweries meant nothing to Milwaukee's progress.

Washington, D. C., with 437,408, an increase of 32.1 per cent., after March 4, is due for a sudden slump. The still mobilized and still inactive battalions of war-board clerks are due to be turned adrift on the general assumption that the war ceased its activities some time ago. There are in Washington about one hundred thousand government clerks, an increase of about sixty-five thousand since the war began. It is predicted that Washington is due to lose about fifty thousand population within the next few months.

In that case Newark, now following Washington, will take thirteenth place. Newark grew 19.6 per cent. in the ten years and now boasts 415,809 inhabitants.

Despite Pat Moran's genius, Cincinnati gained but 10.3 per cent. Mayor Galvin insists that this growth from 363,591 to 401,158 represents added quality. He admits that it is not much quantity to show for ten years' effort. Cincinnati claims that the growth of her outskirts is not counted, and the general preference of newcomers is for these suburbs for dwelling purposes. A considerable portion of Cincinnati's gain of 10 per cent. is represented by workers attracted by new industrial plants.

New Orleans professes chagrin because she gained but 18.1 per cent. She says that the house shortage had much to do with her failure to grow more. The jump from 339,075 to 387,403 represents about three times as many whites as blacks. New Orleans's negro population fell off rather sharply, due to the call of higher wages elsewhere during the war and the rather heavy negro mortality during the ten years just ended.

War-born shipping industries were responsible in great measure for Seattle's 33.1 per cent. increase in population. In 1910 Seattle had 237,194 residents. To-day she is credited with 315,652. Friends of Ole Hanson say that Seattle grew after he had broken its I. W. W. general strike. Foes of the militant Mayor insist that the city would have passed the 400,000 mark had Hanson made it possible for organized labor to live there. Impartial critics say that Seattle's present population represents a reliable citizenry, neither reactionary and servile nor radical and revolutionary. The shipping interests and new apple farms did it.

The twentieth city in the United States is Indianapolis. She gained 34.5 per cent., and now houses 314,194. Substantial as is such a gain, there is nothing remarkable about it when one considers the rapid multiplication of Indianapolis's industries during the last five or six years. The city has become an electric-railroad center and is surprizingly well linked up with other cities and with neighboring States. Indianapolis is one of the easiest cities to get out of, and it is rather easy to stay in it, because it is possest of a great many charms. Its factories landed many war-contracts, and Indianapolis did not hesitate to enter the wage competition when labor was in such great demand.

WHAT CLEMENCEAU'S DAUGHTER THINKS ABOUT AMERICAN HOME LIFE

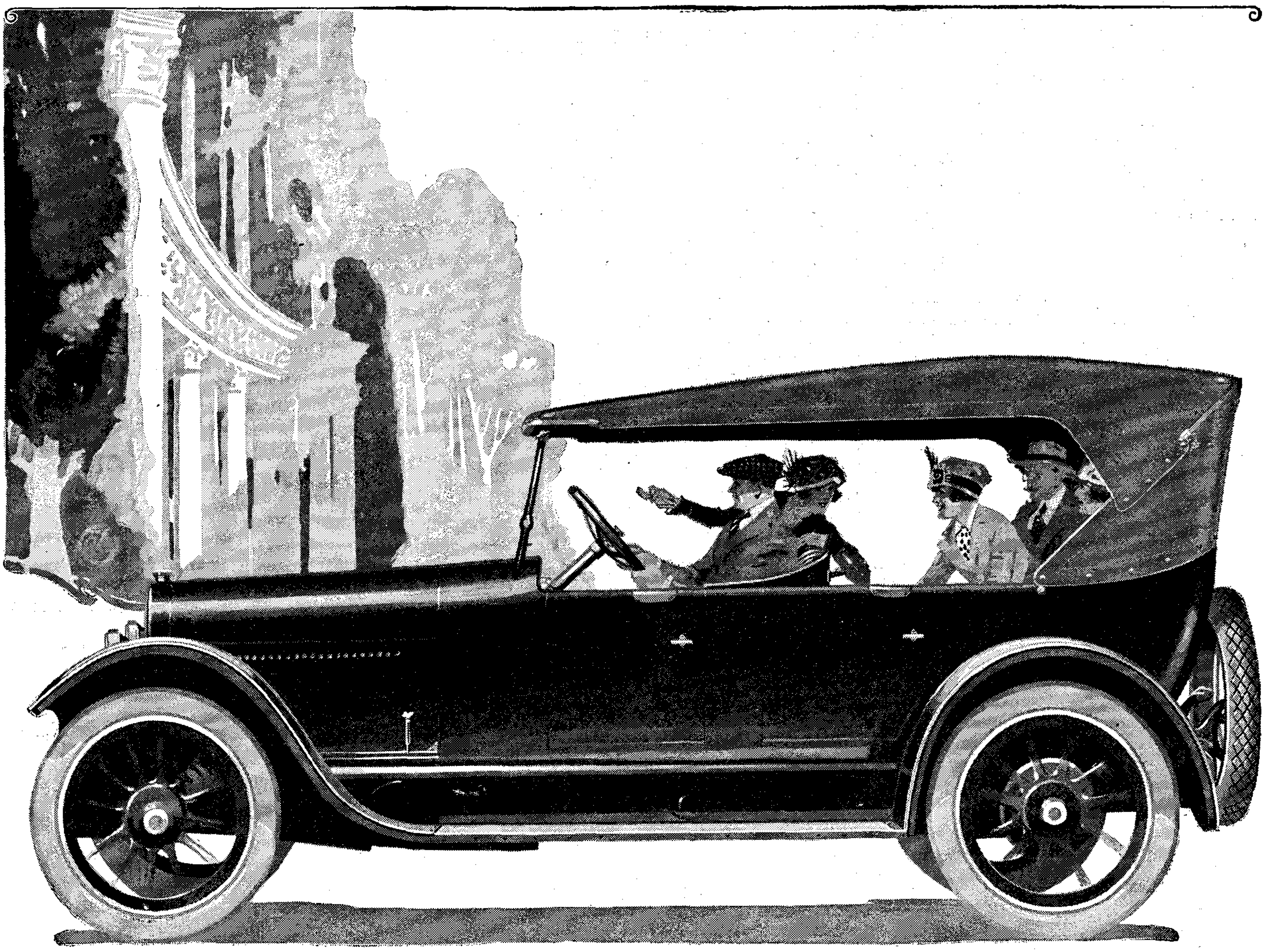
MADAME JACQUEMAIRE-CLEMENCEAU, the daughter of the former French Premier, was favorably impress with America and Americans during her recent visit in this country. One thing she couldn't understand, however, was how the elegant household establishments she saw here could be maintained in a country where "servants imply such unbearable conditions." She tells of a Frenchwoman who came to New York accompanied by a maid who had been in her service for three years and to whom she paid eighty francs a month. But after the maid had been in America long enough to become infected with the spirit of the land—to wit, six weeks—she made a demand for 800 francs a month, much to the consternation of her mistress, who pointed out to her that this amount was scarcely paid by the French Government even to pensioned officers. The maid was obdurate, however, and so she was sent on her way, and the Frenchwoman tried eight new maids within the space of a month, "all of varying degrees of hostility and impertinence." Among other things, the mistress, not possessing a reception-room for servants, was compelled to give up her own *salon* an hour a day so her cook could take singing lessons. On the whole, however, the American home pleased Clemenceau's daughter, as is indicated by the story of her American experiences in a recent issue of *Femina*, a woman's magazine published in Paris. We quote from a translation made by the New York *Evening Post:*

> Private dwellings are delightful from one end of America to the other, as well in the manufacturing centers, where coal and machinery reign, as in New England, where the Colonial style still makes itself felt with a Puritan severity in furnishings and manners, as a reminiscence of the voyagers of the *Mayflower;* in the enormous cities, such as New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago, and in the less strenuous parts of the country.
>
> The American family, which has appropriated to itself the term "home" and rendered it almost sacred, nevertheless scarcely ever comes together as a whole in this home, tho with a sure instinct it has created everywhere a setting full of charm and favorable to long hours of intimacy, to the development of tenderness and of domestic ties.
>
> The bungalow is the most attractive style of American architecture, as well as the most original, and it is among these colonnaded verandas, in the embrasure of big windows which frame equally well the vista of broad avenues or peaceful countryside, under the shade of these fantastic low roofs, that the American must feel himself most at home, far from his imitation of Gothic or Renaissance architecture and the incongruities of buildings of fifty stories.
>
> The interiors of these dwellings—I am not speaking now of the homes of millionaires, who seem to have furnished their homes with the spoils of the museums of

Emblem of Satisfaction

BUICK

Emblem of Satisfaction



STURDILY built—designed for power and dependability, possessing grace and beauty in every line—the new Buick Nineteen Twenty One series signally upholds the traditions that have made the name Buick a notable word in the automotive industry.

Two decades have more than justified the unwavering fidelity to the accepted engineering ideals to which Buick stands committed. The same rugged Buick Valve-in-Head motor refined is a distinguishing feature of every model.

In appearance, the Buick Nineteen Twenty One series is notable for the harmonious blending of low, graceful body lines; in appointments, for those added refinements that so materially increase the pleasure and comfort of motoring.

In addition to the general features of the new models the Buick Five-Passenger Touring Car (Twenty One Forty Five) possesses a roominess of tonneau and new arrangement of seating that afford occupants the utmost in riding comfort. For the business man or his family; for the needs of city driving or country driving, this model excels because of its capacity for varied service.

BUICK MOTOR CO., FLINT, MICH.
Pioneer Builders of Valve-in-Head Motor Cars
Branches in All Principal Cities—Dealers Everywhere

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT, BUICK WILL BUILD THEM

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Europe—offer everywhere a sense of comfortable order, ease, charm, and always a neatness which shines out from everything. The furniture, following the English type, is waxed and gleaming; the chintzes, the wall-papers, are gay with bright, fresh colors developed in the most charming designs; the silverware shines, the chairs favor ease, the cushions are piled up on the couches, and footstools slip beneath one's feet.

American cooking is generally good, we are told. We take it, however, that there were some things about eating and drinking in this country, however—especially drinking—that did not meet with the writer's unqualified approval. She says:

> A great use of milk in cooking is noticeable. Oysters and turtle soup are especially popular dishes. Great predilection is shown for pastry. The Americans do not eat much bread, as every one knows, but seem to live on cakes and ice-cream this is their favorite delicacy), and nibble candies, always detestable ones, all day. They have just been stricken with a painful dispensation, which they support with impatience, but which after all they do support—prohibition. The rulings of his law prohibit not only all use of alcohol, but also every variety of wine and beer. They drink ice water, which is to be found verywhere at hand on turning a spigot, ven in their bed-rooms or on their trains.

It seemed to occasion some surprize to he Frenchwoman that cosmetics and other evices for concealing the ravages of dvancing years were not employed to a reater extent by American women, and he also remarks on the greater length of merican skirts as compared with the French. As we read:

> The American silhouette is very dif- erent from that prevailing here at present. America, shocked by the short dress worn y our women, has elected the skirt reach- ng to the shoe-top. Shoes are as pointed s needles. A surprizing peculiarity, due o the climate without doubt, is the fact hat toward the fortieth year, if not earlier, l the women have gray hair. They do ot attempt to conceal it. They do not se cosmetics, rouge especially, as the nglish and French do, and scarcely any owder. On the other hand, they care for heir complexions and early turn to treat- ents at the hands of beauty specialists. hey give themselves up passionately to ports. One can not meet more charming ders or those more fantastically drest bright rose color; sea green, or canary llow than the women who ride in the orning in Central Park in the heart of ew York.

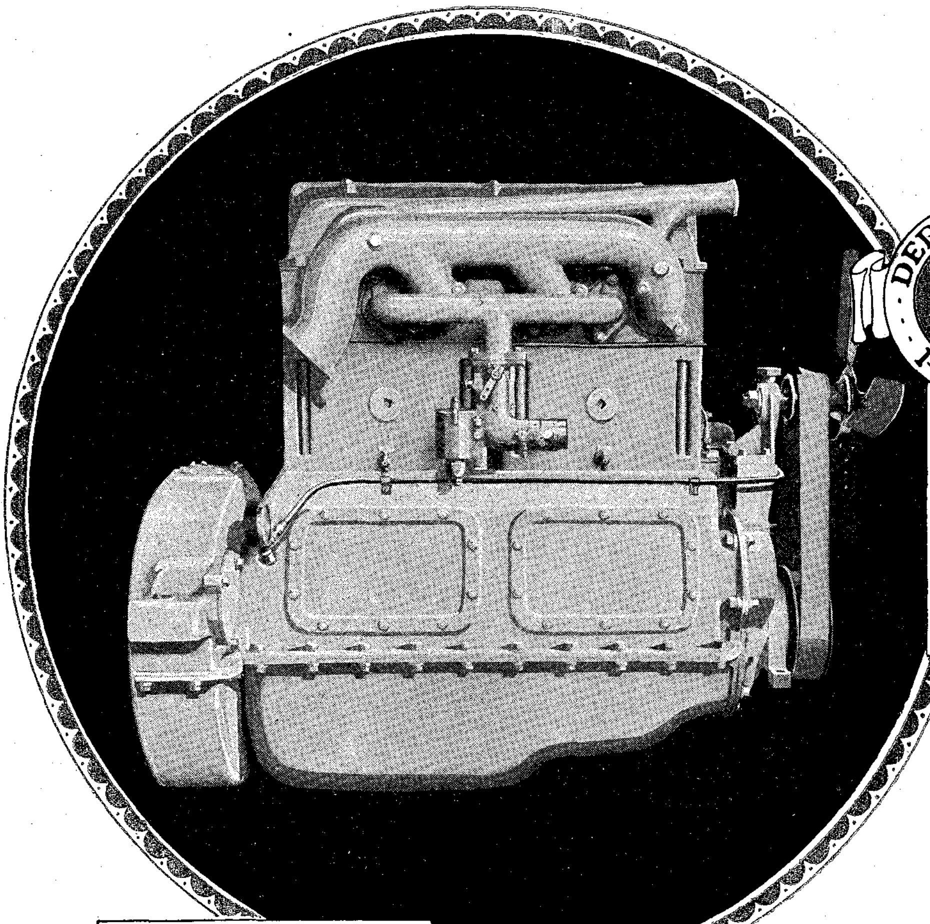
Madame Jacquemaire-Clemenceau's first mpression of America, received before the oat touched the pier, was that of enter- g an entirely new world, she tells us. A owd of reporters surrounded Clemen- au's daughter and asked her about the eague of Nations and if she was for or ainst President Wilson. Apparently the ublicity her arrival in this country was ving her did not appeal to her, but she learned before her visit was over that in America women do not fear publicity at all, a matter that seemingly surprized her very much, as did some other examples of American women's fearlessness. She observes:

> They seem to take part in all public events and accept with resignation as a necessary evil all the inconveniences of the situation, especially the attacks of the press, which are often very cruel. Feminine activity, which appears indefatigable, reaches to every subject, and particularly to politics. Recall how burning the question of woman's suffrage was over there when there was scarcely any interest in the subject here.
>
> A woman in America unhesitatingly allies herself with a political party and resolutely calls herself a Republican or a Democrat. Her clubs are as numerous, as important, as rich, and as carefully organized as those of the men. The members often live at their clubs more than at home, and arrange there meetings at which national questions are examined, debated, and judged. The club is a rendezvous where passing travelers are received with the most charming graciousness possible. The club members speak in public on every occasion, and it is a talent so unusual as to be commonplace to be able to reply in well-chosen terms to a compliment or to present a toast in the course of a dinner.

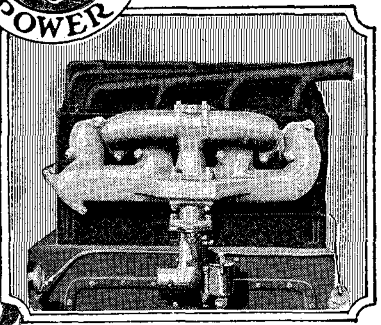
FROM ADZES TO ZWIEBACK IN THE MAIL-ORDER MERCHANDISING GAME

LONELY bachelors in the Far West not infrequently write their favorite mail-order emporium to furnish them wives, and sometimes children write in and ask the kind mail-order man to please send them a baby brother or sister. A [illegible] man has been known [illegible] accompany an order to a mail-order [illegible] a suit of clothes with a suggestion [illegible] head of the firm try it on before sending it out, because if it would satisfy the "boss" the customer was sure it would be O. K.; and a woman once ordered a hat and asked that the manager's wife pick it out for her. The mail-order house learns a lot of things nobody else knows. For instance, it finds that people drink twice as much coffee as they do tea and that they drink ten times as much black tea as green tea. Codfish and canned salmon are their favorites in fish, to which recently has been added the tuna. In sections where dust contains particles of sand that mar varnish waxed furniture is popular, and nobody wants a peacock design because it brings bad luck. Black sells well in the South because the Southerners observe mourning more strictly than Northerners do. Rugs with floral patterns don't sell in California, for the Californians are fed up with real flowers. During the war people bought subdued colors. Now they want bright and gay ones. Customers have a notion that red rubber is better than white or gray, that white laundry soap is superior to yellow, and in Indiana, left-hand plows are more popular than anywhere else. "The most impressive thing we have found is that the standards of living and of taste in this country are growing better every year," says Julius Rosenwald, president of Sears, Roebuck & Co., in an article in *The American Magazine*, on what they have learned from their customers. Time was, we are told, when there were many articles purchased only by the select few. Now the millions demand them. Mr. Rosenwald attributes the rise in standards to the three M's—motors, movies, and magazines. Millions of farmers have autos, which have done away with the handicap of distance. They see the same moving pictures in Podunk that edify the inhabitants of New York and Chicago, and these and the advertisements in the magazines inform the country dweller what's what. Then along comes the mail-order house and shows him where he can buy what the magazines and the movies have indicated is proper. Hence:

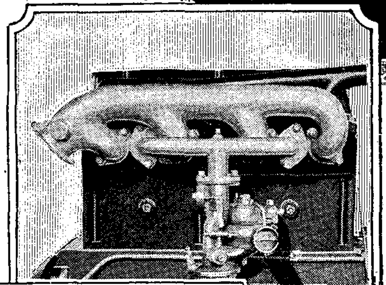
> The result is that, take it as a whole, this great country is so up to date that there is amazingly little contrast between what is sold in different sections. Country folk buy about the same things that city folk buy. The different classes of the great American people eat, dress, and furnish their houses very much alike.
>
> Yet there is a certain nice, old-fashioned spirit that crops out continually, a spirit of loyalty to the customs of our grandfathers and grandmothers that persists here and there.
>
> For instance, I fancy you would find it hard to discover in a metropolitan shoestore the particular type of footwear known as a congress gaiter, that comfortable soft shoe with a rubber "gore" set in at the sides which our grandmothers—and our grandfathers, too—used to pull [illegible] with a sigh of satisfaction. Yet we sell [illegible]ugh congress gaiters every year to con[illegible]nce us either that there are a lot of comfort-loving old folk surviving in this country or else that some of the younger ones like to take their ease now and then.
>
> There is one style of footwear, however, which is literally on its last legs. That is the old high-top boots which took muscle to get on and a bootjack to get off. The demand for them has gradually dwindled until it has so nearly reached the vanishing-point that they were omitted altogether from our latest catalog. The high cowboy boot, with its fancy stitched top and its high heel for holding the stirrup, still survives. But the boot of our grandfathers is gone, probably never to return.
>
> Some old-time customs hang on with surprizing persistence. For instance, we recently sold in one year five hundred thousand percussion caps for muzzle-loading rifles and shotguns! In this day of modern firearms that was an astonishing record.
>
> Women cling to some of the old-fashioned household utensils with a sublime contempt for new contrivances. And it must be admitted that they often have reason for this loyalty. For example, take flatirons. In spite of the convenience of the iron with a detachable wooden handle, we sell great quantities of the old variety, made of solid metal, handle and all. Of course, the handles now are hollow and ventilated by openings, so that they do not get so hot. Still, you would think a woman would take the lighter and more



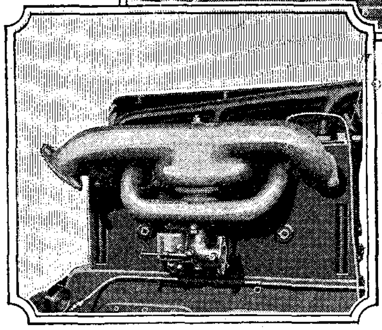
DEPENDABLE POWER



Midwest "Grid Type" Heavy Fuel System.

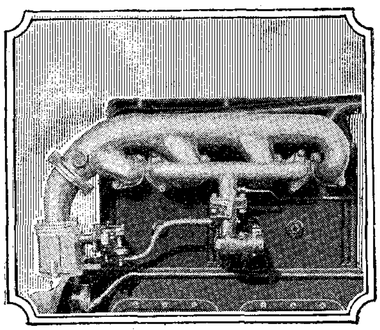


bove)—Ensign Kerosene System installed on Midw



(Left)—Installation of Stewart-Warner Kerosene System on Midwest Engine.

(Right)—The Holly Kerosene System attached to Midwest Engine.



Heavy Fuel Efficiency

THIS Midwest Truck and Tractor Engine shows superior performance both on "heavy fuels" and present day gasoline. And its unusual performance is not dependent on any one type of heavy fuel system. While best results are obtained, we believe, from our own type of apparatus, we recommend, after repeated tests, such heavy fuel systems as the "Holly," "Ensign" and "Stewart-Warner"—all of which can be readily attached to the Midwest Engine.

In comparison with other truck and tractor engines, the horse power this engine develops on heavy fuels is as much greater proportionately as its remarkable comparative showing on gasoline.

This superiority of performance is due to the exclusive Midwest design. For example, a much higher compression is maintained in this engine when using heavy fuels than has heretofore been possible. A cooling system wherein the flow of water is evenly and effectively controlled—eliminates all hot spots. Valves of large area, with excellent lift, insure a quick entrance of fuel and complete and quick scavenging of burnt gases.

There are many other reasons why greater efficiency is obtained from heavy fuels with this engine. We solicit the opportunity of proving to you that the Midwest truck and tractor engine does give better performance on heavy fuels as well as present day gasoline.

MIDWEST ENGINE COMPANY
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.

MIDWEST

TRUCK and TRACTOR ENGINE

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

Continued

convenient new style. The reason she doesn't is because the solid iron has more weight for its size and holds the heat better.

But while thousands of women prefer the old style of flatirons, they all seem to have turned their backs on the old wooden tubs and wooden pails. They find the galvanized iron ones lighter, cleaner, and better. The old oaken bucket probably till hangs in the well—if there are any wells left for it to hang in—but it is gone rom the kitchen.

The old iron kettle and the iron skillet ave almost followed it into oblivion. There are some housewives, tho, who till cling to these fine old utensils, especially among the "Pennsylvania Dutch," where the art of good cooking is said to be in high repute.

We are told that three-fourths of the customers of this big mail-order house are women, from which fact has originated the pun that instead of being called a "mail"-order business, the enterprise should be nown as a "fe-male"-order business. But the women, of course, buy not only or themselves but for their families. We ead on:

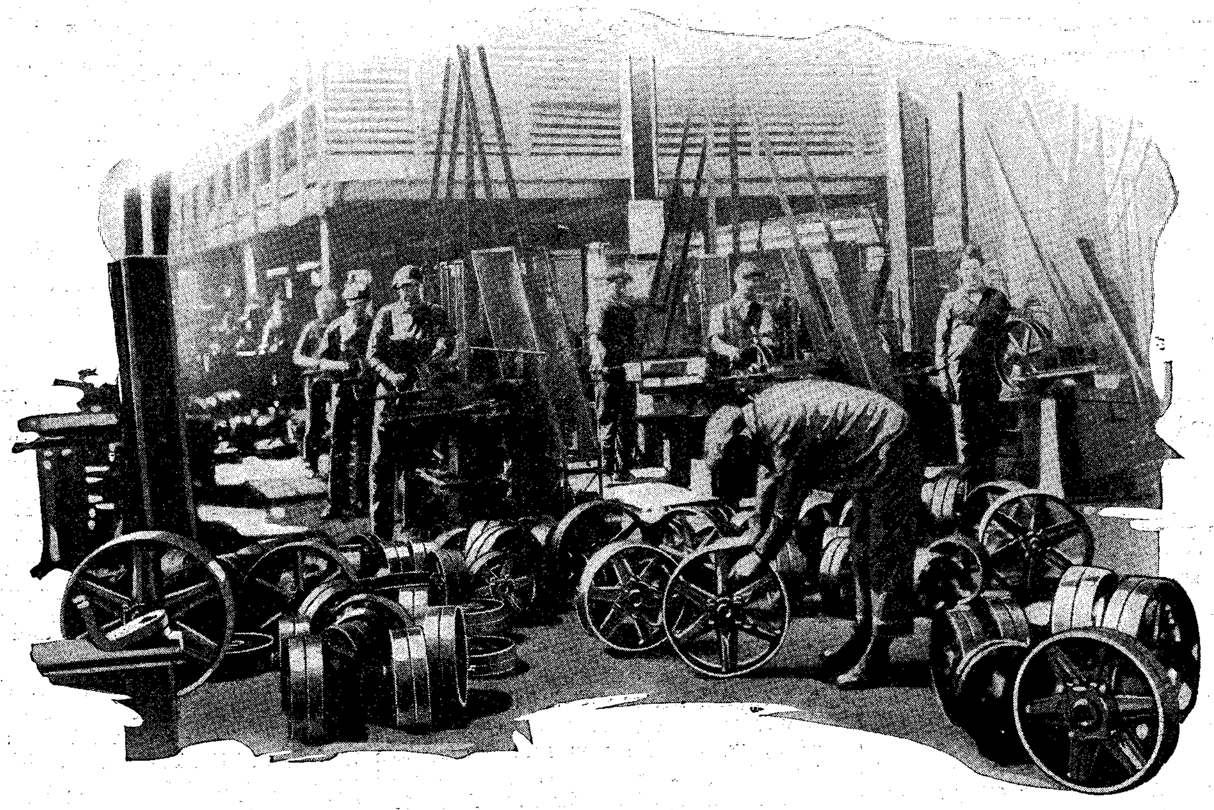
> Last year we shipped more than six housand car-loads of groceries for these amilies to eat. We sold them twenty million rolls of wall-paper. If these rolls were placed end to end, they would reach our times around the globe.
>
> When the addition to our paint factory completed we will have a capacity of hree million gallons of mixed paint anually. Sixty per cent. of it is outside ouse paint. And it may interest you to now that almost half of this paint for ouses is white. In connection with the aint, we sell our customers about two undred thousand brushes and one huned and ninety thousand feet of ladders very year.
>
> I do not look at these figures merely as so any business statistics. You may not now it, but "p-a-i-n-t" is another way of pelling "progress." It is a fact that hen a town begins to paint it is on the ad to other kinds of self-improvement. hen people get busy with their paintushes, you can usually leave them to ake care of themselves.
>
> All over the country, people are buying e high-priced wall-papers instead of e cheap ones. And they are using better ste and judgment in selecting them. oft colorings instead of garish ones, artic designs instead of crude ones are osen by people of all classes. And we l the very same lines all over the country. is nation is becoming a cultivated people th a genuine appreciation of beauty.

The mail-order business furnishes light many points pertaining to sociological nditions, some merely interesting and hers valuable as indicating the trend of ogress. Says Mr. Rosenwald:

> From a business the size of ours we ther some interesting advance informan. For instance, last winter we could ophesy that almost twice as many bies would be born in this country in 0 as were born here last year.
>
> How did we know? Simply by the sale of a certain kind of corset. We sold about 75 per cent. more of this particular corset in January and February, 1920, than we had sold in the same months the previous year. That concrete fact was a better guide in estimating the 1920 birth-rate than all the "vital statistics" the economists have to go on.
>
> Of course, it isn't always so easy to figure out the meaning of our sales figures. For instance, the past fall and winter our sales of canned peas were surprizingly heavy. Ordinarily, the three most popular canned vegetables are, in the order named, tomatoes, corn, and peas. But in 1919–20 peas took the lead.
>
> It would be easy to jump to the conclusion that the American taste had suddenly changed. But I doubt that. Perhaps we made an unusually fortunate buy and were able to furnish exceptionally good peas at a specially favorable price. In the long run, tomatoes are the best-selling canned vegetables. And tomato soup is the most popular canned soup.
>
> Among canned fruits, peaches are in the lead, with apricots and pears disputing the second place. But I want to emphasize the fact that in all these articles it is the best grades which are most in demand. The grocery trade recognizes six grades of peaches. And of the three upper ones, the top grade of all is the best seller.
>
> The Middle West is the richest farming section in the world; and the people there are living in a way that would have seemed like a fairy-story to their fathers and grandfathers. We sell them individual electric-lighting plants for their houses and barns. We provide them with hot-water apparatus; and from that it is an easy step to modern plumbing and an up-to-date bathroom. We sell them small motors and follow these up with power-driven churns, washing-machines, and other labor-saving devices. The farmer's wife has her cream-separator, her butter-making machine, her milk-cooler, and so on. They have pianos. On thousands of farms the music from a talking-machine is as familiar as the sound of a cow-bell. In short, they have just what town folk have.
>
> Judging from our sales in general—and I think a study of other businesses would confirm this—people have made a greater advance in other directions than they have as buyers of books. But you must not jump to the conclusion that they do not read more books. The growth of public libraries, however, has given them books without their having to buy them. That partly accounts for the limited demand for bookcases. Because of the "prevalence" of talking-machines, we sell more music cabinets than bookcases. And we sell more kitchen cabinets than either.
>
> Personally, I think this is a good omen. The more labor-saving devices we put into our homes, the more strength, interest, and leisure there will be for other things. The present famine in domestic help would be a far more serious matter if it were not for the vacuum-cleaners, fireless cookers, power washing-machines, electric irons, and other household boons.
>
> The demand for these things has grown enormously. With their help, women who used to depend on servants are doing their own work; and in many cases they are better off physically because of it. The money they save on servants they are putting into comforts and luxuries which they could not otherwise have.

A comparison of the furniture catalog of a few years ago with that of to-day is interesting. Then three-piece bedroom sets were all the rage. Now these are practically obsolete, seven-piece sets having taken their place. Twin beds, newfangled baby cribs, one-legged dining-tables, and endless porch furniture are among the innovations. The account continues:

> People in the little towns, and even in the country, are buying "period" furniture: bedroom sets in styles of Adam, Louis XV., and Queen Anne periods. But Colonial designs are perhaps the most popular; and even the cheapest set we sell is good in style, a fine contrast to the inartistic things people used to buy.
>
> The old wooden folding-beds, which masqueraded by day as desks, bookcases, and other impossibilities, are gone from our catalog. The only folding-beds we sell now are steel ones, which are unobtrusive in design and well ventilated. Brass beds are always popular, altho the tendency now is to the complete bedroom set of wood. In brass the satin finish is most in demand.
>
> Speaking of beds reminds me of the fact that cradles have practically gone out of use in this country. Only one cradle survives in our list. The twentieth-century American baby sleeps in a crib which runs on rubber-tired wheels and often is enclosed, sides and top, with wire screens to protect the precious occupant from flies and mosquitoes.
>
> Our business has proved at least one thing: there is nothing too good for the American baby! If it does not grow up to be healthy and happy, it won't be because fathers and mothers have not tried to give it the best of everything.
>
> But before I get away from the subject of furniture, there are several other points worth mentioning. For instance, the hat-rack which used to ornament the average American hall has given place largely to the built-in coat closet. Very many modern houses have built-in sideboards. Partly for this reason and partly because taste, or fashion, has changed, we do not list sideboards at all. Their place has been taken by the buffet, which is much simpler in design.
>
> The round dining-table used to be a rarity. Most people had square tables; and the considerate hostess was always corrugating her brow over the difficulty of assigning only men guests to positions where a table-leg had to be negotiated. Now she has a round table and has lost at least one of her worries.
>
> The comfortable and hygienic twin bed is becoming common; and it would be still more so if the size of the average city bedroom would permit. Some years ago people tried the three-quarter-size beds in cramped rooms; but they found that a bed of that size isn't large enough for two and is unnecessarily large for one, so there is little demand for it now.
>
> Beds are longer than they used to be. There was a time when suffering commercial travelers actually tried to get a law passed compelling hotel-keepers to furnish beds in which a fairly tall man could sleep without bumping his brow on the head-board or bruising his toes on the foot-board. You haven't heard any such agitation in recent years, because almost all beds now are from 74 to 77½ inches in length. It is just another example of the way this country is insisting on comfort and convenience in everything.



Why each pulley is guaranteed —What it may mean to you

IN the beginning when the American Steel Split Pulley idea was new, our guarantee was a matter of necessity. Today it is a matter of pride. For so many "Americans" have been installed (over five million) and the preference for "American" Pulleys has gained such momentum that it is doubtful whether the guarantee sells any more pulleys or not.

If you do not know the "American" Pulley, this simple guarantee may help you to consider it with greater confidence:

***Guarantee*—"American" Pulleys failing in service from any defect in material or manufacture within five years will be replaced without charge.**

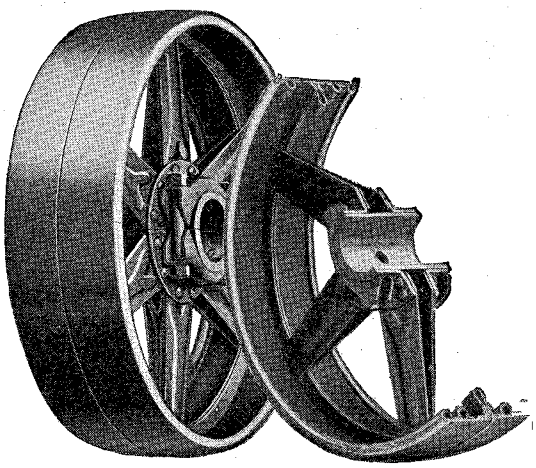
But more significant than the guarantee itself is that careful records for more than a dozen years show the number of "Americans" replaced have amounted to just a trifle over one-tenth of one per cent of the pulleys sold.

You will perhaps better understand *all* pulleys if you will obtain a copy of the book, "Getting Maximum Pulley Efficiency." We'll send it free, of course. Will you tell us where?

For name and address of nearest Dealer, see Donnelley's Red Book.
On file at all leading libraries, national banks and hotels.

The American Pulley Co.
Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN STEEL SPLIT PULLEYS



The AMERICAN PULLEY

"A wheel with a broad rim transmitting power from or imparting power to machinery, or changing the direction of motion by means of a flat belt."

PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

OUR VICE-PRESIDENTS, MOSTLY "TYPES OF THE ILLUSTRIOUS OBSCURE"

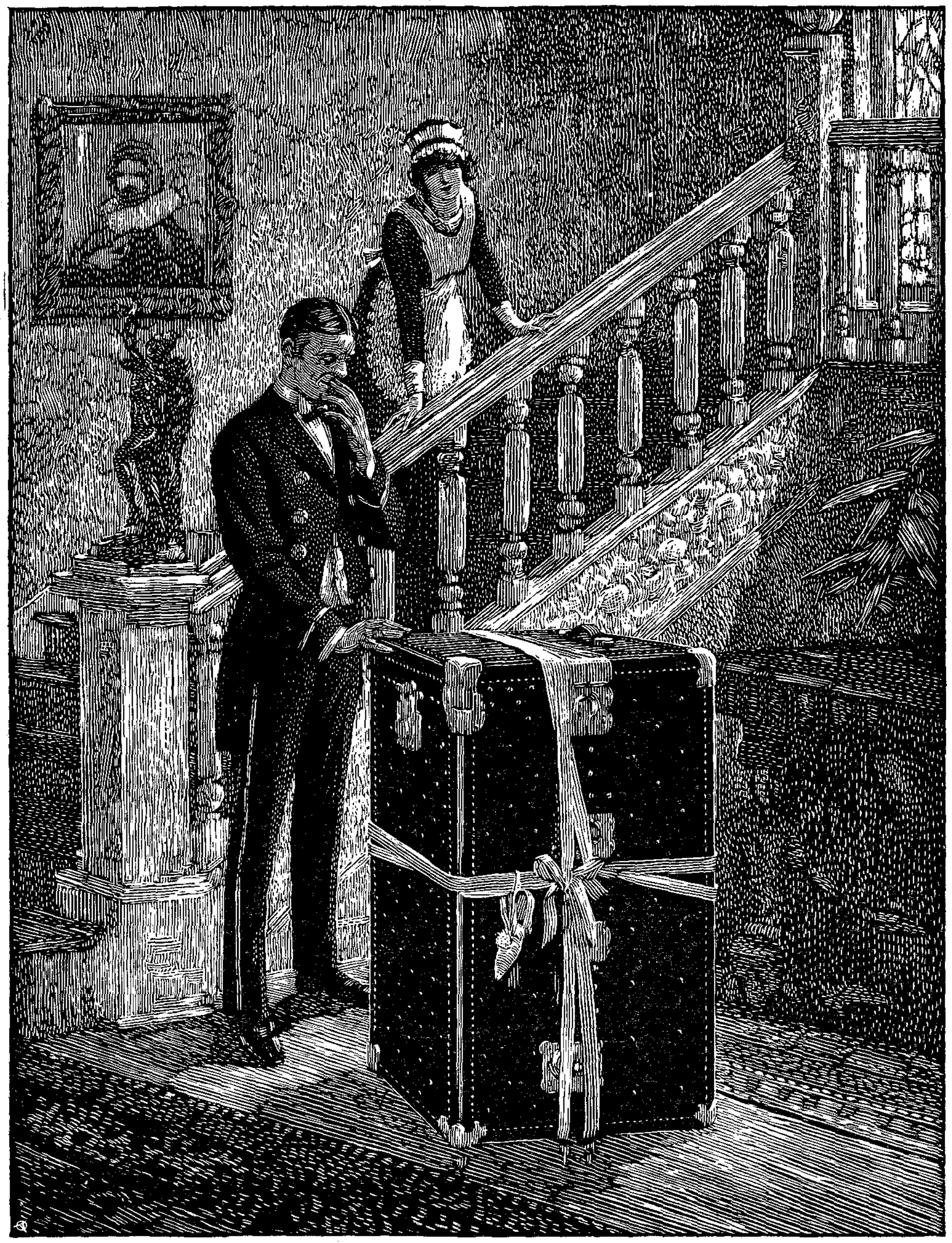
THERE is one office in the gift of the United States that really seeks the man, and the reason is not hard to find, n spite of the fact that only one man is ound on the entire list of nominees who efused the honor. Since the early days of he Republic American Vice-Presidents have belonged to the "illustrious obscure." The list of them is largely a list of forgotten names. Only here and there is an outtanding figure—an Adams, a Jefferson, a Calhoun, a Van Buren, a Roosevelt—whose personality survived the deadly gloom of blivion that overhung his office. Even hese few survivors were not rescued y the honor that came to them in the mposing title of "Vice-President of the United States of America." The majority f them won their places in history because f the luck that lifted them out of their nimportant places into the Presidency. t is recalled that two of the tragedies f Daniel Webster's career may be traced o the fact that he twice declined the hadowy honor of a Vice-Presidential nomination, once in 1839 and again in 1844. ad he accepted the nomination either me he would have achieved the ambition his life and succeeded in attaining the residency.

"Who now can recall the names of ten the Vice-Presidents since Andrew ohnson succeeded Lincoln?" asks the ansas City *Star:*

> How many even among well-informed mericans can name the entire list of the eat unknowns since Washington's time? hat not one in a thousand would be found ble to do so is a safe venture. No historian ever has written an independent story of the Vice-Presidency—it has ways been played as a lusterless comement to the major theme—and yet it is history that is not without its tragedy nd its pathos, and one fraught with gnificant but repeatedly ignored warngs to the manipulators of political stinies.
>
> The first two Vice-Presidents were of esidential timber—John Adams and homas Jefferson—and each afterward came President by election. Even in at day the Vice-President was referred as the "superfluous excellency." In e early elections all were Presidential ndidates, the Vice-Presidency going to e highest defeated candidate for the esidency. Altho in the first election dams was intended as a Vice-Presidential candidate, he did not so regard mself—if he could have got more electoral tes than Washington he would have on the Presidency and Alexander Hamiln was one statesman of the time who esaw such a contingency and took easures to prevent it by a quiet intrigue th the leaders in various States to have ne of the electoral votes go to "favorite ns" that would ordinarily have fallen in e Adams column. Adams never forgave Hamilton's interference. "Great was my astonishment," wrote Hamilton afterward, "and equally great my regret, when, afterward, I learned from persons of unquestionable veracity that Mr. Adams had complained of unfair treatment in not having been permitted to take an equal chance with General Washington by leaving the votes to an uninfluenced current."
>
> This first Vice-Presidential candidacy was one that gave the forefathers much concern. The names of many of the big revolutionary leaders were considered—Hancock, Samuel Adams, Knox, Ben Franklin, John Jay—and Adams was finally agreed upon as a true Federalist and a safe friend of the constitution. His personal relations with Washington were not of the best and on that score Washington was sounded, but Washington would not commit himself any further than to say that he wanted a "true Federalist" chosen and would be "altogether disposed to acquiesce in the prevailing sentiments of the electors."
>
> Adams's election marked the highest point of Vice-Presidential honor. He started out on his "triumphal journey" to the capital before General Washington, and was escorted by a troop of horse to Boston, "where he was received by a throng of applauding citizens and the ringing of the bells of the town." Another military escort accompanied him through Connecticut to the New York State line, where he was met by the "Light Horse of Westchester County," and conducted to the city. He was reelected at the next election with Washington.
>
> After Washington's two terms the era of parties began and, tho there was no constitutional provision for separate voting in the electoral college for Vice-President, the party leaders made it clear who was intended for the second place. The Federalist caucus ran Adams for first place and Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina, for second place. The "Republicans" put forward Jefferson and Aaron Burr. Nine other "favorite-son" candidates were in the field—all the candidates ostensibly for the Presidency. Adams, receiving the highest number of electoral votes, was declared President, and Jefferson, coming next, was named Vice-President, making a Federalist President and a Republican Vice-President. In the succeeding election a tie in the electoral college between Jefferson and Burr threw the election into the House. Jefferson was elected President and Burr Vice-President. The narrow escape from election of a man of Burr's caliber as President started an agitation for a constitutional amendment providing for separate voting for the two offices that brought about the Twelfth Amendment as it stands to-day, which was passed by the Eighth Congress in 1803, in time to become effective in the following election.

The amendment was bitterly fought by the Federalists, some of whom were for abolishing the office of Vice-President entirely. Two notable and rather prophetic objections were strongly urged: first, that it "would degrade the Vice-Presidency by inviting the nomination of men who would never be thought of for the Presidency," and, secondly, "its effect will be to carry the office of Vice-President to market to purchase the votes of particular States." At any rate, says the writer:

> With the passage of this amendment, Vice-Presidential history began to enter the era of the "illustrious obscure," and the doubtful-State theory was also largely realized. New York and Indiana have run neck and neck for the honor of being the "mother of Vice-Presidents." New York has furnished ten Vice-Presidents. Indiana, entering the potential field after the Civil War, has supplied a Vice-Presidential candidate to one of the two leading parties in seven out of twelve campaigns and has landed four in the chair—Colfax, Hendricks, Fairbanks, and Marshall. The first New-Yorker, Aaron Burr, went in under Jefferson, and the nine others who achieved the distinction were: George Clinton, with Jefferson and Madison; Daniel D. Tompkins, with Monroe; Van Buren, with Jackson; Fillmore, with Taylor; Wheeler, with Hayes; Arthur, with Garfield; Morton, with Harrison; Roosevelt, with McKinley, and "Sunny Jim" Sherman, with Taft. Burr was claimed—or disclaimed—by two States, New Jersey and New York. He was born in New Jersey, but he was a New-Yorker by adoption and political affiliations.
>
> Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, the reputed father of the "Gerrymander," served with Madison in his second term; John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, with Jackson, during his first term; Van Buren, the "Crown Prince," in his second, Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, with Van Buren; John Tyler, of Virginia, with William Henry Harrison; George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, with Polk; William R. King, of Alabama, with Pierce; John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, with Buchanan. Lincoln had two Vice-Presidents, the first Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, the next Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee. Two also served with Grant—Colfax, of Indiana, and Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts. Cleveland had a different running mate in each of his three campaigns—Hendricks was first elected with him, Thurman was defeated with him, and Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, went in with him when the country got "four years more of Grover." McKinley's first mate was Garrett A. Hobart, of New Jersey, his next knocked a big hole in the "superfluous excellency" tradition—it was Theodore Roosevelt. The tradition was resumed when Roosevelt came to the Presidency himself—his Vice-President was the glacial Fairbanks, of Indiana.
>
> Here are some questions for the class in Vice-Presidential history that will not be found so easy to answer, even when limited to modern times. Who remembers the defeated candidates, beginning, say, with Grant's time? Who ran with Horace Greeley? B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri. Who ran with General Hancock? William H. English, of Indiana. Who ran with Harrison the second time? Whitelaw Reid. Who was Bryan's first running mate? Arthur Sewall, of Maine. Who the second time? Adlai Stevenson. Who the third? John W. Kern, of Indiana. And here's one you will never guess. Who ran with Taft the second time? Nicholas Murray Butler.
>
> One man in the entire list is found who refused the honor, after having been duly nominated. Silas Wright, of New York, was nominated as a running mate with Polk. The convention which nominated him was the first to be equipped with telegraphic service. He was notified of his nomination by wire and in a petulant mood over the defeat of his candidate, Van Buren, by the "dark horse" Polk, he wired back a refusal.



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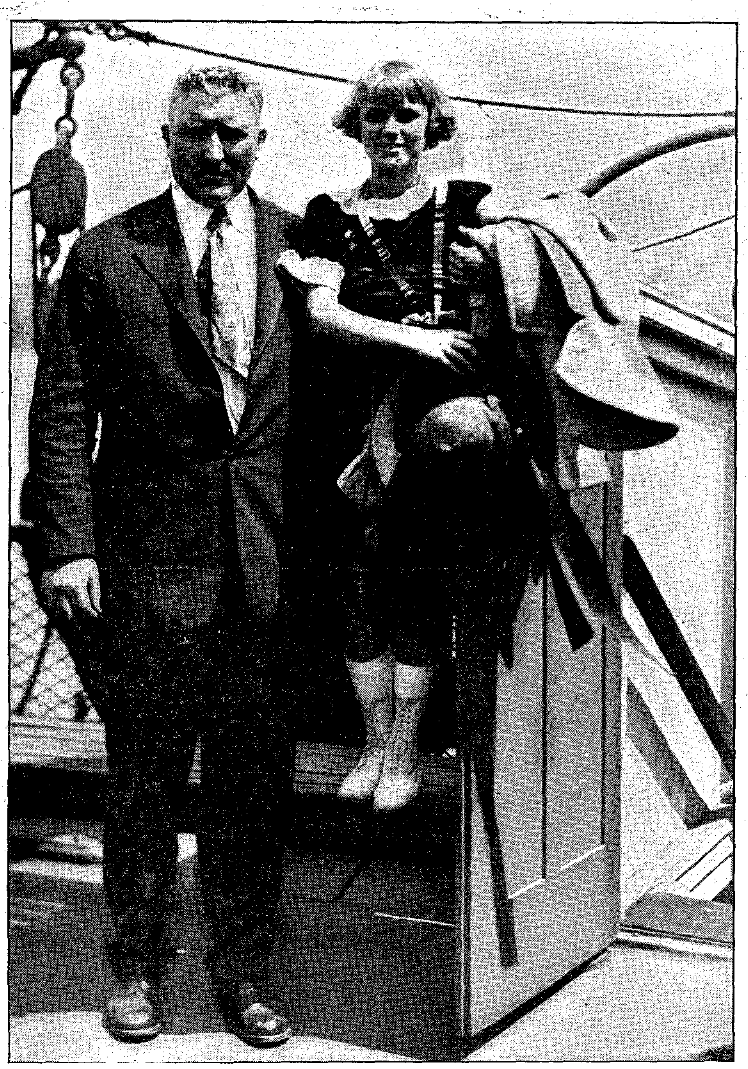
WARDROBE TRUNKS

SPORTS-AND-ATHLETICS

THE GREATEST OF AMERICAN OLYMPIC TEAMS

A WHOLE GALAXY of American athletic stars, composing "the greatest athletic team which ever competed in international games under the colors of Uncle Sam," arrived at the scene of the Olympic Games near Antwerp early in the present month and began to run up scores for America. In cold numbers the team far exceeds any other ever nominated for the world's athletic classic. In the matter of strength, experts agree that the aggregation surpasses anything of the past.



" Times Wide-World Photo."

OUR LARGEST AND SMALLEST OLYMPIC ATHLETES.

Patrick J. McDonald, shot-putter, and Aileen Riggin, high diver, aboard the ship which recently landed the contestants in Antwerp. The aggregation of American athletes contained in all 132 members.

The final selection of the track and field, cross-country, steeplechase, pentathlon, decathlon, and boxing teams was completed in Boston, after the most extensive series of elimination contests in the history of American sport. Following the final tryouts at the Harvard Stadium, President Kirby gathered his contemporaries of the American Olympic Committee about him, and without interruption the officials composing the Team-Selecting Committee and the Executive Committee continued in session until five o'clock in the morning. Announcement of the selections showed, according to a special report to the New York *Times*, "a total of 132 scintillating track and field stars, from all parts of the country, the survival of the fittest in the extensive plan employed to determine the athletes best equipped to wear the American shield." Out of the maelstrom of data, according to this authority, "one vividly significant fact stands forth":

> The metropolitan district leads the other sections of the country in the number of representatives on the team. Twenty-one sturdy sons of Father Knickerbocker attained the goal which is the ambition of every athlete from the time he first dons the spiked shoes.
>
> The New York A. C., with the Chicago A. A., shares the distinction of having the greatest number of athletes on the team. The country's two leading clubs each landed fourteen individual berths. A recapitulation of the representation among the leading clubs shows the following organizations trailing the two leaders: Olympic Club, 8; Boston A. A., 7; Los Angeles A. C., 6; Illinois A. C., 4; Meadowbrook Club, 3.

The selection of 132 competitors, the full number permitted under the rules, it is reported, reflects a relieving condition with regard to the American Olympic Committee's finances. Not all of the money necessary has been raised, but while no official announcement has been made on the subject, it is understood the goal of $200,000 is in sight and will be attained with continued assistance from a generous public. A final intensive drive for funds will be inaugurated. To provide for emergency, the committee has adopted a plan whereby the athletes selected last in each event may be dropt in the event of lack of funds.

The complete list of Olympic representatives in track and field, cross-country, steeplechase, pentathlon, decathlon, and boxing, as announced by Secretary Rubien, follows:

TRACK EVENTS.

100-Meter Dash.

Loren Murchison, New York A. C.
J. W. Scholz, University of Missouri.
C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.
M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
Allen Woodring, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia.
W. D. Hayes, Boston.

200-Meter Dash.

C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.
M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
Loren Murchison, New York A. C.
Allen Woodring, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia.
W. D. Hayes, Boston.
J. W. Scholz, University of Missouri.

110-Meter Hurdles.

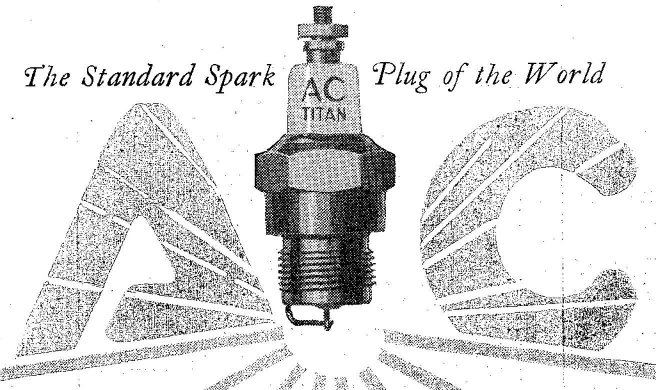
H. E. Barron, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia.
W. Yount, Los Angeles A. C.
Walker Smith, Chicago A. A.
F. S. Murray, New York A. C.
J. M. Watt, Ithaca, N. Y.
O. Anderson, Los Angeles A. C., or J. Moss, University of Texas.

400-Meter Hurdles.

F. F. Loomis, Chicago A. A.
J. K. Norton, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
A. C. Desch, New York.
C. D. Daggs, Los Angeles A. C.
J. M. Watt, Ithaca, N. Y.
F. Smart, Chicago A. A.

400-Meter Run.

F. J. Shea, Navy.
J. E. Meredith, New York A. C.
R. S. Emory, Chicago A. A.
G. S. Schiller, Los Angeles A. C.
J. W. Driscoll, Boston A. A.
Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.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AC
TITAN

Look in this list for your automobile and find the particular type of AC Spark Plug which is specially designed for your engine. When you need spark plugs go to your dealer and buy the AC's as indicated in the list given.

Keep this page. Hang it on the wall of your garage for future reference

Champion Ignition Company, FLINT, *Michigan*

U. S. Pat. No. 1,135,727, April 13, 1915, U. S. Pat. No. 1,216,139, Feb. 13, 1917. Other Patents Pending

PASSENGER CARS

Abbott-Detroit	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Ace	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Allen	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Alsace	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
American Beauty	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Anderson	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Apperson Six	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Apperson Eight	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Argonne Four	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Auburn	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Austin	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Autocar	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Bell	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Bellanger Freres (France)	Reg. Metric AC Titan
Biddle	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Birch	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Bour-Davis	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Braddon	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Bradley	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Briscoe	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Buick Six	⅞ Long AC Titan
Buick Model 35	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Cadillac	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Cameron	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Case	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Chalmers	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Chandler	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Chevrolet	⅞ Long AC Titan
Cleveland	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Cole	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Columbia	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Comet	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Commonwealth	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Crane-Simplex	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Crawford	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Crow-Elkhart	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Cunningham	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Daniels	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Davis	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Detroiter	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Disbrow	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Dixie	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Dodge	Dodge Spec. AC Titan
Dorris	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Dort	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Economy	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Elcar	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Elgin	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Elmira	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Empire	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Enger, 12 Cylinder	⅞ Long AC Titan
Enger, 6 Cylinder	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Essex	Reg. Metric AC Titan
Ford	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Fiat	Reg. Metric AC Titan
Franklin	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Frontmobile	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Glide	⅞ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Grant	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Gray-Dort	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Hal	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Hamlin-Holmes Front Drive	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Harroun	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Hackett	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Hatfield	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Haynes	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Hollier	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Hudson	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Hupmobile	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Inter-State	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Jackson	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Jeffery	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Jordan	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Kenworthy	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
King	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
KisselKar	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Kline-Kar	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Leach Power-Plus Six	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Lenox	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Lexington	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Liberty	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Locomobile	SAE Short AC Titan
Lozier	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Maibohm	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Marion-Handley	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Marmon	SAE Reg. AC Titan
McLaughlin-Buick (Can.) Models 60-63	SAE Long AC Titan
McLaughlin-Buick (Can.) Model 35	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
McLaughlin-Buick (Can.) All other models	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Meteor	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Metz	Extra Long ½ AC Titan
Mitchell	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Moline-Knight	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Monroe	SAE Long AC Titan
Moon	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Nash 1918	SAE Long AC Titan
Nash 1919	SAE Long AC Titan
Nash 1920	Extra Long SAE AC Titan
National	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Nelson	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Oakland, up to 1915	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Oakland, All other models	SAE Long AC Titan
Oldsmobile, 8 Cylinder	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Oldsmobile, 6 Cylinder	SAE Long AC Titan
Overland	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Owen-Magnetic	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Packard	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Paige-Detroit	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Pan	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Pan-American	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Paterson	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Pathfinder	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Peerless	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Phianna	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Pierce-Arrow	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Pilot	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Porter	AC Aviation—Metric
Premier	SAE Long AC Titan
Regal	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Reo	½ Long AC Titan
Re Vere	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Roamer	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Rock Falls	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
R & V Knight	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Saxon	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Scripps-Booth Four	⅞ Long AC Titan
Scripps-Booth Six	SAE Long AC Titan
Scripps-Booth Eight	Long Metric AC Titan
Seneca	SAE Long AC Titan
Singer	SAE Reg. AC Titan
S. S. E. Co.	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Standard Eight	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Stanwood	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Stearns-Knight	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Stevens-Duryea	⅞ Long AC Titan
Stewart	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Studebaker, up to 1920	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Studebaker 1920	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Stutz	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Templar	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Texan	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Velie	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Vogue	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Westcott	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
White	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Willys-Knight	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Winton	⅞ Long AC Titan

COMMERCIAL CARS

Acason	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Ace	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Acme	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Ahrens-Fox Fire Trucks	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
American	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
American LaFrance	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Apex	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Atco	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Atlas	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
All Power	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Armleder	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Available	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Beck-Hawkeye	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Bell	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Bessemer	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Betz	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Bridgeport	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Brinton	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Brockway	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Buffalo	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Chase	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Chevrolet	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Chicago	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Clydesdale	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Collier	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Comet	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Commerce	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Conestoga	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Dart	⅞ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Defiance	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Denby	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Denby (Canada)	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Denham	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Dependable	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Diamond T	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Diehl	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Dodge	Dodge Spec. AC Titan
Dorris	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Duty	SAE Long AC Titan
Elmira	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Federal	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Ford	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Forschler	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
F. W. D.	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Frontmobile	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Gabriel	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
G. M. C.	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Garford	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Gary	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Giant	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Golden West	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Gramm-Bernstein	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Hackett	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Hahn	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Hall	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Harvey	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Hendrickson	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Highway-Knight	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Hoover	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
H. R. L.	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Hurlburt	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
I. H. C.	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
I.H.C. Commercial Pass'ger Car	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Independent	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
J & J	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Jumbo	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Kelly-Springfield	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Kalamazoo	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Karavan	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Kearns	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Keystone	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
KisselKar	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Kleiber	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Klemm	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Koehler	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
K-Z	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Lippard-Stewart	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
L. M. C.	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Maccar	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Master	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Maxim Fire Trucks	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Menominee	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Midland	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Moreland	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Muskegon	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Napoleon	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Nash	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Nelson	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Nelson-LeMoon	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Netco	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Noble	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
O. K.	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Old Reliable	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Olds	⅞ Long AC Titan
Oneida	⅞ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Oshkosh	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Overland	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Packard	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Paige	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Parker	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Patriot	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Peerless	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Pierce-Arrow	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Pittsburgher	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Ranger	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Reo	½ Long AC Titan
Republic	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Reynolds	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Riker	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Robinson Fire Trucks	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Rowe	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Sandow	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Sanford	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Sauer	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Schact	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Schwartz	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Seagrave	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Seldon	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Signal	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Standard	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Stanwood	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
St. Cloud	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Sterling	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Stewart	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Stoughton	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Studebaker, up to 1920	½ Reg. AC Titan
Studebaker 1920	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Sullivan	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Super	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Tiffin	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Titan	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Tower	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
United States	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
United	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Universal	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Velie	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Vim	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Walter	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Ward LaFrance	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Watson	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
White	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
White Hickory	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Wichita	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Wilcox Trux	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Wilson	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Winther	⅞ Reg. AC Titan

TRACTORS

Advance-Rumley	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Allis-Chalmers	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Allwork	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
American	⅞ Long AC Titan
Appleton	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
A & T Model 15	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
A & T Model 30	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
A & T All other models	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Avery Model 8-16	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Avery Model 12-25	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Avery Model 18-36	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Avery Model 25-50	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Avery Model 40-80	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Avery Model 5-10	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Avery Motor Cultivator	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Avery Model 14-28	½ Long AC Titan
Bates Steel Mule	SAE Long AC Titan
Beltrail	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Beeman Garden	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Boring	⅞ Long AC Titan
Bullock	⅞ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Buffalo	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
J. I. Case T. M. Co.	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Clark	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Cleveland	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Comet	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Dakota Model 1919	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Dart	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Deere	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Dakota Model 1918	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Eagle	⅞ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
E-B	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Fitch	⅞ Long AC Titan
Flour City	Extra Long ½ AC Titan
Gile Model Q	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Gile Model P	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Gile Model PB	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Gile Model L	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Gile Model K-L	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Gray	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Hackney Model 3 1919	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Hackney Model C 1919	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Hackney Model 1917	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Hackney Model 1918	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Hackney Model 4 1919	½ Long AC Titan
Heider	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Holt Caterpillar Model 45	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Holt Caterpillar Model 75	⅞ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Holt Caterpillar Model 120	⅞ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Holt Caterpillar Model 55	⅞ Long AC Titan Carbon Proof
Howell 1919	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Howell 1918	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Huber "Light Four"	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Huber 35-70	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Hudson	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Imperial Forty	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
J. T.	⅞ Long AC Titan
K. G.	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Knox	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
La Crosse	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Lauson	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Leader Model B-12-18	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Leader Model C-18-36	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Leonard	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Liberty	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Linn	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Little Giant	½ Long AC Titan
Moline-Universal	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Minneapolis	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Monarch	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
National	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Nelson	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
New Britain	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Nilson	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Parrett	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Peoria	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Pioneer	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Port Huron	⅞ Long AC Titan
Post	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Power	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Prairie Dog	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Russel Model 12-24	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Russel Model 15-30	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Russel Model 20-40	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Russel Model 40-80	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Samson	⅞ Long AC Titan
Sandusky	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Sawyer-Massey (Can.)	SAE Long AC Titan
Short Turn	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Stearns	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Stinson	⅞ Long AC Titan
Strit-Unit Transmission	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Stockton	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Topp-Stewart	⅞ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Townsend	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Tioga	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Tracklayer	½ Reg. AC Tractor
Turner-Simplicity	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Twin City	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Uncle Sam	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Victory	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Wallis	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Whitney	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Wisconsin	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Wolverine 1919	⅞ Long AC Titan
Wolverine 1918	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Yankee	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor
Yuba Ball Tread 20-35	½ Long AC Titan
Yuba Ball Tread 40-70	½ Long AC Titan
Yuba Ball Tread 12-20	⅞ Reg. AC Tractor

MISCELLANEOUS

Automatic Lighting Plant	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Briggs-Stratton Motor Wheel	Reg. Metric AC Titan
Delco Light	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Dynelectric Plants	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Excelsior Motorcycles	Reg. Metric AC Titan
Genco Light	SAE Reg. AC Titan
Henderson Motorcycles	Short Metric AC Titan
Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressors	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Johnson Motor Wheel	Reg. Metric AC Titan
Lalley-Light	⅞ Reg. AC Titan
Maytag Washing Machines	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Northlite Lighting Plants	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Owen Light & Power Plants	⅞ Long Body AC Titan
Perfect Power Sprayers	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Schwartz Lighting Plants	½ Reg. AC Titan Carbon Proof
Sullivan Portable Air Compressors	⅞ Reg. AC Titan

AIRCRAFT MOTORS

Curtiss	AC Aviation—Metric
Hall-Scott	AC Aviation—Metric
Hispano-Suiza	AC Aviation—Metric
Liberty	AC Aviation—Metric

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

800-Meter Run.

Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.
Lieut. D. M. Scott, Army.
Thomas Campbell, Yale University.
A. B. Sprott, Los Angeles A. C.
A. B. Helffrich, New York A. C.
J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.

1,500-Meter. Run.

J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.
E. B. Curtis, Navy.
L. M. Shields, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia.
J. J. Connolly, Boston A. C.
A. A. Schardt, Chicago A. A.
G. P. Goodwin, Boston A. A.

5,000-Meter Run.

H. H. Brown, Boston A. A.
C. Furnas, Purdue University.
C. F. Hunter, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
I. C. Dresser, New York A. C.
R. E. Johnson, Morgan Club, Pittsburg.
R. B. Watson, Kansas State Agricultural College.

10,000-Meter Run.

F. W. Faller, Dorchester Club, Boston.
R. E. Johnson, Morgan Club, Pittsburg.
G. Cornetta, New York A. C.
M. Bohland, Paulist A. C., New York.
A. Patsoni, Haskell Institute, Kansas.
C. F. Hunter, Olympic Club, San Francisco.

3,000- and 10,000-Meter Walk.

W. Plant, Morningside A. C., New York.
J. B. Pearman, New York A. C.
W. J. Relker, New York A. C.
R. F. Remer, Walkers' Club, New York.
T. A. Maroney, St. Anselm's A. A., New York.

3,000-Meter Steeplechase.

P. Flynn, Paulist A. C., New York.
M. Devanney, Millrose A. A., New York.
A. L. Huelsenbeck, New York A. C.
R. B. Watson, Kansas State Agricultural College.
R. Crawford, Millrose A. A., New York.
M. Bohland, Paulist A. C., New York.

400-Meter Relay Team.

Loren Murchison, New York A. C.
J. W. Scholz, University of Missouri.
C. W. Paddock, Los Angeles A. C.
M. M. Kirksey, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
A. Woodring, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia.
J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.

1,600-Meter Relay Team.

F. J. Shea, Navy.
J. E. Meredith, New York A. C.
R. S. Emory, Chicago A. A.
Earl Eby, Chicago A. A.
G. S. Bretnall, Cornell College.
G. S. Schiller, Los Angeles A. C.

3,000-Meter Relay Team.

J. W. Ray, Illinois A. C.
H. H. Brown, Boston A. A.
I. C. Dresser, New York A. C.
C. Furnas, Purdue University.
A. A. Schardt, Chicago A. A.
M. Devanney, Millrose A. C., New York.
L. M. Shields, Meadowbrook Club, Philadelphia.

10,000-Meter Cross-Country Team.

J. Simons, New York A. C.
L. B. Watson, Syracuse University.
F. W. Faller, Dorchester Club, Boston.
P. Flynn, Paulist A. C., New York.
R. Crawford, Millrose A. A., New York.
A. L. Huelsenbeck, New York A. C.
H. H. Brown, Boston A. A.
M. Bohland, Paulist A. C., New York.

FIELD EVENTS.

High Jump.

J. Murphy, Multnomah A. C., Portland, Oregon.
H. P. Muller, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
R. W. Landon, New York A. C.
W. L. Whalen, Boston A. A.
O. Corry, Los Angeles A. C.
R. L. Templeton, Olympic Club, San Francisco.

Broad Jump.

Sol Butler, Dubuque College.
S. Landers, Chicago A. A.
R. L. Templeton, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
J. M. Merchant, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
H. Politzer, Mohawk A. C., New York (only five selections).

Hop, Step, and Jump.

S. Landers, Chicago A. A.
D. F. Ahearn, Illinois A. C.
A. C. Geist, Y. M. H. A., New York.
C. E. Jaquith, Chicago A. A.
J. G. Loomis, Chicago A. A.
H. Prom, New York A. C.

Pole Vault.

F. K. Foss, Chicago A. A.
E. E. Meyers, Chicago A. A.
E. E. Knourek, Illinois A. C.
E. J. Jenne, Washington State College.
R. W. Harwood, Boston A. A.
P. W. Graham, Chicago A. A.

Shot Put.

P. J. McDonald, New York A. C.
H. D. Liversedge, Navy.
G. H. Bihlman, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
H. G. Cann, New York A. C.
R. H. Hills, Washington, D. C.
E. P. Caughey, Olympic Club, San Francisco.

Hammer Throw.

P. J. Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, New York.
M. J. McGrath, New York A. C.
J. M. McCeachison, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
B. B. Bennett, Chicago A. A.
C. U. Danrow, Boston A. A.
J. M. Merchant, Olympic Club, San Francisco.

56-Pound Weight.

P. J. McDonald, New York, A. C.
M. J. McGrath, New York A. C.
P. J. Ryan, Loughlin Lyceum, New York.
J. M. McCeachison, Olympic Club, San Francisco.
Lieut. E. R. Roberts, Army.
C. U. Dandrow, Boston A. A.

Javelin Throw.

M. S. Angier, Illinois A. C.
J. C. Lincoln, New York A. C.
K. L. Wilson, Chicago A. A.
F. J. Hanner, Stanford University.
A. M. Tuck, University of Oregon.
J. Mahan, Texas College.

Discus Throw.

A. R. Pope, University of Washington.
K. C. Bartlett, University of Oregon.
R. M. Evans, Los Angeles A. C.
K. L. Wilson, Chicago A. A.
V. O. Clapp, Navy (only five selections).

Pentathlon.

B. Hamilton, University of Missouri.
R. Legendre, Georgetown University.
E. L. Bradley, University of Kansas.
Leon L. Perrine, University of Idaho.
R. Dunne, University of Michigan.
V. O. Clapp, Navy.

Decathlon.

B. Hamilton, University of Missouri.
E. L. Bradley, University of Kansas.
R. Legendre, Georgetown University.
H. Goelitz, Illinois A. C.
Lieut. E. I. Vidal, Army.
E. Ellis, Syracuse University.

Boxing Team.

112-Pound Class—P. Zivic, Willow A. C., Pittsburg; Frank Di Gennaro, Paulist A. C., New York; J. Lessor, Army.

118-Pound Class—E. Hartman, Hermann Institute, Philadelphia; N. Brock, Cleveland; S. J. Gustin, Boston.

126-Pound Class—J. Zivic, Willow A. C., Pittsburg; G. Etsell, Navy; S. Vogel, Pastime A. C., New York.

135-Pound Class—F. Cassidy, Ozanam A. C., New York; B. Ponteau, St. Christopher Club, New York; E. U. Fowler, Army.

147-Pound Class—W. Clarke, Philadelphia; F. Goldberg, Army; S. Loog, Jr., Philadelphia.

160-Pound Class—S. Lagonia, Bronxdale A. C., New York; Lieut. J. A. Cranston, Army; S. Murchie, Navy.

175-Pound Class—E. Eagan, Yale University; T. Snyder, Army; J. R. Grant, Navy.

Heavyweight Class—W. Spengler, New York Police A. C.; Lieutenant S. Stewart, Army.

"BABE" RUTH'S FORTY-FOUR HORSE-POWER SWATS AS ANALYZED BY SCIENCE

APPROXIMATELY forty-four horse-power is required to produce each of those home-runs for which "Babe" Ruth is so justly celebrated. This makes a total of some three thousand horse-power which the prize home-runner's mighty arms, combined with the "center of percussion" of his mighty bat, have produced so far in the past two seasons, and is quite enough, if exerted behind one gigantic bat, to demolish a sky-scraper. At least, so says a physicist, Prof. A. L. Hodges by name, who analyzes "Babe's" achievements in a scientific manner for the Cleveland *News-Leader*. It is hard for science to reduce the matter of home-runs to statistics and formulas, he admits, explaining:

> The speed which a ball takes on immediately after its collision with the bat is a little difficult to compute because neither the bat nor the ball is perfectly elastic or perfectly non-elastic. To illustrate the difficulty of such a computation, let me explain what happens when perfectly elastic and perfectly non-elastic bodies come into collision.
>
> If two inelastic bodies—say, two pieces of lead—of equal weight and going with equal speed, but in opposite directions, meet squarely in mid-air, they will both stop and fall to the ground, all their energy of motion having been turned into heat. If, however, perfectly elastic bodies of the same weight going with the same velocity, but in opposite directions, meet in mid-air, they will bounce back with the same velocity they had originally. If one of these bodies has twice the velocity of the other, the latter will bounce back with twice its original velocity and the former will bounce back only half as fast. All this applies to bodies having the same weight. Whenever one of the colliding

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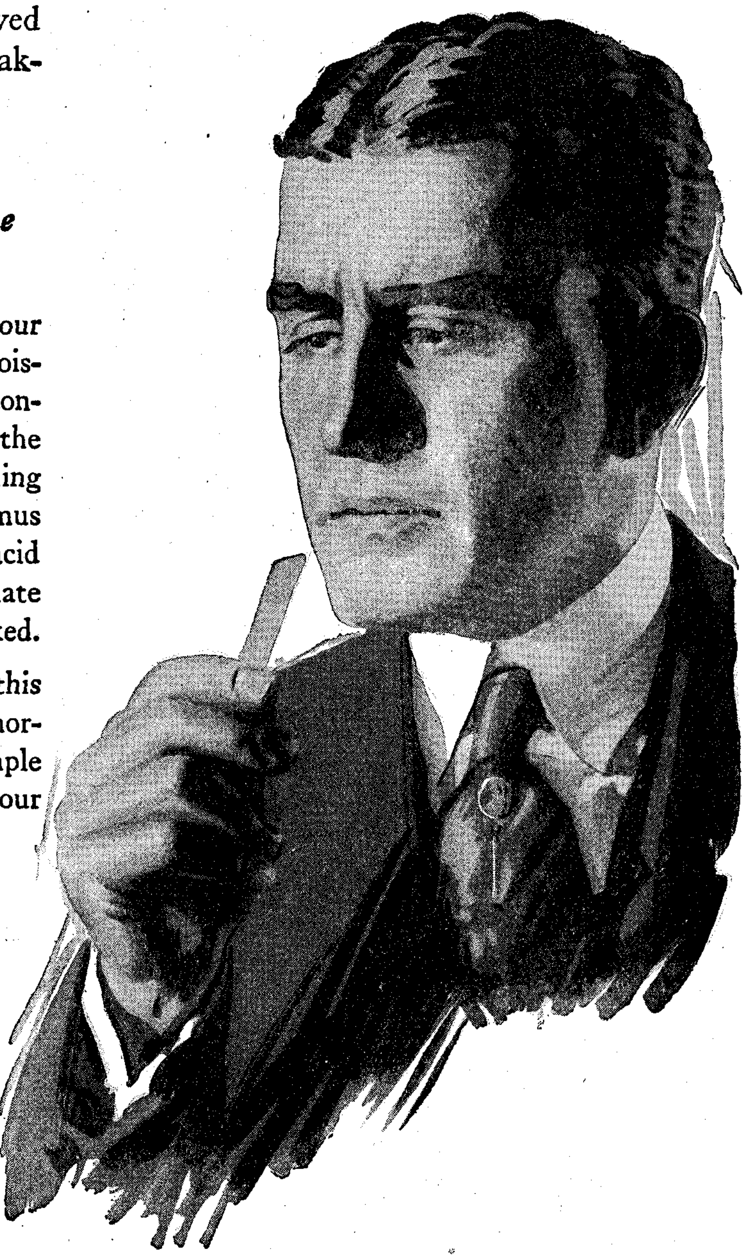

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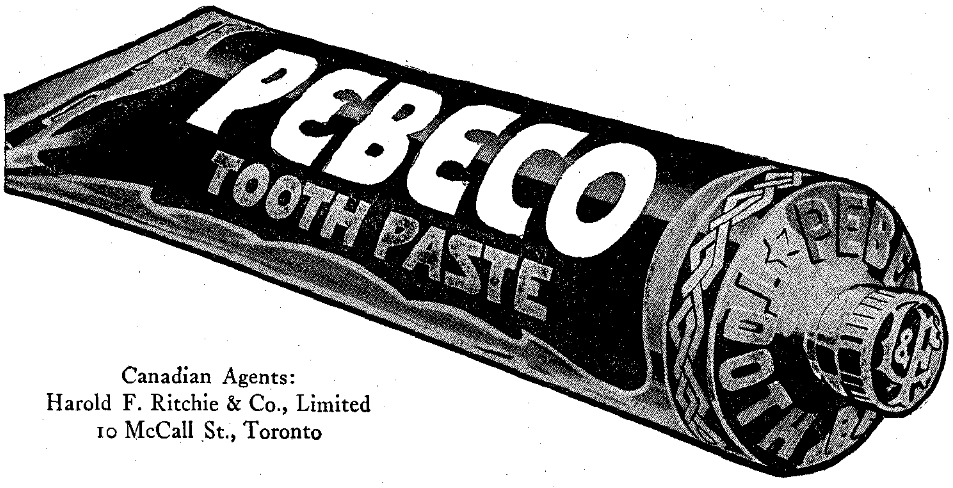

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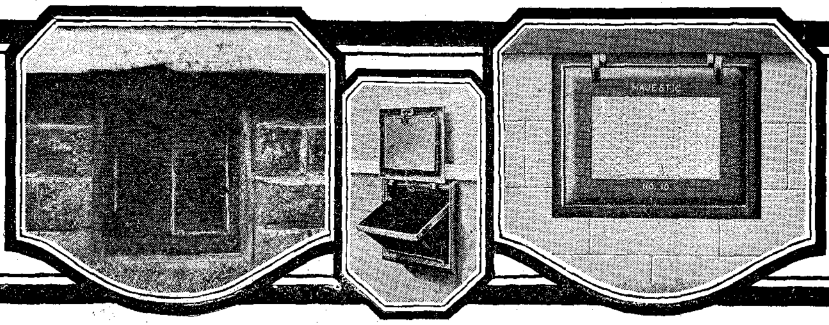

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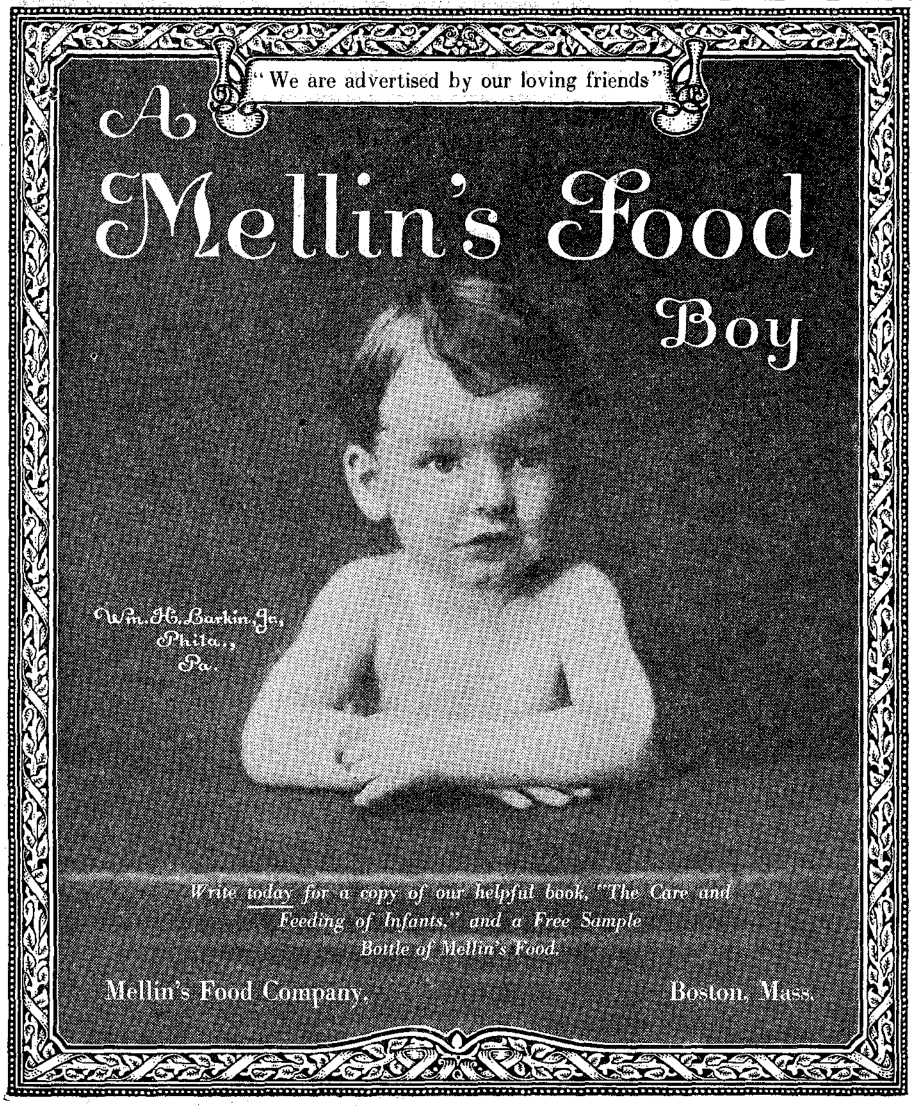

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

bodies is heavier than the other, the velocity given the latter body upon bouncing is enormously increased.

The bat which "Babe" Ruth wields and the ball which he hits are both fairly elastic; therefore, everything else being equal, the ball will be driven farther the heavier the bat and the faster the bat is moving as it hits the ball. Also, as the weight of "Babe" Ruth's body prevents his bat from doing much bouncing back, the faster the ball comes the farther it will go when he hits it.

The weight of the ball itself is a very important factor in hitting a home-run, viewed as a scientific problem. If there were no atmosphere, everything else being equal, the lighter the ball happened to be, the farther it would go. The friction of the air, however, slows the ball up considerably, and this fact has to be taken into consideration with several others.

The conclusion which science reaches is that the heavier the ball is, without increasing its size or decreasing its elasticity, the farther it will go after being struck with the bat.

The direction taken by a batted ball is affected to some extent by the rotation of the ball as it strikes the bat. This factor is of the greatest importance when the bat does not strike the ball squarely.

It is possible for the bat to hit the ball in such a way that it actually increases the latter's rotation. In other words, it is perfectly possible for the batter to hit the ball in such a way that it takes on a decided curve. Everybody who plays golf knows what a common occurrence this is on the links. A golf-ball when struck accidentally off center will often describe the weirdest imaginable path through the air, particularly if it passes through various air-currents.

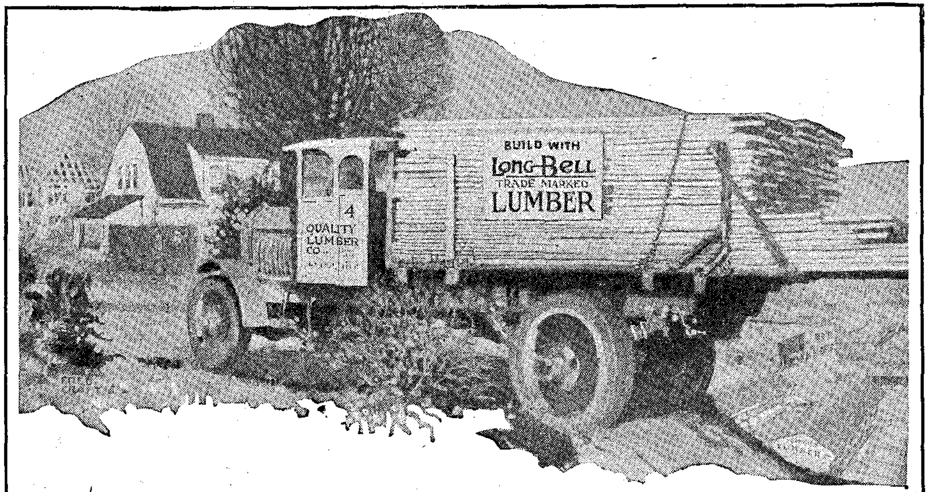
A home-run depends to a very large extent upon the direction given the batted ball. The importance of this factor may be estimated as nine times that of the speed given the batted ball. By direction we mean not only the horizontal angle, but also the vertical angle at which the ball leaves the bat. For example, no matter how hard the ball is hit, it will never result in a home-run unless it clears the upstretched arms of the players in the field.

It is plain that the direction given the batted ball must depend to a large extent upon the manner in which the ball is traveling before it meets the bat. Provided the ball is given a proper rotation on its horizontal axis by the pitcher, the kind of curve best suited to make it difficult to hit it at the proper vertical angle is either the down-shoot or the up-shoot. On account of the many variable factors concerned, science believes that any home-run made with either of these curves is a lucky chance pure and simple.

After the ball has been set in motion by the bat with a certain speed, the distance it will go depends upon the vertical angle at which it starts. The most desirable angle is one of forty-two degrees with the ground, or about half a right angle. Other factors which determine the distance a batted ball will travel are the speed of the ball, its sphericity, the smoothness of its surface, and its lack of rotation. The greater the speed of the ball, the more perfectly spherical it is, the smoother its surface, and the less rotation with which it travels, the farther it will go. Atmospheric conditions, of course, enter into the problem. A ball will go farther in a clear air that is free from moisture. The wind may carry it bodily for quite a distance or may retard its progress.

If science were asked to make it difficult or well-nigh impossible for "Babe" Ruth to hit a home-run it would select a day when the barometer was high, explains Professor Hodges, with the air so heavy with moisture that it would retard the progress of the batted ball. The pitcher selected would be one good on very slow but curvy down-shoots. If such a pitcher were not available, one who had such great speed that he could put any kind of a ball over the plate for the batter would be chosen. For:

> With this kind of a pitcher the ball is likely to be hit behind the plate and unlikely to be started on its course at the proper angle. His hitting of a home-run could then be made still more difficult by compelling the redoubtable "Babe" to use a bat either so heavy that he could not swing it with much speed, or so light that it would tend to hit the ball at the wrong horizontal angle.
>
> There is a certain spot on the bat, usually a few inches from the end, but varying with different bats, which science knows as the center of percussion. If the ball hits the bat exactly on this spot the greatest effect is produced. All ball-players are aware when the ball hits this spot on the bat, not only through the absence of jar to the arm, but also through a peculiar satisfaction which is hard to define, but which is no doubt physical as well as mental.
>
> "Babe" Ruth's phenomenal home-run record is largely due to the fact that, consciously or unconsciously, he has found a way of producing the collision between his bat and the ball on this center of percussion more frequently than any other player.
>
> What is called the center of percussion is a principle that enters into the design not only of baseball bats, but of all things designed for men to swing. In the hammer, for example, the center of percussion should be in the head.
>
> The problem of hitting home-runs with the surprizing frequency that "Babe" Ruth does is no more complicated in the matter of powers of judgment and observation involved than in mechanical principles. Viewed as a mechanical problem, the home-run requires a bat just as heavy as a player can use with comfort, the bat to be given a motion as fast as possible when hitting the ball, and striking the ball so that it will be impelled into the air at an angle of approximately forty-five degrees, or half a right angle. The ball should also, of course, be hit at such a horizontal angle as not to cause a foul.
>
> The weight of the batter has very little to do with the matter of home-runs, but his arm muscles are a controlling factor to the extent of, say, fifty per cent. Of course, if his arms are rigid enough to make the bat for all practical purposes a part of his body when he hits the ball, and if his body is swung forward at just that instant, it is possible that a heavy batter, all other things being equal, would be able to



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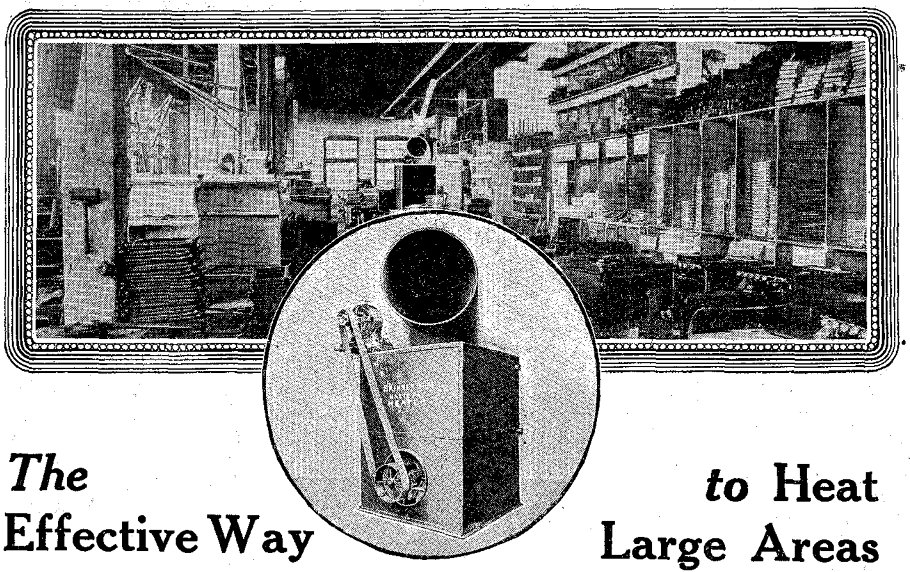

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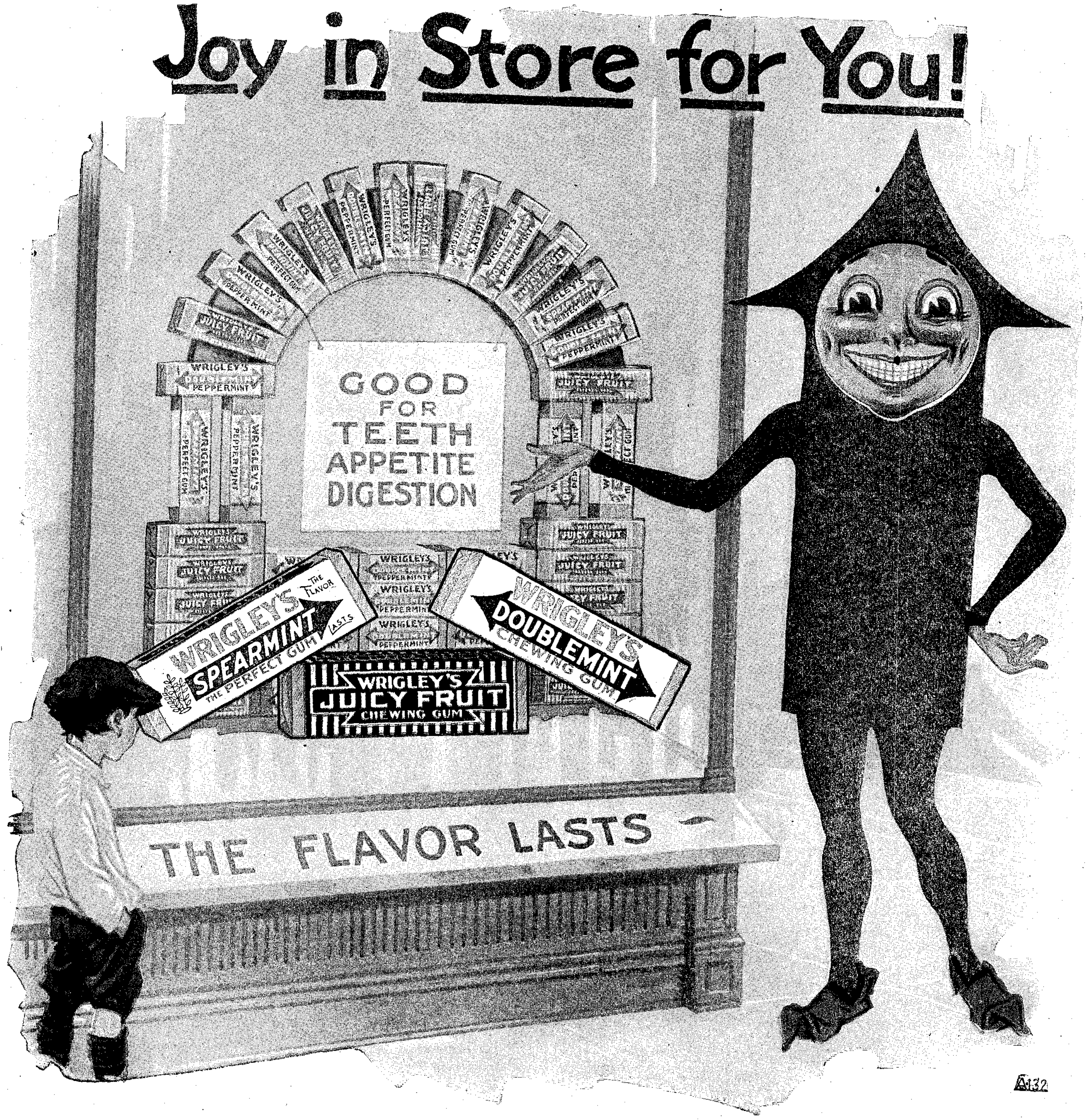
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Sealed Tight - Kept Right

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

knock the ball farther than a lighter player.

Home-runs depend, to a considerable degree, on quickness of the eye and a speedy response of the body's muscles to the message which the eye flashes to the brain. To follow the ball as it leaves the pitcher's hand is no easy matter, as the sphere is often traveling at the rate of 150 feet a second, or nearly two miles a minute. The eye movement necessary to follow it increases greatly as the ball draws nearer and nearer the plate, owing to the increase in the angle of vision which, by the time the ball is over the plate, is about ten times what it was when it left the pitcher's hand.

How much actual energy does "Babe" Ruth expend in hitting one of his home-runs? The activity of horse-power involved is very great, but it is in operation only for the fraction of a second.

The ball which "Babe" Ruth hits for a home-run weighs about five ounces. If his bat gives it a velocity of 500 feet a second, we find, by applying a well-known formula of physics, that 1,200 foot-pounds of actual energy or work is done. Now, if it takes Ruth one-twentieth of a second to impart this energy by a swing of his bat, this would be at the rate of 24,000 foot-pounds a second, which is about forty-four horse-power.

The king of home-run makers is then working at the rate of forty-four horse-power every time he cracks out one of his long hits, but he maintains this rate for such a brief length of time that not very much actual work is involved.

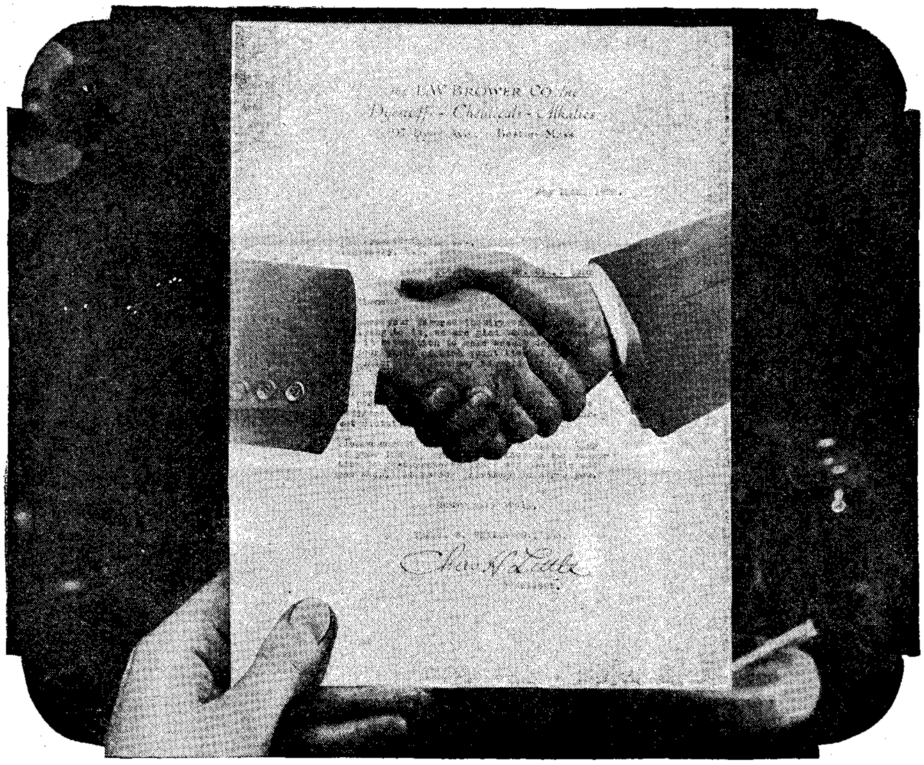
THIS TUSSLE WITH A SWORDFISH PRODUCED REAL SPORT, BUT NO FISH

A BATTLE with a broadbill swordfish, lasting eleven hours and a half, should furnish material for a tip-top fish story, and some yarn it is, as Zane Grey, the author, tells it. Also, it ends just as good fish stories often end—the fish was positively enormous, and he got away. While the fishermen were thus deprived of the satisfaction of landing their prize, they experienced every other thrill that angling has to offer, and several that can be encountered only in the pursuit of swordfish. For instance, we are told that several times the infuriated fish turned against the fishermen's motor-boat, brandishing his wicked five-foot sword, and only by keeping their propeller humming were they able to escape his onslaughts. When the fish found himself hooked he pulled all the stunts that any game and indignant fish puts on under such circumstances, and many that a fish less powerful and ferocious than a swordfish would never think of. He thrashed about, he made sudden wild dashes, he sulked hundreds of feet down in the depths of the Pacific, and time after time he made savage rushes and threw his whole great bulk entirely clear of the water. The strangest part of the story is that which relates how this swordfish after eleven and a half hours of frenzied effort to rid himself of the hook, all of a sudden decided he was hungry and forthwith gave up his fight, and, to the amazement of his would-be captors, began chasing flying-fish, a performance that elicited from Captain Danielson, one of Mr. Grey's companions, the ejaculation: "By gosh, if that ain't the limit!" The fishing expedition had started out in the morning from Avalon on Santa Catalina Island. In the party, besides Captain Danielson and Mr. Grey, there were the latter's brother, R. C., and the author's young son, Romer. About eleven o'clock they found themselves off shore some six miles sailing lazily along watching for swordfish fins. To quote from the story as it appears in *Country Life* (New York):

> Suddenly R. C. murdered this peacefulness. "Swordfish!" he bellowed.
>
> Captain Dan's heavy feet thumped on the cabin deck above, and he yelled; Romer came running out, with his shrill treble voice at top key; R. C. stood up, alert, erect, with stiff arm pointing seaward. "Look! Are they fins or sails of a schooner. Look—if that's not a broadbill I'll eat him!"
>
> "Broadbill, all right—and a buster," boomed Captain Dan, as he threw out the clutch. "Wind in your baits and let me put on fresh flying-fish."
>
> All was now cheerful excitement on board that boat. Captain Dan put a new bait, a fine fat flying-fish, on R. C.'s hook, throwing it overboard and heading the boat to cross in front of the swordfish, so as to drag the bait before his eyes. When we got to within a hundred yards of this fish I began to think that he was pretty big. His fins looked large, but they were partially submerged. The distance from dorsal fin to tail began to amaze me. Still I was too pleasantly excited to be sure of anything.
>
> I climbed up on top of the deck so that I could see better. As the boat passed the swordfish, perhaps two hundred feet distant, I could plainly see the dark purple, rounded mass of his body, big as a barrel, it seemed, in the clear water. He was drifting lazily and did not know that there was a boat within a mile.
>
> When the bait reached a point about fifty feet ahead of him, he gave his tail a flirt and moved forward, to sink in a swirl of water. I believed that he meant to take R. C.'s bait. Most assuredly at least he meant to look it over.
>
> Suddenly the line whipt up off the water. It was the motion given to a fishing-line by the swordfish when he strikes the bait with his sword. No other fish in the sea gives a line such strange and thrilling motion!
>
> "He's got it!" whispered R. C.
>
> Then we all watched the line slip off the reel. At first it went slowly, then gradually faster. R. C.'s face wore a pleasant, satisfied smile of excitement.
>
> "Hook him! Hook him!" boomed Captain Dan, with a deep ring in his heavy voice. It reminded me that he and I both had seen broadbills hooked before.
>
> R. C. threw on the drag, and lowering the rod while the line straightened, he squared his powerful shoulders and jerked back with all his might. Both rod and line seemed to crack. But they held. R. C. swept forward and heaved back.
>
> "That's the way," boomed Captain Dan. "Soak him! . . . Fast an' hard now! . . . He's comin' up. See the line."
>
> The moment was one of great stress. I knew that R. C. had hooked a broadbill, yet I could not believe it. With strained eyes I watched the line rise and rise, until the spot where it led my sight burst into a white, crashing splash, in the midst of which a huge, obscure, purple body flashed. The swordfish did not show well, but he showed that he was hooked. He thrashed around in foam, with only his sword in sight, banging at the wire leader. Then, with a heavy swirl, he sounded between four and five hundred feet, and stayed down there, slowly working seaward. We kept after him, but R. C. did not recover any line.
>
> "Well, Red, he's comin' up," said Dan cheerfully. "He doesn't like it down there. Now go to work on him."

"Working" on this broadbill proved a strenuous job. He was a big fish and he put up a big fight. To make the situation still more dubious, it was found that he had been hooked on a light rod instead of the heavy one they had planned to use. Every time the fish made a lunge the rod bent almost double. At the end of an hour he appeared to be tiring, and R. C., who held the rod, succeeded in pulling him to within thirty feet of the boat. Now for the first time they perceived the great size of their quarry. The sight increased their fears for the rod, and R. C. eased up on the strain. The swordfish rolled away and down out of sight, and presently the tussle was renewed:

> Our quarry changed his tactics. He had been slow; now he became fast. He had stayed down rather deep; now he came to the surface. First he made a long run, splashing over the swells. We had to put on full power to keep up with him, and at that he took off a good deal of line. When he slowed up he began to fight the leader. He would stick his five-foot sword out of the water and bang the leader. Then he lifted his enormous head high and wagged it from side to side, so that his sword described a circle, smacking the water on his left and then on his right. Wonderful and frightful that sweep of sword! It would have cut a man in two pieces or have pierced the planking of a boat. Evidently his efforts and failure to free himself roused him to fury. His huge tail thumped out of great white boils; when he turned sideways he made a wave like that behind a ferry-boat; when he darted here and there he was as swift as a flash and he left a raised bulge, a white wake on the surface. Suddenly he electrified us by leaping. Broadbill swordfish seldom clear the water after being hooked. They leap, however, at other times. This one came out in a tremendous white splash, and when he went down with a loud crash we all saw where the foam was red with blood. Captain Dan yelled in surprize at his size. R. C. did not show any surprize and he kept silent. I took out my thrilling excitement in a mad scramble for my camera.
>
> Before I could get ready the swordfish leapt again, a magnificent leap that I would give anything to have photographed. Like a leaping tuna, he shot out slick and clean. But when he dropt back, he made a thunderous smash on the water.
>
> He leapt again, almost all the way out, and was half obscured in spray. I snapt the camera on him. Then he seemed to want to perform for my benefit. He lashed a great patch of water into white foam; he surged and went down with his wonder-



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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

ful broad flukes high in the air; he came up and up, with his black rapier straight to the sky; he fell over on his side to smack the water. Then he leapt again.

There was no use trying to hold him or fight him while he was up to such tricks. All we could do was to chase him. Half the time R. C.'s line lay slack, and often it had a wide bag in it. He did not even try to keep a tight line.

"Say! he's comin' at us!" yelled the boy. And indeed Romer was the first to become aware of possible peril.

"Wait, Dan! Don't run away from him yet," I begged.

It might have been foolhardy of me, but I could not resist the thrilling opportunity. To see that swordfish throwing water like a motor-boat, headed for us, with his wicked bill in the air, was a sight to freeze the blood of any angler who could recognize the danger. In that rush of perhaps a hundred yards he leapt three times, only one leap of which I caught with the camera. Then he sounded. But he stayed down only a few seconds. I saw the water bulge closer to us. Then farther on his black sword shot up out of a smooth place, and then his green and silver head, showing his great black eye, and then his purple body, huge and round and glistening. With back toward us he rose about three-quarters of his length, and, in a cloud of flying spray, seemed to hang there a second. I made the best of this opportunity. When he soused back he swerved toward us again. If I had not been scared before, I certainly was then. "Run away from him!" I yelled to Captain Dan.

They lost no time getting away from the aquatic monster, and then they watched him at a safe distance. He was frantic, rushing about madly and leaping clear of the water several times. For hours R. C. kept up the fight. Then he was seized with an attack of seasickness and had to give up the rod. Presently the sun went down, but they still had hopes of landing the broadbill and kept right on trying to tire him out, but without success. They were not able to get him nearer than one hundred feet. After a time the men themselves were tired out. The fight was now all left to Captain Danielson and Mr. Grey, who were both "working" on the big fish. The story concludes, as follows:

The two of us, working together, began to tell on the swordfish. We stopt him. We turned him. We got him coming. Still we could not tell how close we had him. The one hundred and fifty-foot mark had worn off the line. Then, just when our hopes began to mount and we began to believe that we could whip him, the great reel went out of gear. The drag refused to stick. Dan could wind in the line, but there was no drag to hold it. He had to hold it with his thumbs. This was heart-breaking. Yet we seemed to rise to a frenzy and worked all the harder.

At eleven o'clock, in spite of our handicap, we had the swordfish coming again. It looked as if we had the best of him. Eleven and one-half hours! It did seem that victory would crown our combined efforts. But we were both well-nigh exhausted, and had to finish him quickly if we were to do it at all. The sea was dark now. A wan starlight did not help us, and we could not always tell just where our quarry was. Suddenly, to our amazement, he jerked the line from under Dan's thumbs and made a magnificent run. Then the line slacked. "He's off!" exclaimed Dan. I told him to wind. He did so, getting nearly all of the line back. Then the old strain showed again on the rod. Our broadbill had only changed his tactics. He made some sounding thumps on the surface. "Say, I don't like this," said Dan. "He's runnin' wild."

I was reminded that Boschen, Adams, and myself all agreed on the theory that broadbill swordfish wake up and become fierce and dangerous after dark. This one certainly verified that theory. In the dark we could not tell where he was, whether he was close or near, whether he menaced us or not. Some of the splashes he made sounded angry and close. I expected to hear a crash at any moment. Captain Dan and I were loath to cut the line; stirred and roused as we were, it was difficult to give in. We took the chance that as long as our propeller turned the swordfish would not ram us.

But if we had only known what we were soon to learn, we might have spared ourselves further toil and dread.

Suddenly the line began to whiz off the reel. This time the fish took off several hundred feet, then stopt. The line slacked. Dan wound up the slack, and then the fish jerked out more. Still he did not run. I let go the rod and raised myself to look out into the gloom. I could just make out the pale obscurity of heaving sea, wan and mysterious under the starlight. I heard splashes.

"Listen, Dan," I called. "What do you make of that? He's on the surface."

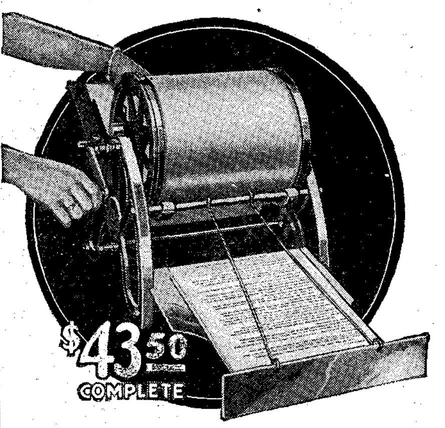
Captain Dan relaxed a little, and listened. Then I heard more splashes, the angry swirl of water violently disturbed, the familiar swishing sound. Then followed a heavy thump. After that soft, light splashes came from the darkness here and there. I heard the rush of light bodies in the air. Then a skittering splash, right near the boat, showed us where a flying-fish had ended his flight.

"Dan! Flying-fish! All around us—in the air!" I ejaculated.

We listened again, to be rewarded by practically the same sounds. Captain Dan rested the rod on the gunwale pointing it straight out where we heard the swordfish. Then he wound in the slack line.

"There!" he boomed, as he dropt the rod and waved his big hands. "Do you know what that broadbill is doin' out there? He's feedin' on flyin'-fish. He's got hungry, an' thought he'd feed up a little. Never knew he was hooked! . . . Eleven hours an' a half—an' he goes to feedin' . . . . . ."

It was long after midnight when we reached the island. Quite a crowd of fishermen and others interested waited for us at the pier, and heard our story with disappointment and wonder. Some of our angler friends made light of the swordfish stunts, especially that one of his chasing flying-fish after being fought for more than eleven hours. It did seem strange, improbable. But I had learned that there were stranger possibilities than this in connection with the life and habits of the denizens of the deep. I shall always be positive of the enormous size of this broadbill, and that, after being fought for half a day, and while still hooked, he began chasing flying-fish.



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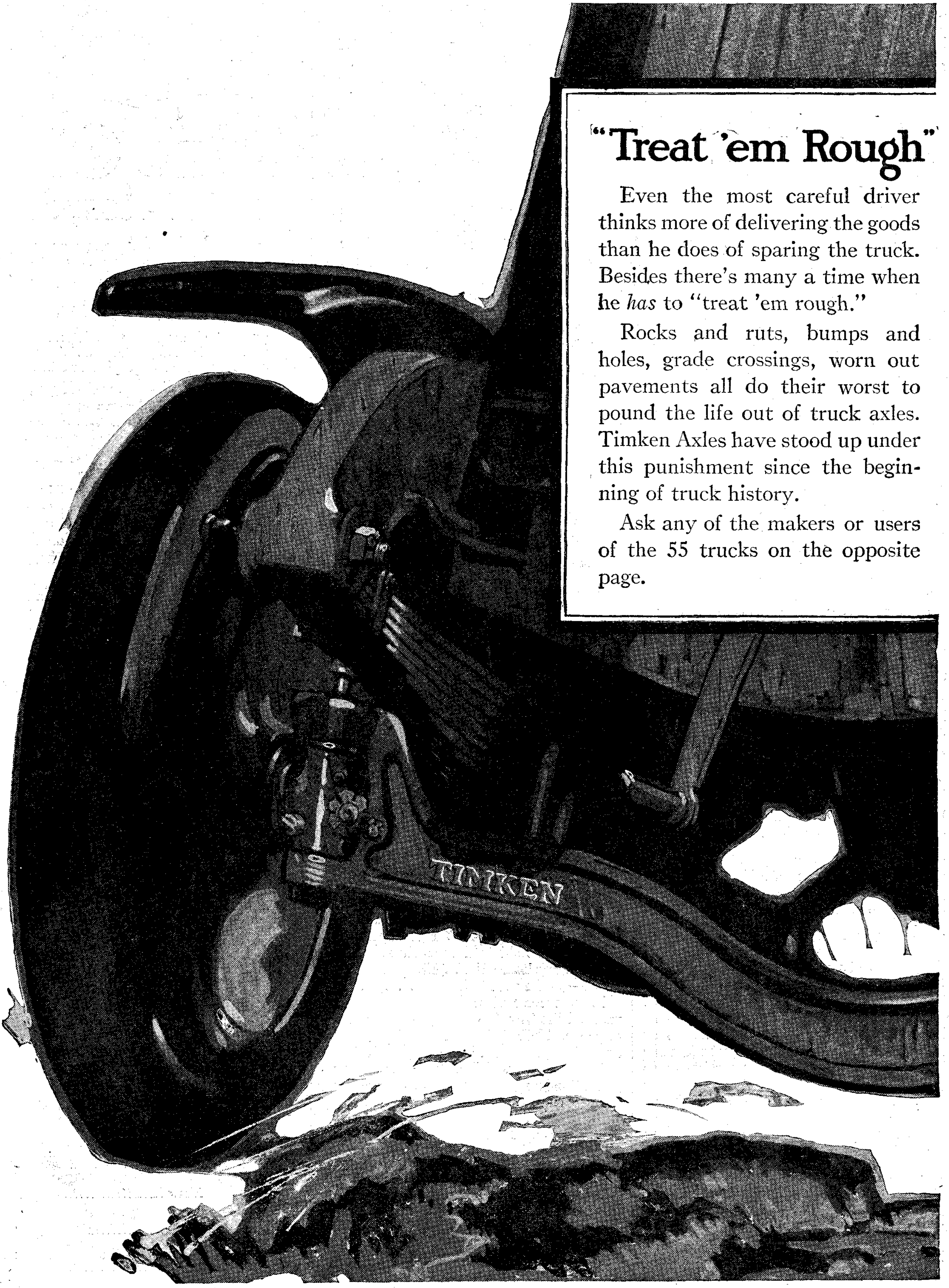

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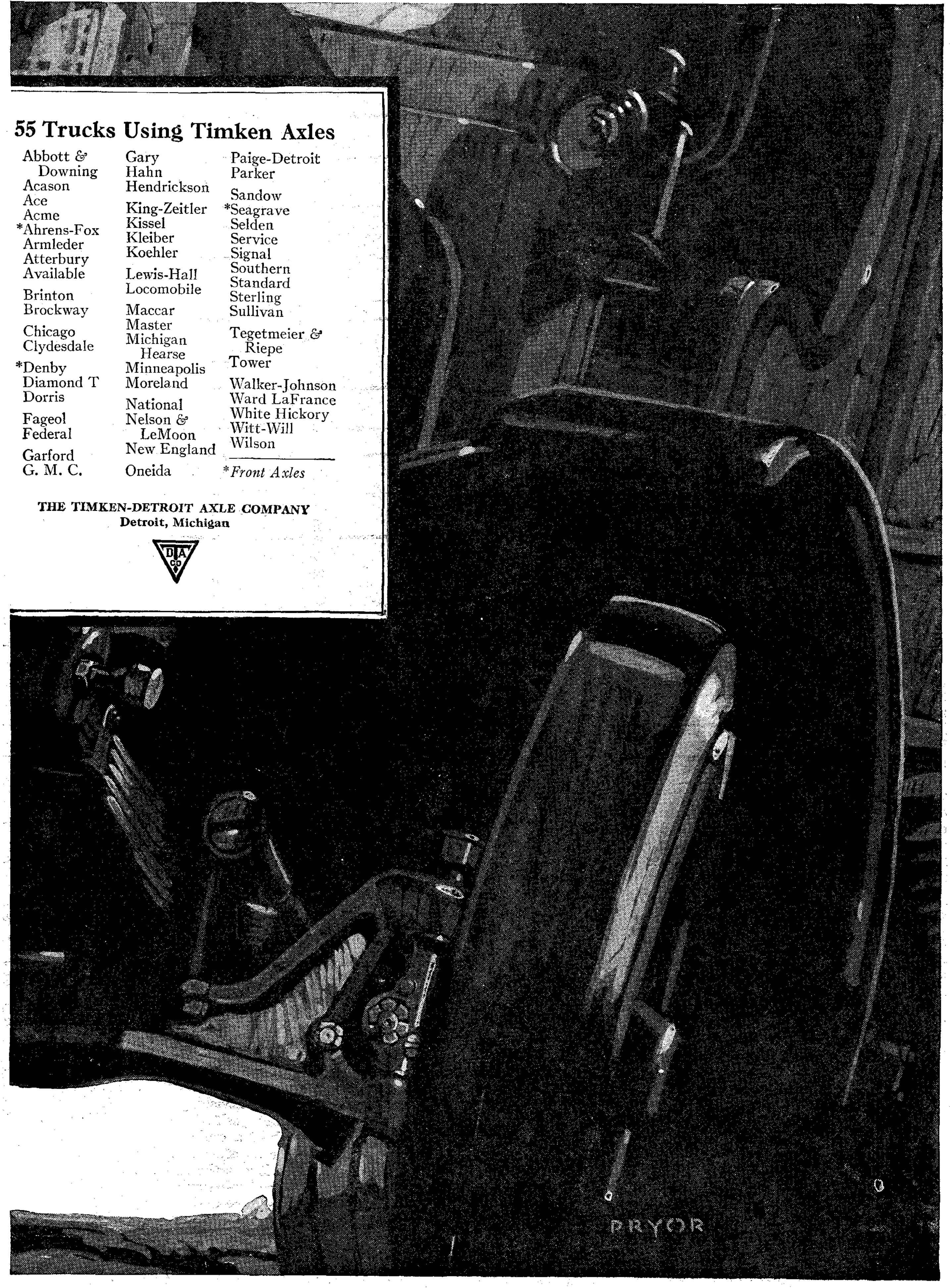

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

NAVY OARSMEN CHOSEN TO MEET WORLD'S BEST CREWS ABROAD

THE fastest eight-oared-shell crew that either the universities or boat-clubs of America could develop has lately arrived in Antwerp, where it will measure blades with the pick of the oarsmen from the rest of the world in the aquatic part of the Olympic games. This boat-load of great rowing athletes comes from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. It is equipped with a brand-new stroke, which has carried it triumphantly ahead of the best oarsmen that America could offer, and its crew has plenty of "beef" and brawn to make the stroke count. "The best judges of rowing are agreed that the chances of bringing the biggest boating prize to America, through the efforts of this crew, are exceedingly bright," says the New York *Evening Post*, in which we find this account of the crew and its new stroke:

> At the annual regatta of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen at Worcester, Mass., which decided the American championships, the Middies defeated both Syracuse University (coached by the veteran Jim Ten Eyck), which had won the Intercollegiate Rowing Association regatta in June, and the Duluth Boat Club (taught by the younger Jim Ten Eyck), which last year held the amateur boat-club championship. The Navy and Syracuse had met this season twice before, each having won a race, and between them they had shown their superiority over the varsity crews of Cornell, Princeton, Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Pennsylvania. Incidentally, the race at Worcester was the most important one that ever had been rowed in this country, as it decided: (1) the intervarsity championship; (2) the American championship, and (3) the crew that should go to the Olympics.
>
> Strange to relate, the rowing style of this wonder crew is at variance with that of the other rowing institutions, and not in accordance with the fundamental principles of the orthodox stroke, which has been followed more or less closely by our universities.
>
> The writer has been in touch with the Navy's rowing development for over twenty years and coached a Columbia crew that won at Annapolis. Dick Glendon has been the Navy mentor for eighteen seasons. This clever coach has worked along the ideas of the old professional sculler and has thrown all other theories to the wind. Also, he is a close student of the mechanics of rowing.
>
> Briefly, Glendon—teaching a comparatively short, homely, awkward stroke—gets his men to commence to put on their greatest power while the blades are just a bit forward of the right angle to the side of the boat. Glendon's rowing creed is: "Stick to the arc nearest the right angle." The blade, of course, moves a negligible distance through the water—theoretically it should not move at all—but the blade does describe the arc of a circle in relation to the rowlock when the boat is moving ahead and the center of the circle is at the pin of the rowlock.
>
> According to simplest mechanics this is where power properly propels. With an abnormally long reach the blades push water away from the sides of the boat and with a torso swing too far toward the bow they shove the water inward—which is wasted energy and which does not count in putting the boat ahead. Furthermore, the long torso swing toward the bow entails most punishing work on the abdominal muscles in getting back to the perpendicular, which is only the commencement of the recovery.
>
> This is how Glendon does it: There is a fairly long torso swing toward the stern—much shorter, however, than that of any of the others—and the slide goes a bit aft of the pin of the rowlock, which makes for a good beginning of the leg drive. The leg muscles are the most powerful in the human anatomy, and on the extra long sliding seats the Middies get all there is to be gathered from them. At the beginning of the stroke the slides (leg drive), body swing, and arm work start together with the idea in each man's head that the eternal right angle is to be uppermost for the efficiency point.
>
> With the shorter swing the Naval Academy men, of course, are able to row at a higher number of strokes per minute. In all their contests this year they were clocked at more beats than the other crews while the racing was close. However, whenever they got safely ahead they directly let down. Within certain limits the faster rate means more speed, but it goes without saying that it is more exhausting.
>
> When eight men, averaging 185 pounds in weight, slide toward the stern at a rapid rate and suddenly bring up against the stretchers (foot-rests), when stopping the slides, it means a jolt of three-quarters of a ton against the stretchers, which retards the headway of the boat. Also the sudden shift of this great weight toward the stern, with the swing of the men aft, accompanied by the dropping of the upper part of the body in the long reach, makes the boat settle in the water, which, of course, likewise tends to slow it. Glendon is a past-master in teaching his men control of the slides on the recover, so that they gain time during the first part, which can be expended in the last part in slowly stopping the slides, and thus obviating, to a great extent, the check to the headway.
>
> Glendon has been a great student of rigging and shell construction. In rigging he places the foot rests so that the hardest part of the kinetic kick comes precisely when the oar is at the right angle to the side of the boat. Also there is a hard finish of the stroke which keeps the boat running between strokes.
>
> The Navy coach has struck a model for his shells that is wonderfully well adapted for carrying his big, husky men. In his last few races he has used boats with a wide, flat floor that carry the heavy weight well and that ride up in the bow very prettily, "skimming" over the water, with consequent small resistance. These boats were built by Ward, of Edgewater, according to designs by the Navy coach. The flat bottom and wide floor make for stability and an even keel, which always spell speed.
>
> Glendon's theories certainly have made good. He has had no "lucky combinations," as so many coaches have had, but he has been a consistent teacher of winning crews for years.
>
> It must be said, however, that conditions and environment at Annapolis are all in favor of successful aquatics, for these simple reasons: (1) Every entering midshipman is required to pass a rigid physical examination and he is in training practically throughout his four years; (2) he is constantly trained to time precision and accuracy in drill and other things; (3) the boat-houses are right on the ground; (4) the lower course finishes in front of the buildings and the upper one a short distance away. From the very nature of what is to be his life-work, every prospective naval officer wants to "make the crew." Small wonder then that the Academy has a big squad of potential candidates each year. Glendon is, on the other hand, under the serious handicap of short hours for rowing practise.
>
> The Middies' style has never been tried out for four miles, or even three. Some judges assert that it would not stand the test of a long race. One Annapolis advocate came right back on this argument with "Why, we'd get so far ahead of the others before half the distance that we could loaf the rest of the way!" There is no gainsaying the fact that the wonderful physique and stamina of these young giants are big factors in their ability to stand this stroke. The Olympic distance is approximately one and a quarter miles.
>
> The Naval Academy men will meet the cream of the eight-oared crews of the world, including the winners of the English Henley.

PLAIN TEA AS THE PRIME DRINK FOR THE SPORTSMAN

TEA is *the* drink of the open, in the opinion of many outdoor men who have experimented with various forms of drink for stimulating and refreshment purposes on camping trips. Coffee is good, they admit, being a stimulant, and at the same time possessing a pleasant flavor and imparting a delightful aroma to the camp. But tea, say the tea-fans, has all the advantages of coffee in an intensified degree, and, in addition, it is much easier to carry, being lighter and less liable to deteriorate under rough camp conditions. As for comparing the virtues of tea, as an outdoor drink, with the stronger forms of stimulant that some men used to carry along on their camping trips in the good old ante-Amendment days, there's nothing to it. Tea has them all faded, say the tea men, asseverating that in a comparison of that kind it is possible to speak in no uncertain terms, tho they do admit that the matter may be more open to question when it comes to comparing tea with coffee. In an article in *Outing* (New York), entitled "Just Tea," one of the tea advocates, M. A. Shaw, tells why he likes tea as an outdoor drink. He says:

> It is not altogether a matter of agreeableness. I like coffee. Its odor and its taste are ravishingly pleasant. But I never found myself after coffee tackling the hard work of a cruise with the same vim and vigor as after tea. Long before I knew that it was the effect of tea, I have been fairly startled at a transformation in myself. Time and time again, I have come to the noon spell, limp and lagging from a hard morning, and after a lunch with tea have taken again to paddling in such a manner as to discover with a kind of

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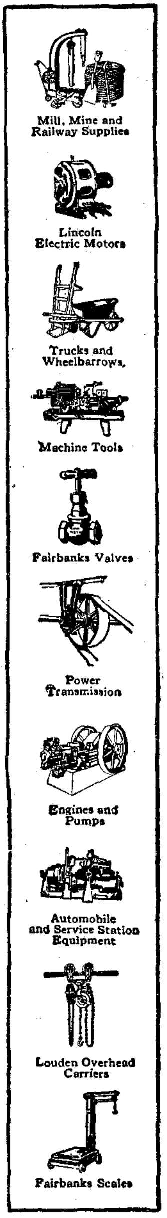
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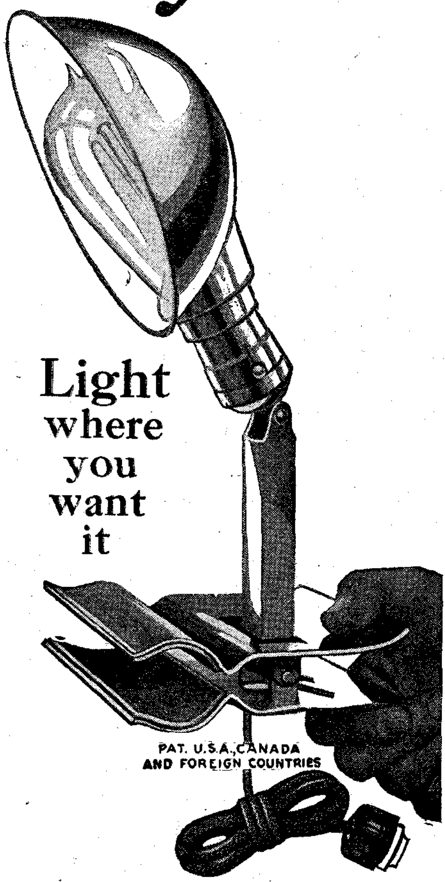

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
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shock that I was keyed to a high pitch of vigor.

No doubt of it, tea is for me more stimulating, more refreshing, than coffee. But that's only a single instance, utterly impossible to generalize from—and there you are.

One can speak much more conclusively about the difference between tea and the stronger stimulants. These hit the body rudely—limbs and brain. Not so tea. Refreshment is experienced, but the exact moment of it can't be pointed to. One goes on one's way renewed; and that's all there is to say. Only one can go on one's way.

The ruder stimulants call for a halt; business can not be as well done while their effects last; conviviality and fun spurt out; the higher dignified centers are in abeyance for a time. Tea calls for no halt. There is no waste or vulgarity about it; and that may be why woman, the provident, economical, and dignified in all things indulges in it so much.

Statistics show its consumption is increasing rapidly even in these coffee-drinking United States. That must refer to both men and women in the crowded places, and interests me a great deal. But far more, as a camper, I like to think that in out-of-the-way places it has always been a cherished drink; that even at this moment, here and there, far apart, on this flying, whirling planet, tiny men by tinier fires—lonely trappers in white and silent woods; prospectors in untrod gulches, with hope deferred; fishermen on heaving seas—brew themselves this simple beverage, and lo! are renewed and encouraged.

Mr. Shaw speaks of many open-air men of his acquaintance who drink nothing but tea—wood-rangers, trappers, hunters, and prospectors. The Eskimos of Alaska drink only tea, a beverage of which they are said to be very fond, and Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the polar explorer, carried only tea with him on his expeditions in the arctic regions. Of course, it is understood that some care must be used in preparing the tea in order to get the best results, and Mr. Shaw throws out some hints in regard to this matter:

One steeps tea in water that has just boiled, for about three minutes—and behold the drink! While this is quite the best way for the first cup, the second is likely to be spoiled by long steeping. When I so wish, I overcome this difficulty in a simple manner. I make the infusion in a cup, and at the proper time, through a perforated pancake-turner, strain off again into the fire pail. But such a method does not give the best result, because tea must be brewed in a vessel large enough to allow a more instant infusion of every leaf. For a single cup, it is better, then, to make the brew in the fire-pail.

I have always had an odd notion that the wood-fire and the open air add to it in some way. A mere fancy, perhaps. But whether in the woods or out of it, to get tea at its best requires certain conditions. It has its rights and dignities not to be violated with impunity. Demanding, for instance, a certain preeminence in importance, it is not at its best as a mere after-dinner accessory.

Oscar Wilde, that outstanding figure of the esthetic and decadent periods of the '80's and '90's in England could find nothing more contemptuous to say of the middle class than that they ate meat with their tea. Now surely one will not miss heaven for that; but take it as you may, I think that tea is only at its best as the main article of a light meal. It must be largely sufficient for the time being unto itself, occupy the throne—be the delicate *pièce de résistance* of the sitting.

I have come to this conclusion from my own experience; for such a light meal in the middle of the day, I have long found to be the best plan on the cruise. No cooking; only fire enough to boil water. But there must be tea; it reigns as it were over the comparatively little feast. It is wonderfully good at any kind of meal, but put this in its proper place, given its due respect, it is altogether quite incomparably excellent. Care is bestowed chiefly on it. The water is spotlessly clean, the container immaculate, and everything and everybody ready.

From the moment the water begins to sing, there must be no delay; everything must go step by step—deliberately, of course, but nevertheless with a certain precipitancy, as of those anxious to catch the proper moment of pleasure. The water boils, the brew is made, the miracle of drink is taken. Long-boiled water or water unfresh spoils it. To leave it long undrunk after it has been made is, in a subtle way, also marring, and overbrewing is fatal; but just what time should be given to brew differs, I think, with tastes and blends.

THE NEW BASEBALL RULES SADDEN THE UMPIRE

THE baseball umpire has been the "goat" for so many years now that it seems strange, in these days of frenzied effort to abolish abuses and aid the opprest, that some good Samaritan can't think up a set of rules calculated to relieve the harassed arbiter of the national game of some of his burdens. No such benefactor has as yet revealed himself, however. On the contrary, the multitude of new rules this season not only mix things up and make it hard even for the fans to understand the true inwardness of the game, but also increase the sorrows of the umpire to an extent that will cause said unhappy individual, long before the season is over, to look back to past years as the golden age. Says a writer in the New York *Times:*

Some of the changes are well meant, but the burden of them all falls on the umpire. If a pitched ball hits the bat while the batter is trying to get out of the way, the ball is dead. Fair enough, but who decides in a doubtful case whether the batter is trying to dodge or not? The umpire. The catcher can not move out of his natural position to aid the pitcher in giving an intentional pass. But who decides whether the catcher's movements are inspired by this nefarious purpose or by some innocent intention? The umpire. A thrown ball that hits a coacher is still in play, to the probable advantage of the side at bat, unless the coacher has deliberately interfered with it, when his side incurs considerable penalties. Who decides whether he tried to get out of the way? The umpire. If a player intentionally moistens, discolors, or roughens the ball to assist the pitcher in what are con-

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

ventionally termed "freak deliveries," he is put out of the game; if somebody other than the pitcher has done it and the real culprit can not be discovered, the pitcher is put out. But a ball which has been played with for a little while is sure to be more or less discolored or roughened. Who passes upon the assertion, sure to be made by the captain of the side at bat, that this evil deed has been done "intentionally"? Why, the same all-wise, all-powerful, and universally hated umpire. Obviously so crushing a burden of responsibility should not be laid upon any ordinary individual, nor should a good citizen and kind husband and father be exposed to the embittered hostility which the umpire is sure to incur in the course of practically every play.

Suppose some person of superhuman, almost demoniacal, craft lives through the season, what shall we do with him? Well, there is a job for him, and he is badly needed. A man who can be a just and accurate umpire under this season's rules must possess a power of seeing into the human soul, of weighing motives and assessing percentages of purity, such as has never yet been displayed. When such a man is found, set him up as the censor of our literature; perhaps he can decide more successfully than some of our volunteer overseers of art whether a book tends to deprave and corrupt the morals of the community.

BASEBALL COACHES WHO "PUT IT OVER" WITH A LAUGH

ASK the average fan what are the essentials for a successful baseball team, and the chances are he'll answer, right off the bat: "Good pitching, hard hitting, and clever management." But if he is a real baseball Solomon, says Edwin A. Goewey, he will add to his list one other qualification of major importance—that is, capable coaching. And the coach who possesses, in addition to cleverness, the ability to clown and amuse the rain-check holders in the bleachers is a pearl without price. He frequently "is playing a cunning rôle, misleading the rooters, and making them his unconscious but willing assistants." Mr. Goewey continues, in *Leslie's Weekly:*

> Permit me, by way of illustration, to call your attention to four as clever men as ever pranced up and down a baseball sideline; a quartet of genuine coaching geniuses—"Germany" Schaefer, Nick Altrock, Hughey Jennings, and Arlie Latham. Every fan familiar with major league baseball for the last few years has seen these men in action, howled with delight at their buffoonery and, no doubt, has put them down as the greatest "nut" comedians performing elsewhere than behind the footlights.
>
> These players, in the heyday of their coaching activities, were just about as "nutty" as foxes, and the rooters who saw in their antics nothing but clowning, were the ones who really should have worn the motley. While these men did cause laughs a-plenty, their jesting usually cloaked the cleverest kind of coaching, and many a game was won largely in consequence of their skill as directors. Men on the inside knew the true worth of this quartet, and that each possest an exhaustive knowledge of baseball and an unusual ability to guide and instruct base-runners, coupled with a faculty for "rattling" and worrying opposing players, particularly pitchers.
>
> When a team is on the road it usually is given scant consideration by the out-of-town fans, who endeavor to assist the local teams to win their games by "riding" the opposing players. At times the rooters become positively malicious, particularly if there is a chance to fire their alleged wit in the general direction of some player who has left the home team to take a more remunerative post with the visiting nine. *Hamlet's* pointed remark concerning a certain something in Denmark is mild compared with the epithets hurled at him.
>
> And it is in such circumstances that the A No. 1, *ne plus ultra* clowning coach receives the S. O. S. call to do his durndest to save the day, lest player or players be upset and the game tossed away. Possibly the performers who are being annoyed have tried to get back at the fans, swapping roast for roast, but that is a losing line of procedure, for the attention of the players should be focused upon their work. But the comedian coach rushes to the rescue, and, more often than not, makes good. Not by calling names, mind you, but by genuinely clever and mirth-provoking capers does he claim the attention of the fans, and soon they are holding their sides with laughter and forgetting all about "riding" the opposing players. With grins and grimaces the Humpty-Dumpty of the green diamond brings forth one stunt after another from his bag of tricks, and tho he appears to be having the time of his life, he really is working harder than any other man on the ball-field.
>
> Personally, I believe that no coach ever equaled Nick Altrock as a baseball clown, and I'll wager that he has made more persons laugh heartily than most high-salaried comedians of the mimic world. Nick's one-man wrestling match would force giggles from a cigar-store Indian, and his walk on an imaginary tight-rope, imitation golf game, and other circus performances carried joy with them around the circuit season after season, saved many a game, and tamed many a howling mob.
>
> "Germany" Schaefer was another genius at clowning, but also sharp as a steel trap when it came to sizing up a baseball situation, and one who could rush a player around the paths with rapid-fire instructions while holding the interest of the fans and keeping them laughing. Arlie Latham was of the same school, tho his methods were different, and of the three he probably was the most successful when it came to worrying players on opposing teams.
>
> Hughey Jennings, manager of the Detroit Tigers, is in a class by himself. His grass-pulling stunts, his weird yell of "Eee-yah", and his jumping-jack movements of arms and legs while working on the coaching lines long interested and amused the rooters and still are good for smiles except from the more *blasé* fans. But Jennings coupled clever coaching with his shrieks and gymnastics, and most of his antics actually were in accord with a prearranged schedule and carried with them instructions to his men on the paths and at bat.
>
> Another celebrated coach who deserves a paragraph at this point, simply because his methods were so radically different from those of the comedy quartet, is John J. McGraw, manager of the Giants these many years. "Mac" probably is the best

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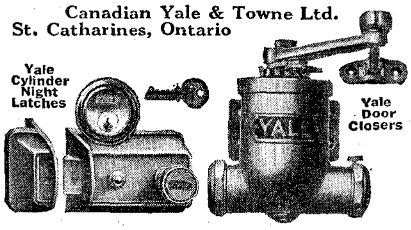

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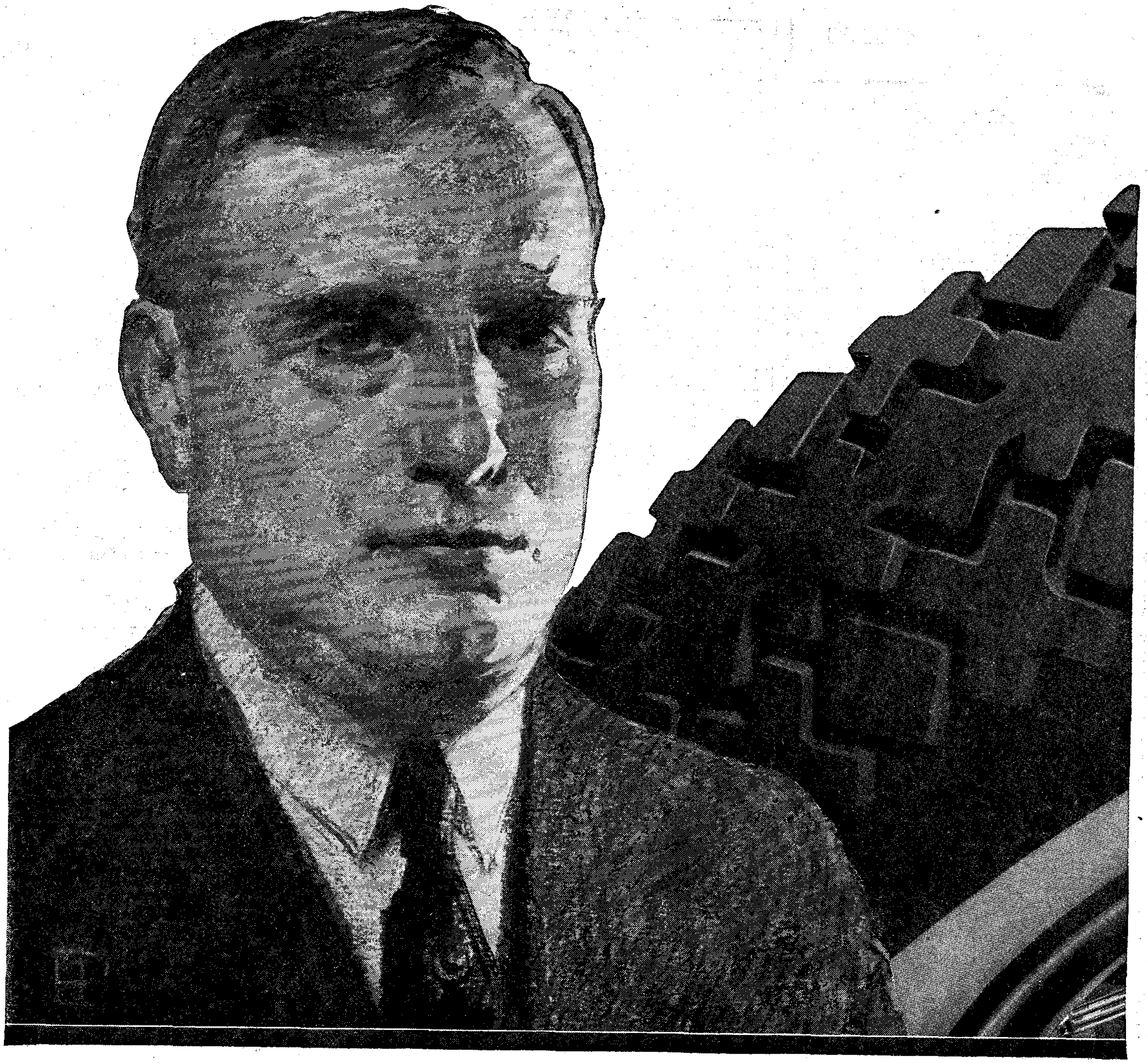

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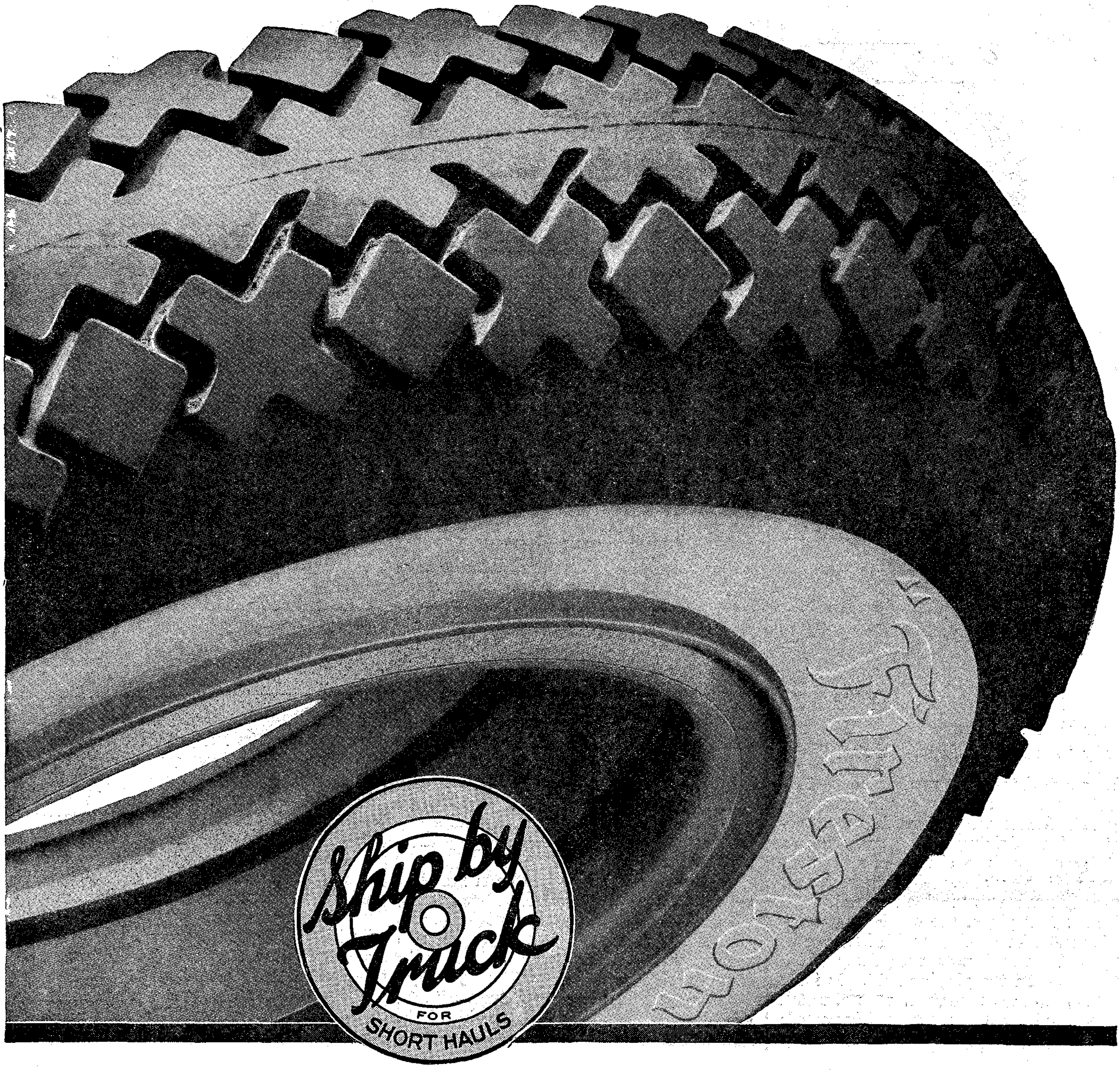

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

coach the game ever has seen. There is no jazz in his efforts; only clear, concise signals flashed with lightning-like rapidity by a baseball master. There was a time when he was, probably, the scrappiest and most quick-tempered individual who ever worried an umpire, and he often was in hot water in consequence. But he no longer is the fighting coacher of the olden days. Instead, on most occasions, he is one of the most orderly men on the diamond, but with his more subdued demeanor there also is a noticeable diminution in the pep displayed by his team. There were many years when all rivals feared to face the Giants in a series, but the reverse is the case to-day. I will omit the moral in this case at the request of the umpires.

It would be practically impossible, says the writer, to play the modern game of baseball without good coaching. There was a time in the constructive period of the sport, before it became the scientific pastime that it is to-day, when the batter went to the plate with no further instructions than to hit the ball as hard and as far as he could, and when the men on the paths ran the bases whenever they decided that the proper time had arrived. But that was merely "baseball kindergarten stuff."

If practised to-day it would give the fans about the same amount of pleasure as a ride in a flivver would furnish a man accustomed to driving racing automobiles. But by degrees the old hit-or-miss style gave way to play along scientific lines, now generally known as "inside baseball."

In the first place, the coach of genuine ability must be as clever with his eyes as a fly and see and note everything which takes place on the playing field. It is his duty to keep the runner, who can not watch the players behind him, thoroughly posted; particularly if they endeavor to sneak up behind him to take a quick, snap throw to catch him off the base. When a coach falls down in this respect the fans have a license to roar.

It also is the duty of the coach to direct the runners on extra-base hits. Many times a batter hits the ball for what appears to him to be good for two bases. But after he starts tearing toward first he can not follow the course of the ball and watch the movements of the players as closely as the coach. The batter, believing the hit good for one or more extra bases, when in reality it is good but for one, might continue on after tagging the initial cushion, only to be caught out by feet or yards at second. But the coacher should be able to determine the exact situation between the time the batter starts running and when he reaches first, and give the runner instructions whether to stop or continue on. To do this, he must judge the runner's speed and that of the fielders, the ability of the man who gets the ball to make a straight throw to the infield, or, if the pellet is to be relayed, the fraction of time it will take to complete the play. Quick, accurate thinking by the coach is essential in the circumstances, for upon his judgment depends success or failure.

The coach at third base has an even more important post than the one at first if there is a runner at second. A good man at third can make runs for his team and a poor coach can kill many chances. For instance, there is a runner on second and a batter hits to the outfield. The former, as he darts toward third, can not look behind him to see what is taking place. He can not tell whether he should continue on and try to score, or whether to stop at the far corner, and must depend upon the coach there to tell him what to do. Many times a coach waves a runner homeward, only to have him put out, and many times he holds him at third when the result of the fielding play proves that he would have scored had he kept on. But coaches, like umpires, are human and will make mistakes at times. As a usual thing the manager who works in uniform gives the signals for the hit-and-run and the squeeze plays from his post on the coaching line, but there are many players whose judgment is so respected by their managers that they are permitted to do this when coaching and who are sufficiently wise to know when to send a player down to try and steal.

Very often a coach is directly responsible for rattling opposing players, particularly the pitchers. No doubt you have watched games in which a twirler was well-nigh invincible for several innings; then he suddenly "went up in the air" for no apparent reason and was hammered from the box. You simply decided that he "blew" and let it go at that; but if you knew the inside facts you probably would learn that some coach with a gift of sarcasm and an uncanny ability to torment had slowly but surely worn down the nerves of the twirler until he lost his sense of judgment, his curves and speed disappeared, and he was helpless. His failure was mental rather than physical. Even men in the in- and out-field can be so annoyed by comment and criticism that they can not play their best game.

A capable coach also can be of material assistance to his men even when sitting with them on the bench. Possibly a pitcher has gone along for several innings without being scored upon and hit only at infrequent intervals. The players get the idea that he "has their number" and that they can do nothing against him. But in such a circumstance a wise coach often can talk his teammates into believing that the pitcher really has nothing on the ball and that they can hit him easily if they will only step right up to the plate boldly and "bust" the pellet. The coach usually follows this up by rushing out to the side-line and working to annoy the pitcher by telling him that he has been playing in luck, that his finish is near, and the like.

If the players then get a hit or two an upset is almost sure to result, for the psychological effect is startling under such conditions. Perhaps the coach will inform the twirler, after the first hit, that he is losing his nerve and speed and can't get 'em over the plate. If the tosser loses his head, becomes angry, and puts the ball in the groove just to demonstrate his skill, his tenure of the mound is likely to be but brief thereafter.

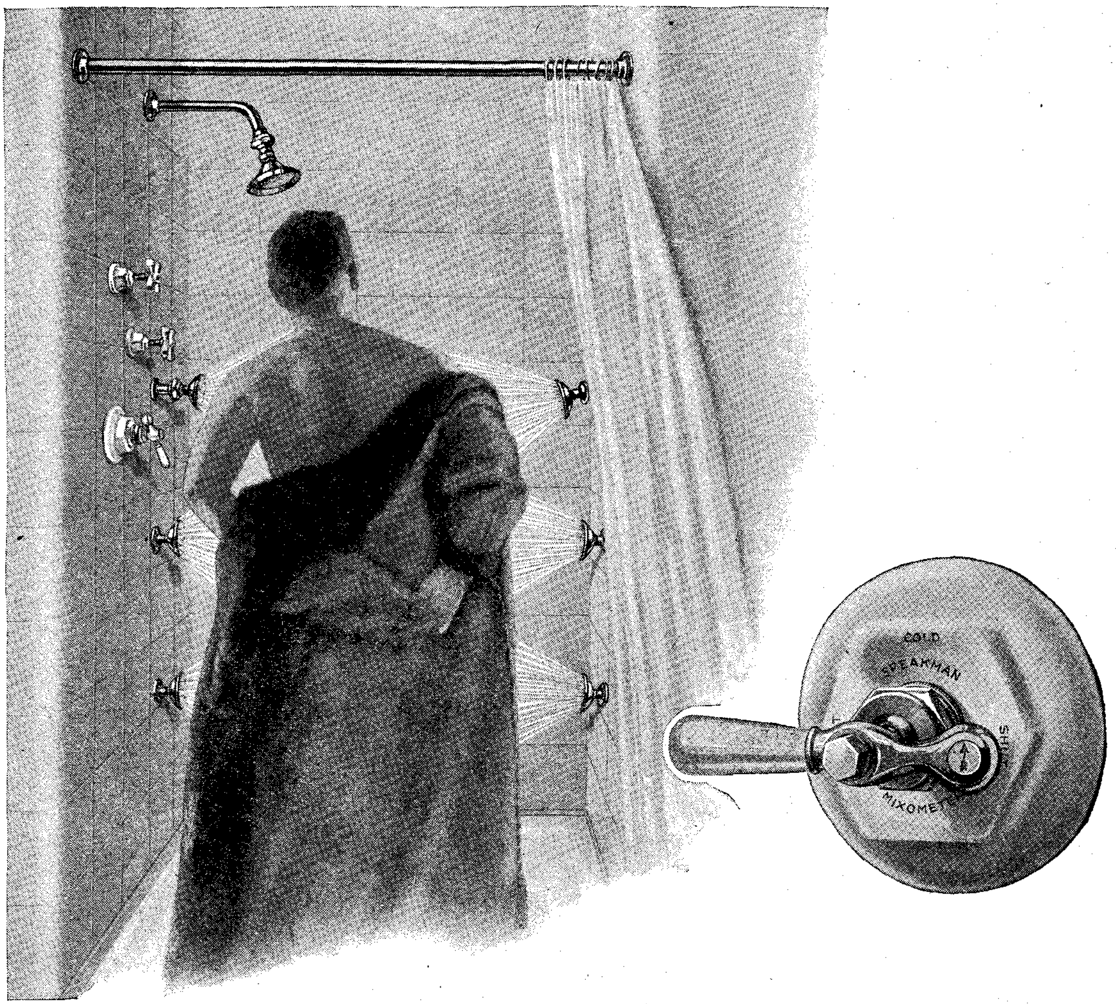
Here's an actual case in point. In a game at the Polo Grounds the visiting pitcher was going along nicely and the local batsmen were able to do very little with him. Finally the star coach of the home nine was sent to third base and he persisted in telling his men that the twirler really had no speed and that if he went to bat against him he could take two strikes and then hit safely. This line of talk failed to produce immediate results and finally the coach was sent in as a pinch hitter. He appreciated that success or failure depended upon a bold stroke, and to create the desired effect he deliberately permitted the pitcher to put two strikes over the plate without making an effort to hit them. Luck, however, was with the pinch batter, for he connected with the next ball for a two-base hit. It was not long after that that the tosser was pounded out of the box.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS AS SHOWN IN THE OXFORD-PRINCETON MEET

A DIVERGENCE in physique, a difference in physical characteristics so marked that America is credited by one commentator with developing "a distinct type," was emphasized by the recent meeting between athletic teams representing Princeton and Oxford. The divergence has often appeared before in Anglo-American contests, and it is expected that it will appear in a most striking way when the reports of the Olympic contests begin to come in. The New York *Times* thus points out and discusses the signs of this difference, which, it says, "many are coming to regard as characteristic of the two branches of the race":

The Englishmen won all contests in which endurance is an element, namely, the quarter-mile, half-mile, mile, and three-mile runs. The Americans won the 100-yard sprint, the 120-yard hurdle race, the broad and high jumps, the shot-put, and the hammer throw—all contests which call for a single burst of nervous and muscular energy. The same difference is revealed in the world's amateur records, tho there the Americans have gradually pushed to the front in the running events up to the mile. The case is, of course, by no means proved, even by such an array of evidence. In England distance running is a winter sport, being fostered by innumerable chases of hare and hounds which wind along "the footpath way" over the pleasant English hills. The Oxford-Cambridge "sports" are held in March. In America winter meets are mainly impossible. The teams do not report for training until the ground is dry and the air warm, the intervarsity contests being held toward the end of May and the amateur championships in midsummer. In the frequent spells of hot weather distance running is an overarduous sport, little favored. All this, of course, may account for the differences that appear in international contests. But in the development or modification of races no influence of environment is stronger than climate; it is highly probable that Englishmen have been profoundly affected through the centuries by their open winters and Americans by their semitropical summers. In the highly interesting and mainly scientific racial studies of Charles E. Woodruff it is set down as an ascertained fact that no people can long withstand the influence of tropical sunlight. In America, Mr. Woodruff says, the English stock is destined to suffer decadence, even the ultimate extinction of its prime characteristics.

It is possible, indeed, all but certain, that Mr. Woodruff has exaggerated a half truth. Races differ widely in adaptability—the Chinese, for example, being far more able to withstand life and labor in the tropics than the Japanese, whose climate range is extremely narrow. The climate of the United States, with all its extremes, is, like the English climate, of the kind called



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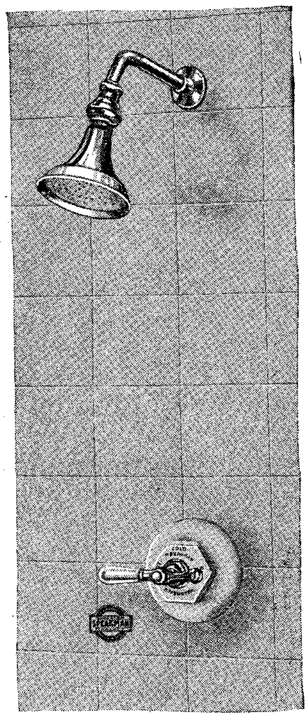

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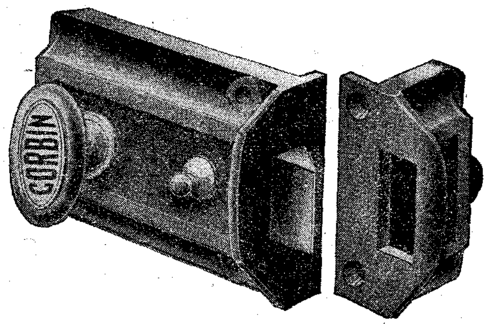

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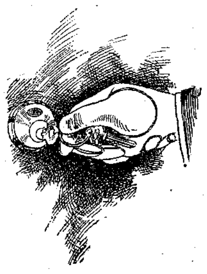

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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

temperate. The migrant Englishman finds no great hardship here, and in time comes to endure, even to enjoy, our subtropical summers and subarctic winters. Yet in the lapse of generations his character is modified. Certain physical differences are obvious and were long ago seized upon by cartoonist and character actor. Mental differences are almost equally familiar. Thomas Wentworth Higginson wrote of the American's "added drop of nervous fluid," which makes the Yankee alert and inventive. It may be noted that in the field events, in which the Princeton men uniformly triumphed, skill is an element scarcely less important than the explosion of nervous energy. On the whole, we are probably warranted in concluding that America has developed a distinct type and a type not lacking in value and durability.

MISGUIDED BULL GORES GREATEST MATADOR, AND ALL SPAIN MOURNS

THE sudden vicious rush of a shorthorn black bull that refused to play the game according to rules ended the career of Josélito, "brightest light of the bull-ring," and cast Spain into deep mourning. The country was swept from end to end by a wave of emotion, says the London *Times*, that "surpassed anything evoked by news of the bloodiest battles of the world-war," and overshadowed even the festival of the Spanish King's birthday. When the body of the public idol arrived at Madrid a multitude met the coffin and carried it shoulder high. A silent crowd filled the street where he lived, and masses were said from dawn to midday beside the coffin. It was visited by the King's aide-de-camp and the Prime Minister, and when it was borne to the station on the way to Seville such a concourse collected as the city had rarely seen. The parish clergy in full vestments sang the responses, flowers were showered, and the hearse was buried in wreaths. The reaction brought about by the death of the beloved fighter has been seized upon by advanced Spaniards who for years have fought to free their country from the horrors of the public bull-ring, to develop a nation-wide movement for its abolition. The Spaniard's love of the bull-fight is paradoxical, says J. M. Tuohy, Madrid correspondent of the New York *World*, for they seem to be even-tempered, agreeable, good-natured, and "there is a natural foundation of gentlemanliness in these people, whether high or low." Mr. Tuohy, who saw Josélito some six weeks before his death, gives a very good idea of the great matador's personality:

> In Seville a few weeks ago the hotel waiter whispered in my ear: "Gallito, the greatest bull-fighter in Spain, is coming to dine here this evening! You will see him!"
>
> It was extremely interesting, but at the same time it was difficult to understand why the waiter should speak in such awe-stricken tones, as tho it were some sort of

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS
Continued

sacrilege to mention even his name. Gallito, otherwise Josélito, had just returned from a South-American tour of three months with some $200,000 to the good, and his hosts were a party of Argentineans who had crossed with him on the steamer.

He duly appeared, and anything more unlike one's idea of the swaggering, pampered, overbearing idol of the ladies and envy of the men it would be difficult to imagine. Of course he was drest severely in black, the only glimpse of white being an almost clerical collar fastened in front by two black studs and no necktie.

He stood about seventy-one inches tall, with a perfectly formed figure, slim, lithe, and very graceful. His dark hair was brushed straight from his forehead, his features were regular and somewhat delicate, his chin not particularly firm, but his eyes glittered with liveliness and good humor.

His gipsy origin was not betrayed by any swarthiness of skin. He was in his twenty-fifth year, but, like the people of his race, looked older.

Reputedly he already was a millionarie, but there certainly was none of the bumptiousness of the self-made man about him. In fact, he was distinctly unpretentious.

He was at the very zenith of his career—there were no further heights for him to attain in his profession, or his science, or his art—whichever it may be, for it is described by the Spanish "fans" as all three.

He was a native of Seville—hailing from the gipsy quarter across the Guadalquivir—and had bought a splendid *estanca* (mansion) in the province, where he proposed to retire when he married his betrothed, a popular singer.

He was killed instead, that day six weeks, in the bull-ring at Talavera. He had accepted an invitation from an amateur bull-breeder to try a new type of animal he had produced on his stock-farm, which, he maintained, would give particularly good sport.

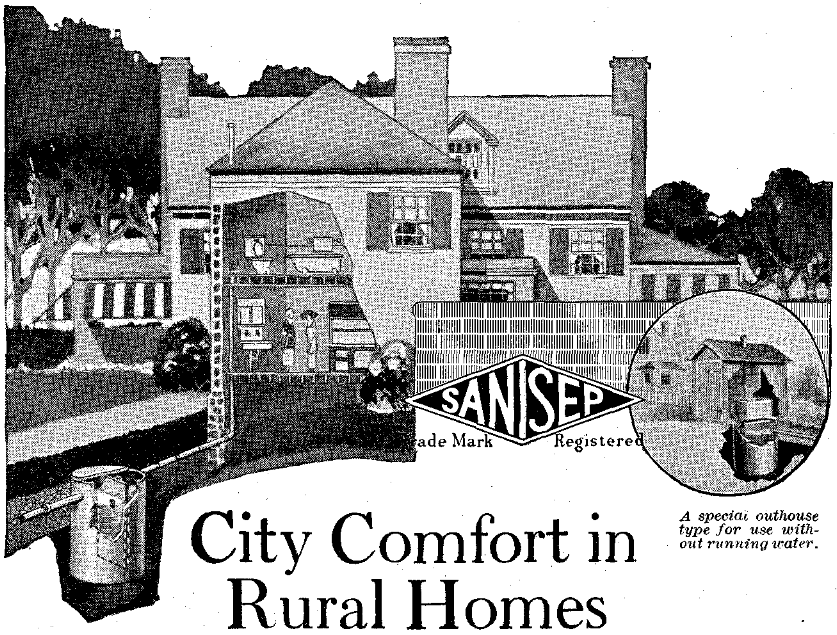
Josélito went, stipulating that the proceeds should be given to a local charity.

The bulls are described as being particularly vicious, and didn't play the game according to the rules. They charged the unfortunate horses before their allotted time, and, instead of being beguiled into goring the red mantle, they showed a disposition to go for the man flaunting it tauntingly before them.

It was in this way Josélito was killed. A particularly fiery and difficult bull ignored the cloth and gored Josélito, who was waving it at him, preparing to give him the happy dispatch with the sword. He had killed 1,070 bulls in his career and he was killed by his 1,071st.

A Very Still Democrat.—Mr. Bryan, in his telegram to his brother declining the Prohibition nomination, said: "I have not decided yet how I shall vote this fall. . . . I expect to continue as a member of the Democratic party." Which is reminiscent of the late Senator David Bennett Hill's celebrated comment on Mr. Bryan's first nomination: "I am still a Democrat—very still."—*Springfield Republican.*

An Off-side Play.—News that the Bolsheviki have crossed the Bug River shows they're out of bounds.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*



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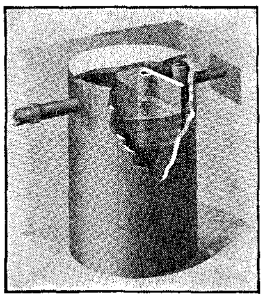
THE hostess in the suburbs or on the farm need no longer feel embarrassed at primitive sanitation. When a guest arrives showing the fatigue of a hot, dusty journey, your attractive bathroom will quickly banish the discomforts of the trip—hot water on tap, towels ready, and modern toilet fixtures connected with a SANISEP system. SANISEP gives the conveniences of city sewer service anywhere that running water is installed.

Even more important than the welcome of the occasional visitor, is the daily comfort and welfare of your family. Their health and happiness are worth a liberal price, but a SANISEP is moderate in first cost. That is the only expense, for SANISEP is a self-operating, complete sewer service—no scavenging, no chemicals.

Enlarged view of SANISEP tank shown above.



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SCIENCE AND INVENTION CONTINUED

IS AMERICA GROWING TOO FAST?

AMERICA has grown too fast, and the troubles that we are experiencing are "acute growing-pains." Such is the diagnosis of Prof. E. M. East, of Harvard, who writes on "Population" in *The Scientific Monthly* (New York). Professor East does not limit his assertions to the United States, but extends them to a very large part of the known world. Our own symptoms, however, are more familiar to us, and we read of the proposed remedies with a livelier interest. The idea that population always tends to outrun food supply has been familiar since the days of Malthus, the English clergyman and economist, who defended it with so much cogency at the end of the eighteenth century. His conclusions have met with more favor among economists than with the Church, which has generally condemned them as running counter to the Biblical injunction to "increase and multiply." Professor East, whose paper was read as the presidential address before the American Society of Naturalists, is certain that Malthus was essentially correct, and that we are proving it here and now in the United States. To quote and summarize his findings:

"How fast the population of the earth has increased in the past is an unknown quantity, and will remain unknown. An estimate of the present population or of its natural increase is not accurate by any means, but is more than a random conjecture. From the returns of the Registrar-General of England, the Census reports of the various civilized countries, the Statemen's Year Book, and the opinions of several travelers in Africa and the Orient, I estimate that there are at present 1,700 million people. The annual natural increase, estimated country by country, disregarding the effect of the war, totals not less than fourteen million or more than sixteen million.

"Consider a moment what these figures mean. Not long ago we were asked to speed production, to save, to waste nothing, that Belgium might be fed and clothed. We did this and more. But can we realize that two Belgiums are added to the world's population each year? And all must be fed—tho, perhaps, some need not be clothed.

"It is natural to ask how the Great War affected these estimates. No precise answer to the question can be given, because it is just possible that the after-effects of this war will be unlike the after-effects of previous wars, in that the birth-rate will continue to be deprest below the prewar figures. Personally, I do not believe this will be the case. In spite of wars, notwithstanding plagues and pestilences, the world goes merrily on obeying to the letter the Biblical injunction, 'increase and multiply.' But is there not a generally decreasing birth-rate? Yes, this is true. The result, however, is not what many would have us believe. The internation correlation between the birth-rate and death-rate is high. In general, where the birth-rate is high, the death-rate is likewise high. Where the birth-rate is low, the death-rate is low. There is but one outstanding exception to this rule—France. Tho France reduced her births, she failed to reduce her deaths as fast as might reasonably be expected in a country with her standard of culture. It would not be surprizing if during the next fifty or one hundred years the excess of births over deaths should go up rather than down in many countries.

"What is to become of this flood of people? To present this matter in a way which will bring home the economic and biological consequences of population pressure, let us consider it in some detail as it affects the United States. We have taken the census thirteen times, 120 years—not a long period as even history is measured. In 1790 the population was four million; in 1910 it was ninety-two million. In 1920 we may expect to have somewhere near one hundred and ten million people. The tendency toward an almost unbelievable increase is strikingly shown. Let us keep in mind the possibility of taking care of three hundred million people before all of our children have ceased their struggle for existence, and of supporting some seven hundred million who will compete with our grandchildren, while we turn our attention to the resources of the country as they exist to-day.

"I know I shall be termed a preacher of calamities, but the facts admit of but one conclusion: the law of diminishing returns is even now in operation in this comparatively new country thought to be supplied with inexhaustible riches."

Altho the present epoch has been called the age of steel, an apt trade-name for our present type of civilization, the period, like all ages past and all times to come, Professor East asserts, is one of agriculture. Civilization, like an army, marches on its stomach. The present and potential food supply is what interests us most. He continues:

"It is curious what false ideas in regard to agricultural possibilities are held by so many people. Not long ago I asked a well-trained business man how much more land could be brought into cultivation. His offhand estimate was between four hundred and six hundred per cent. We have been extravagant in our optimism. After the expenditure of vast sums, after the completion of tremendous tasks of engineering, we can add barely thirty-five per cent. to our present farm area.

"It would be foolish to maintain that this country can not support a much larger population. This is not the economic question before us. The population will continue to increase for years to come, tho more and more slowly as discomfort and want become more prevalent. There will be more people, but there will be a more strenuous struggle for existence proportionate to the increase.

"The arguments that have been used concerning diminishing returns in agriculture are not negated by the fact that the United States is still exporting large quantities of food. The prodigal heir may have a high time before the reckoning comes. The business on the verge of bankruptcy may be running at the peak of production. No one denies that the productivity of the

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USERS of motor trucks nowadays are fast realizing that it is most economical to buy a truck of highest grade.

What may seem a low priced truck may be an expensive, short lived truck, after all.

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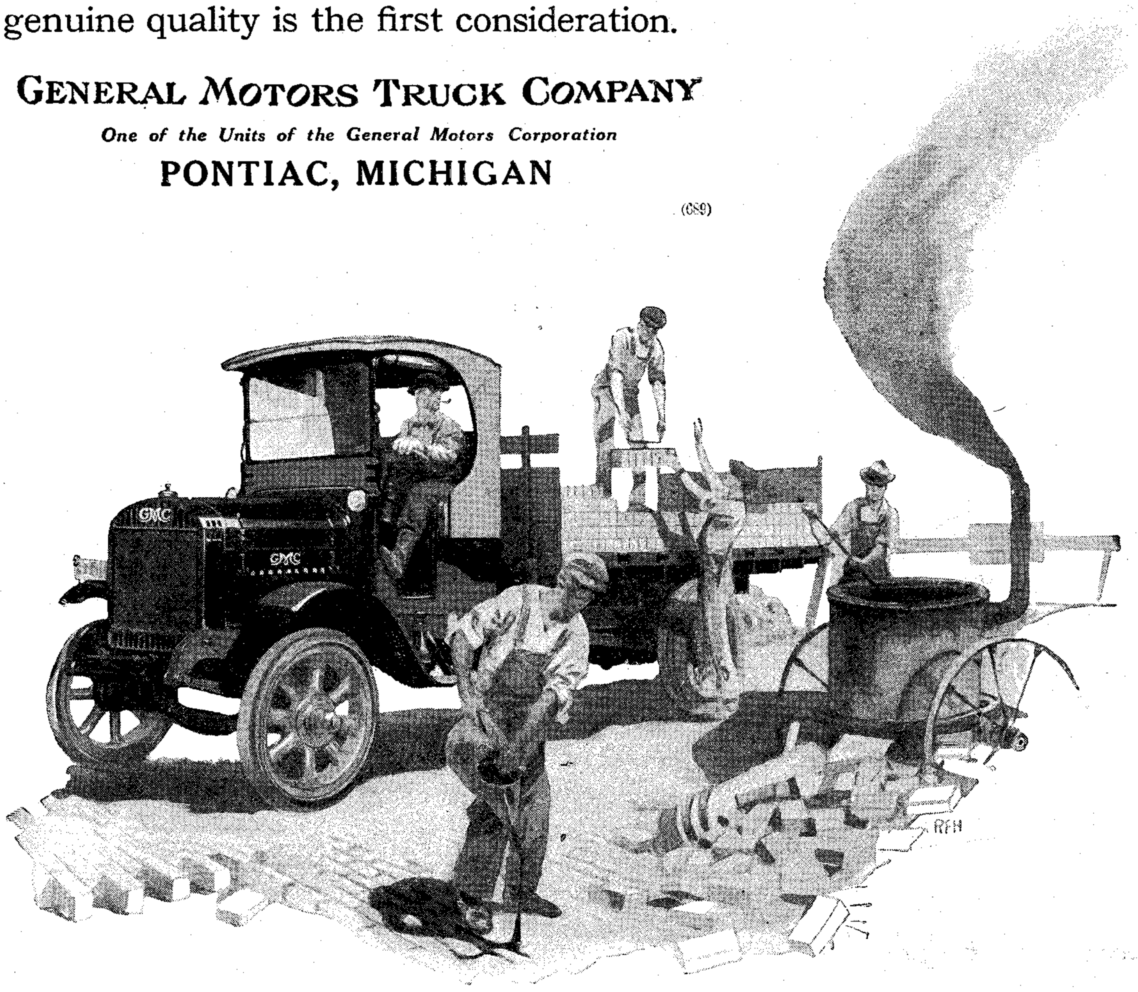

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10

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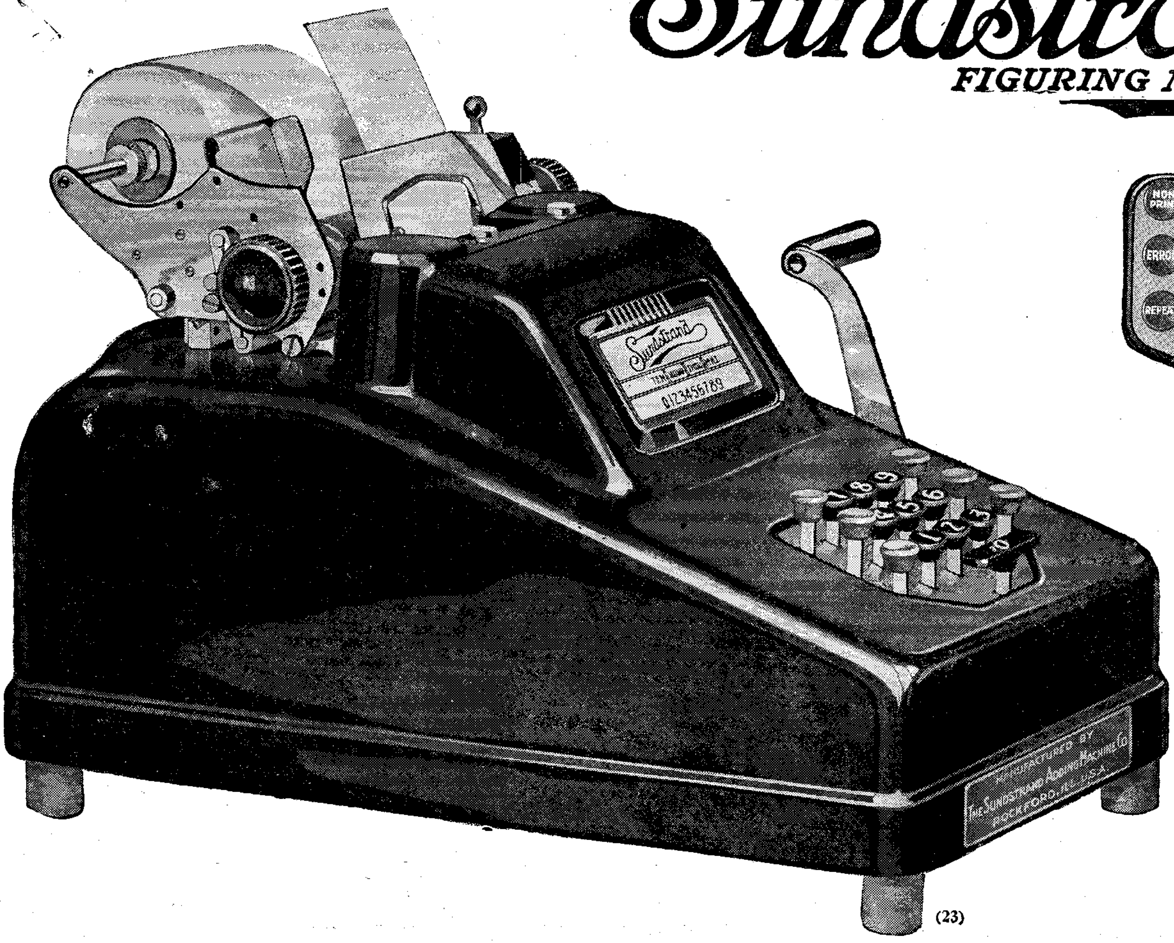
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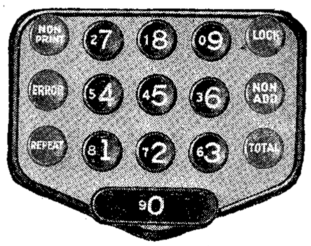
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(23)

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

United States is at present beyond her needs.

"If pressure upon the means of subsistence is beginning to be felt in this relatively new country, if misery and suffering due to overcrowding are approaching—and who can face the facts and continue to doubt—what a dire prospect exists for the older countries of the world. And a sad feature of the case is the fact that tho there be a continuous emigration to those portions of the world where unexploited natural wealth still remains, but slight temporary relief will be afforded the countries from which the emigrants go. Long before the sparsely populated lands are filled, in the next half-century, in such prosperous countries as our own, there must be a shift of population from the cities to the farms. Coincident with this industrial change, there must be a simplification and probably a lowering in what we are pleased to call the standard of living.

"Economically the position of the French people in 1914, with a very slowly increasing population, was extraordinarily good. Thrift and industry had placed them in the forefront of the nations of the world, and there was relatively little pressure upon the means of subsistence. They feared two things: first, immigration of peoples with lower standards of living and greater rates of natural increase, with resulting replacement of the native French; secondly, attack from the east. Both fears had a real basis, as we know.

"In a country such as the United States the second fear is groundless. The other fear is something more definite, but few give it any attention. The unacknowledged reason why the politician wants more people is to satisfy his longing for greater power; the hidden desire of too many capitalists is for cheap labor. The real objection to a declining birth-rate is that it is always selective."

By this last statement the writer means that when the birth-rate lessens the decrease is generally among the citizens that we need most. If we could let the undesirables die off and stimulate the desirables, a mere decrease in total births might be a good instead of a bad thing. But as a matter of fact it is the alien elements that are reproducing fastest. He goes on:

"We have developed too rapidly and are experiencing acute growing-pains in various portions of the anatomy of our body politic. It is troublesome and should be attended to, but it is not extremely serious. If we continue as in the past, we shall suffer indeed. We must come to realize that if we make the most of our grand heritage of democratic ideals left by the fathers of colonial days, we must change our tactics.

"The point, it seems to me, is this: Our political legacy, our folkways, our Americanism, are North European, Northern Aryan, Nordic. Whatever one wishes to call it, its origin is not in doubt. Our great men in all lines—statesmen, warriors, writers, scientists, inventors—came so largely from this ethnic mixture that if they are excluded but little is left. Some one once said: Take from France her hundred great ones, and where is France? We may paraphrase it thus: Take from Columbia her Anglo-Saxon sons, she is bereaved indeed. And is she not being dispossest of her Anglo-Saxon stock? The birth-rate of our foreign population, coming so largely now from eastern and southern Europe, is so much greater than that of the Anglo-Saxons that within a century the latter will be but a fraction of the whole.

"Given the time, these matters may right themselves, but it should not be forgotten that it is just such waves of immigration that overturn civilizations before there is time for readjustment. We are entering such a period. We must fight for time or accept an overturn of the present social order. No doubt it is desirable to have social changes; it is suicidal to allow a sudden economic chaos. Among biologists a defense of private property, free enterprise, and a competition which does not interfere with social order is unnecessary. These things must be, in order to bring out the fittest to survive. At the same time there must be a regulation of the degree of social warfare or a reversion to savagery will result.

"What is the answer? As I see it, it is this: First, a severe restriction of immigration; secondly, education; thirdly, equitable readjustment in many of our economic customs; lastly, but by no means least, rational marriage selection, a somewhat increased birth-rate in families of high civic value, and among the rank and file a restriction of births commensurate with the family resources and the mother's strength.

"Economically we can not afford a high birth-rate, but it should be cut in the proper place. If this be done, it means a fall in the death-rate, in the disease-rate, in the proportion of misery and poverty."

THE UNTERRIFIED BREWER

PROHIBITION has by no means downed the breweries. The brewer still brews, turning out non-alcoholic "cereal beverages" by the hogshead; and with these he is doing very well indeed, thank you. Even with an amendment of the Volstead Law, to which he still looks forward as a distant possibility, he believes that his non-alcoholic output would still be important. There will always be soft drinks and soft drinkers, and the brewer has already recognized that their custom is by no means negligible—alcohol or no alcohol. An editorial writer in *The Beverage Journal* (Chicago), which used to be *The Western Brewer*, discussing the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, assures his *confrères* that the market for cereal beverages is rapidly growing. With them there is no bother about revenue tax and a diminution of the old risks and expenses, there is no corner saloon to back up, as in the old days, and altho *The Beverage Journal* does not mention it, many citizens are disposed to regard the absence of this institution as an advantage in other respects also. Says the paper named above:

"The brewer has this consolation: The prospects are excellent for good business in the line of cereal beverages. The general soft-drink business is handicapped to some extent by the sugar shortage, and this increases the place left open for beverages whose manufacture does not trench upon the sugar supply. Indeed, the brewer has

What a Famous Author Said About Smokers

Bulwer Lytton wrote: "The man who smokes thinks like a sage and acts like a Samaritan."

That was written when most smokers were pipe-smokers. It's quite as true today as when he wrote it.

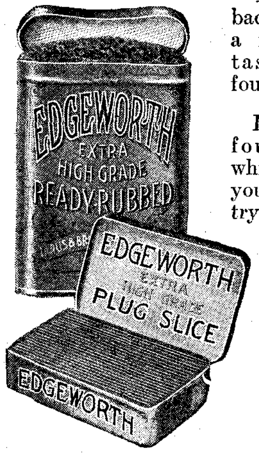
Consider your own circle of friends and acquaintances. How many of the men of sound judgment are pipe-smokers? Would you go to a non-smoker or to a pipe-smoker for a little financial help to tide you through an emergency?

You would prefer to hie you to a man who smokes a pipe—if you know men.

We don't mean for a minute to assert that men have wisdom or men are kindly merely because they are pipe-smokers. But it's notable how many of the wise and how many of the kindly you find puffing away at their pipes when you go to them for honest advice or for generous help.

That concentrated thought which results in sound judgment, that contented, generous mood which makes you feel kindly disposed toward others—both certainly are stimulated by those amiable feelings roused in a man by a pipeful of the right tobacco.

Notice how it irritates a man to have to smoke a tobacco not just the right kind for him.



The smoking tobacco perfectly suiting a man's individual taste is not always found easily.

If you haven't yet found the tobacco which entirely suits you, we invite you to try Edgeworth.

Edgeworth doesn't completely suit all men, but many men hunting for just the right tobacco stop looking around any more after once coming upon Edgeworth.

Possibly you also would like it.

Simply set down upon a postcard your name and address, also that of the dealer you will call upon for supplies in case Edgeworth pleases you, and we will despatch to you without charge generous samples of Edgeworth in both forms—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

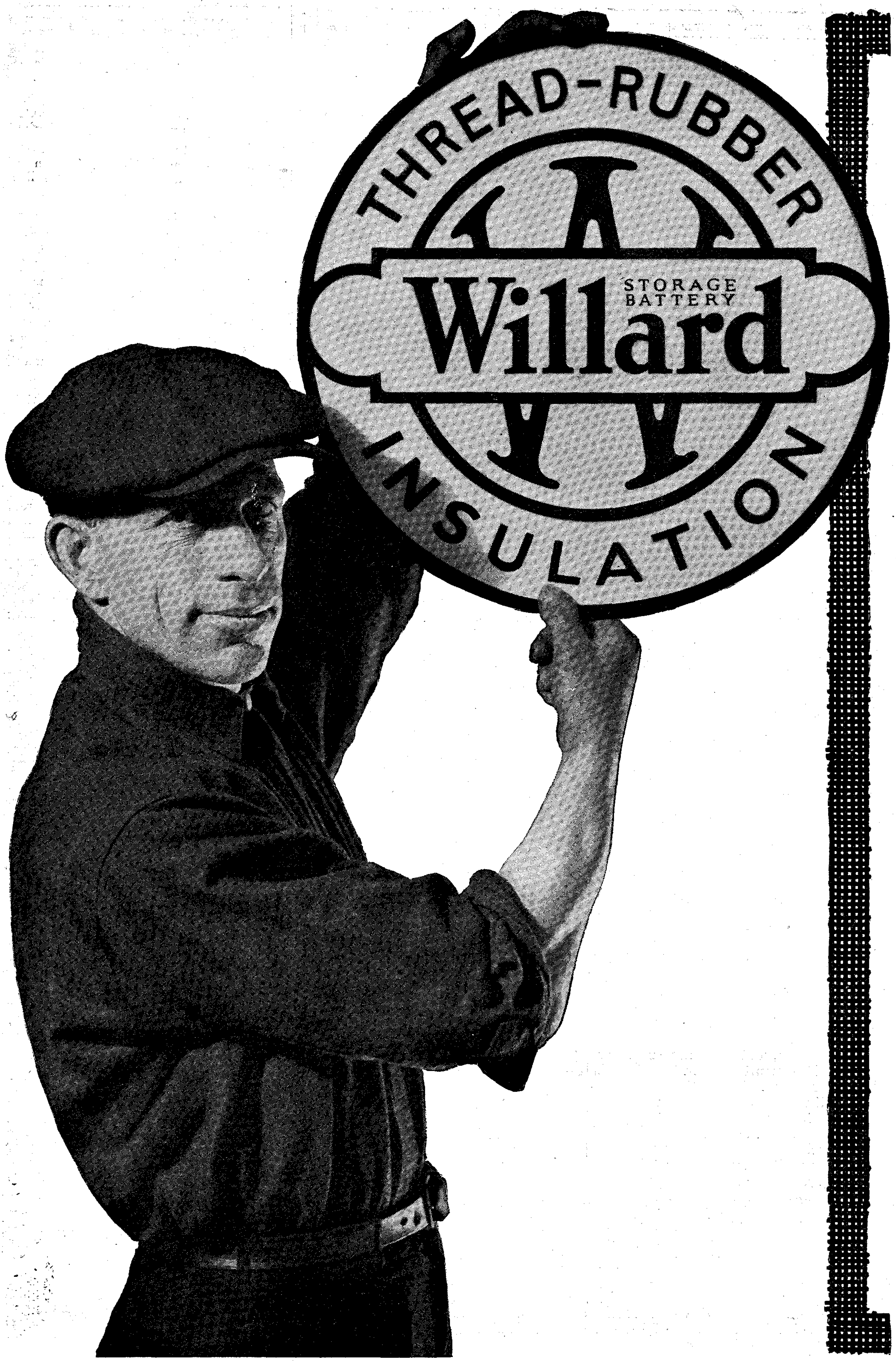
Edgeworth Plug Slice is pressed into cakes and then cut into thin, moist slices. One slice rubbed between the hands provides an average pipeful.

Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed is already rubbed for you. You pour it straight from the can into your pipe.

Both kinds pack nicely, light quickly, and burn freely and evenly to the very bottom of the pipe.

For the free samples which we would like you to judge, address Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

To Retail Tobacco Merchants—If your jobber cannot supply you with Edgeworth, Larus & Brother Company will gladly send you prepaid by parcel post a one- or two-dozen carton of any size of Edgeworth Plug Slice or Ready-Rubbed for the same price you would pay the jobber.


THREAD-RUBBER
STORAGE BATTERY
Willard
INSULATION

Remember!

That in the ordinary storage battery the insulation is the weakest link.	1	That in the Still Better Willard the Threaded Rubber Insulation is the *longest lived* part of the battery.
That in the ordinary battery both plates and insulation wear out.	2	That in the Still Better Willard the wear is *cut in halves*—for Threaded Rubber Insulation does not wear out; it is not affected by the solution.
That with the ordinary battery the big expense and risk come when you have to tear down the battery and put in new insulation—perhaps with the result that you ruin the plates.	3	That with the Still Better Willard the Threaded Rubber Insulation prevents this expense and risk.
That in the ordinary battery, the insulation between the plates carbonizes, causing leakage of current; and perforates, causing short circuits and permitting "treeing."	4	That with Threaded Rubber Insulation these faults, which greatly reduce the efficiency of the battery, *cannot occur*.
That the ordinary battery has to be shipped and stored wet or partly wet—aging and deterioration are almost sure to take place.	5	That the Still Better Willard with Threaded Rubber Insulation is shipped *"bone dry,"* not a drop of moisture in it. It begins service in your car as fresh as when built.

Willard Service

Of the 191 passenger cars and trucks using Willard Batteries as standard equipment, 138 have adopted the Still Better Willard with Threaded Rubber Insulation.

138 Manufacturers Using Threaded Rubber Insulation

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Apex
*Apperson
Armleder
Atterbury
*Auburn
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Bacon
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Belmont
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Betz
Biddle
Brockway
Buffalo
*Buick
Cannonball
Capitol
*Case
*Chevrolet
Clydesdale
Cole
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Colonial
Comet
Commerce
Commodore
Cunningham
Daniels
Dart
Dependable
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Dixie Flyer
Dodge
Dorris
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Fergus
Ferris
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Fulton
Garford
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Glide
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Hahn
H C S
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Haynes
Henney
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Holmes
Holt
Hupmobile
Indiana
Internat'l (I H C)
*Kissel
Koehler
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Lexington
*Liberty
Luverne
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Marmon
Menominee
Mercer
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Meteor (Phila.)
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*Mitchell
Murray
McFarlan
*McLaughlin
Napoleon
Nash
Nelson
Nelson & LeMoon
Noble
Northway
Ogren
Old Hickory
*Olds
Oneida
Oshkosh
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Parker
Peerless
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Phianna
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Wilson
Winther
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**For Export*

STORAGE BATTERY

Willard

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

reason to feel that he is making a substantial contribution to the comfort of the public by tapping a supply of materials for beverages which involves the production of other than cane-sugar from a source in no way affected by the sugar situation. The more cereal beverages are used, the more will the sugar situation be eased, altho in the public discussion of the sugar situation the importance of prohibition and the consequent increase in the demand for sugar drinks have been persistently minimized. The brewer will perform a distinct service to the country by pushing the manufacture and sale of cereal beverages and easing the demand for sugar drinks. Is it possible to hope that for once the brewer will get credit for a useful activity?

"The demand for cereal beverages is rapidly increasing. For this the brewer has himself to thank. Until recently, while the hope held out that beer might come back, he did not go into the manufacture of cereal beverages in a whole-hearted manner. It was difficult for him to realize that prohibition had actually come, and come to stay—for a while, at least. To abandon the faith of a lifetime was a psychological torment which only time and the final conviction of the futility of further contest could end. That end has been reached. The brewer has seriously studied the production of cereal beverages. From a despised stop-gap, the cereal beverage has become a real drink of individual merit and permanency. The quality of cereal beverages has advanced almost incredibly within the last year. The scoffs and jibes at 'near-beer' are dying out. A genuine liking for cereal beverages is setting in.

"When prohibition began to be actual, there was hope among the people that something new would be developed that could, in a measure, take the place of beer. While many new beverages have come, this hope has not been fulfilled by any of the new sugar drinks. Many of them have become popular and are being used in large quantities. Many of them have been developed by brewers and have taken a permanent place among the beverages of the country with the assurance of a big expanding market. But the drink that could, in a measure, take the place of beer did not come from that source. The only drink that in any degree at all answers the requirement is the cereal beverage. It satisfies the demand for something different from a sweet drink and something that one will drink aside from a mere desire to quench thirst.

"There is thus an assured market for the cereal beverage, and a market that is rapidly growing. While, of course, it was idle to expect that cereal beverages will ever be used to an equal extent as beer was in its day, still there will be a good, growing business, and, considering the freedom from the burdensome internal-revenue tax of former days and the absence of the risks, expenses, and investments of retail stands, the business will be more profitable proportionate to the capital and labor involved. The brewer can do no better than to throw himself into the business with a will.

"One thing is necessary above all things: in cereal beverages quality is the supreme requirement. In beer there was always the alcohol that was able to mask imperfections in taste and, by supplying a mild stimulation, make up for other shortcomings. This protection is no longer available. Every last defect of taste will show in the cereal beverage. The lack of stability will make itself felt in costly loss, to say nothing of undesired fermentations in wood or bottle that might involve contraventions of law, unintentional but nevertheless punishable. It is quite evident that the trade is realizing these requirements of cereal beverages, for the improvement in quality in these products within the last months is simply astounding. . . . . . .

"The man in the street is, as a rule, opposed to prohibition. It evidently was necessary actually to have prohibition before the people could realize the impending danger. Now they realize it, and the general impression appears to be that they do not like it. Whether this dislike is strong enough and of sufficient extent to secure the election of a Congress that will enact a more liberal limit of alcohol content is a question that only the future can decide. One may hope that a favorable turn will come. But at best it will take time, and meanwhile there is no need for the brewer to allow his plant to be idle. Cereal beverages offer a good market, and, even if beer should come back, there will remain considerable demand for them."

MICROBIAN METHUSELAHS?

MICROORGANISMS found in paper are described in a report made to the French Academy of Sciences last November by Yves Delage, detailing recent experiments by Galippe, a French bacteriologist. Not only does modern paper harbor bacteria, but the experimenter found in papyrus two thousand years old organisms that live in the growing papyrus plant. He concludes that these organisms have survived during these centuries, as they could scarcely have grown and multiplied in desiccated tissue. An abstract of the Galippe report in English is printed in *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York, July). Galippe declares that every sort of paper contains in its fibers living organisms capable of being cultivated. He says:

"I have made use for many years of filter paper sterilized in the autoclave at a temperature of 120° C. for a period of half an hour. A direct examination of such sterilized filter . . . shows that it contains within its framework, and particularly in its fibers, a large number of ovoid bacilli united in a mass. Those which we isolated were capable of movement. Several plantings of these were made with positive results. . . . . .

"It occurred to me to inquire what influence time might have upon such living creatures contained in paper. My researches extended to papers manufactured in the eighteenth century and even in the fifteenth century. . . . Fragments of paper were placed in contact with sterilized distilled water frequently stirred. These fragments were afterward dried and allowed to remain for several hours in sterilized water which was supersaturated with ether. Then after having been dried again these fragments were planted with cultures. The eighteenth-century paper thus treated was examined directly after dilaceration and coloration, and it was found that its fibers contained a certain number of ovoid bacilli. . . . The experimenter next treated paper from a book printed in 1496 in the same manner. In this case direct examination revealed large micrococci containing a microzyme bacilli and numerous microzymes. The free microorganisms in the preparation were capable of movement. . . . . .

"Encouraged by these first results, we were led to inquire whether paper still more ancient would give similar results, and thus through the kindness of a learned gentleman we were able to procure some fragments of Chinese manuscripts. It was not possible to assign the exact date of this, but we were assured that they dated from a period long before the discovery of printing. The first of these two specimens (No. 1) seemed to be older than the second (No. 2) and was more resistant."

Both these Chinese specimens also yielded bacilli, some of them obviously in motion. The writer goes on:

"These very remarkable results fired Mr. Galippe's interest to such an extent that he determined to carry the question of the long life of these little Methuselahs still further. From a well-known Egyptologist, Mr. Benedite, he succeeded in obtaining fragments of papyrus belonging to the time of the Ptolemys, *i.e.*, about two thousand years before the Christian era. Upon bits of this papyrus were sown culture mediums. One of them was subjected to direct examination after being torn asunder and colored as usual. The large cells of the epidermis remained united and were found to be unaltered. Some of these cells were empty, whereas others contained microorganisms of various forms. Among these we distinguished large spherical bodies, rods arranged in chains, ovoid bacilli, micrococci, and diplococci. After three hours of hydration these intracellular microorganisms, which had remained motionless for so many centuries, all began to move. After the lapse of twenty-four hours cultures made with them exhibited signs that they were multiplying and developing—the mitochondria forms as well as the various microorganisms observed in the direct examination.

"These startling and unexpected results of the revival of life in organisms as dead apparently as Pharaoh's mummy induced the investigator to continue his researches with a slight modification of technique. Fragments of the aforesaid papyrus were macerated in pure ether to free them of the resinous matters contained which had rendered the observations somewhat difficult. When the fragments thus macerated were treated as before they exhibited the same results, except that the intracellular microorganisms were found to be endowed with movement.

"Finally, the series of experiments was completed by making an anatomical and bacteriological examination of the plant from which the ancient papyrus was made —the *Cyperus Papyrus*. It is interesting to learn that when the epidermis of the stalk of this plant with all its leaf-sheaths was examined some organisms were discovered that had been first found in the papyrus of the Ptolemaic era. In the cells of the fibers and in the cultures made therewith, similar mitochondria forms were found as well as ovoid bacilli, rods, and numerous microzymes, endowed with motion.

"Previous researches made by Mr. Galippe, with the aid of Madame G. Souffland, have likewise established the high degree of resistance to the intracellular organisms to the action of heat and to various chemicals. Hence these microscopic living crea-

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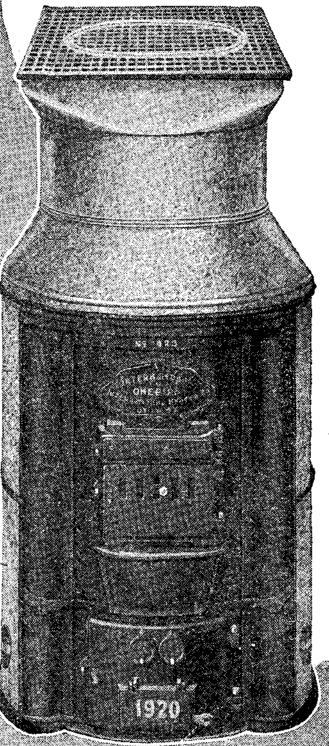

**INTERNATIONAL
ONEPIPE HEATER**

SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

tures, whose very existence was so long unsuspected, appear to be really entitled to the name of minute Methuselahs."

A NEW ARMY JOB: FLIGHT SURGEON

BEFORE an airplane is taken out for flight the mechanicians must look over its engine, control-gears, sheets, and wings. But it is only recently that a much more vital part of the flying combination—namely, the aviator himself—has been thoroughly inspected before he is allowed to perform his functions. This inspection is now performed by a special medical officer, the "flight surgeon," who is really "a new specialist in medicine," as described by Dr. W. L. Sheep, of Washington, D. C., in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (Chicago). The flight surgeon, Dr. Sheep explains, bears the same relation to aviation as does the specialist in preventive medicine to mankind in general. Both are concerned with the prevention of disability and the maintenance of physical efficiency. As a knowledge of diseases is essential in order to make intelligent efforts for their prevention, so a knowledge of the special ailments to which the flier is subject is necessary in order that they may be prevented or reduced to a minimum. He continues:

"When the United States entered the world-war and there began an immediate and great increase in avitaion activities, it early became apparent that, after men had undergone a thorough and special physical examination and were found fit to fly, the most important work of the Medical Division of the Air Service was to keep these selected men under constant supervision to see that they remained fit to fly, and to remove from flying those who became unfit. The necessity for such a procedure was made obvious by a report from overseas that the British, French, and Italians, by information derived from carefully compiled statistics, had come to the conclusion that ninety per cent. of aviation casualties was due to troubles with the fliers, eight per cent. to defective airplanes, and two per cent. to the Huns; further, that by proper medical supervision of fliers, the British in two years reduced this ninety per cent. of casualties to twelve per cent.

"These so-called 'troubles' of the fliers were made the subject of special study by competent experts. Medical officers were assigned to duty at flying-fields for the purpose of obtaining all possible information concerning ills and accidents of fliers, research laboratories for study and experimentation were established at certain of the fields, frequent reexaminations of fliers were conducted, and all of the knowledge acquired thereby was assembled and put into shape for the training of medical officers who were to qualify for the special medical work required by the Air Service. Thus there evolved a new specialist in medicine—the flight surgeon. . . . . . .

"Instruction prescribed for medical officers who desire to qualify as flight sur-

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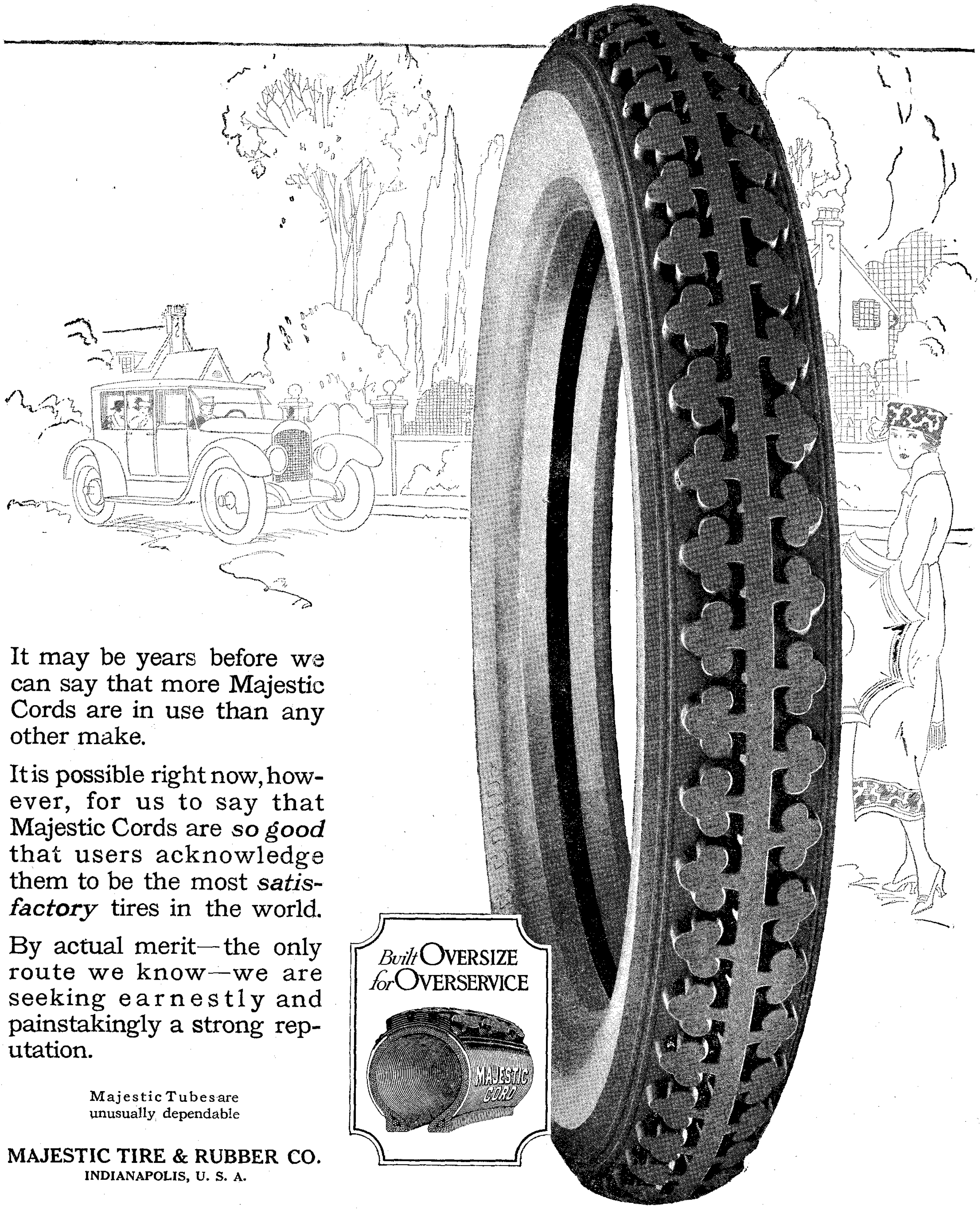

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION
Continued

geons . . . is given at the central Medical Research Laboratory, and consists of lectures, demonstrations, and practical work in normal physiology of respiration and circulation and in the physiology of respiration and circulation of the flier when exposed to high altitudes. The ability to differentiate . . . all types of valvular heart-disease is acquired from clinics and lectures. Methods of new and special examinations of the ophthalmologic and otologic apparatus are taught, and each student flight surgeon is required to make a number of complete examinations of the eye and the ear. . . . Special attention is devoted to the making of personality studies. In psychology the instruction consists of a study of elementary psychologic methods and the psychology of aviation, a subject which has to do with the mental adaptability of the flier to the work required of him. In physics, such matters as oxygen-supply apparatus, aviators' goggles, and the rebreathing apparatus for the detection of staleness and the classification of fliers are given study and practical demonstration. The whole course of instruction requires two months of intensive work.

"After its completion, and on being assigned to flying-fields for duty, flight surgeons are encouraged to take flying instruction and to qualify as air pilots. They can thus by experience in the air comprehend the psychology of flying. From the study of the sensations produced during flight they gain a wealth of information of inestimable value in dealing with fliers under their charge. They have a true appreciation of the stress which at all times the flier undergoes, the symptoms brought on by flying at high altitudes, and the physical and mental exhaustion incident to prolonged flights. They may acquire a personal knowledge of the manifestations of flying 'staleness,' that most insidious and dangerous ailment of fliers, which may exist when the subjects themselves are not aware of it, but which the competent observer usually detects without difficulty. Further, they have a bond in common with their fellow fliers, and it has been observed that on this account greater confidence is reposed in them by the fliers. . . . . . .

"The flight surgeon should be out on the line with the fliers during the hours that flying is actively engaged in. The mechanicians look over the engine, the control gears, and the struts and wings of the airplane before it is taken out for flight. How much more important it is that the flier, the 'heart and brains of the whole flying apparatus,' as one flight surgeon expresses it, should be talked with and critically, if but momentarily, observed before he is allowed to go up into the air!

"On recommendation of the flight surgeon, the commanding officer of an Air Service station may at any time remove a man from flying duty. While the most important part of the flight surgeon's work is in instituting measures for keeping fliers in good physical condition, it is worth while to state that of 1,600 fliers in the United States in 1919 of whom there is a record, 808 were temporarily disqualified for flying on account of physical disability and thirty were permanently disqualified.

"The flight surgeon is required to prepare and send in to the office of the chief

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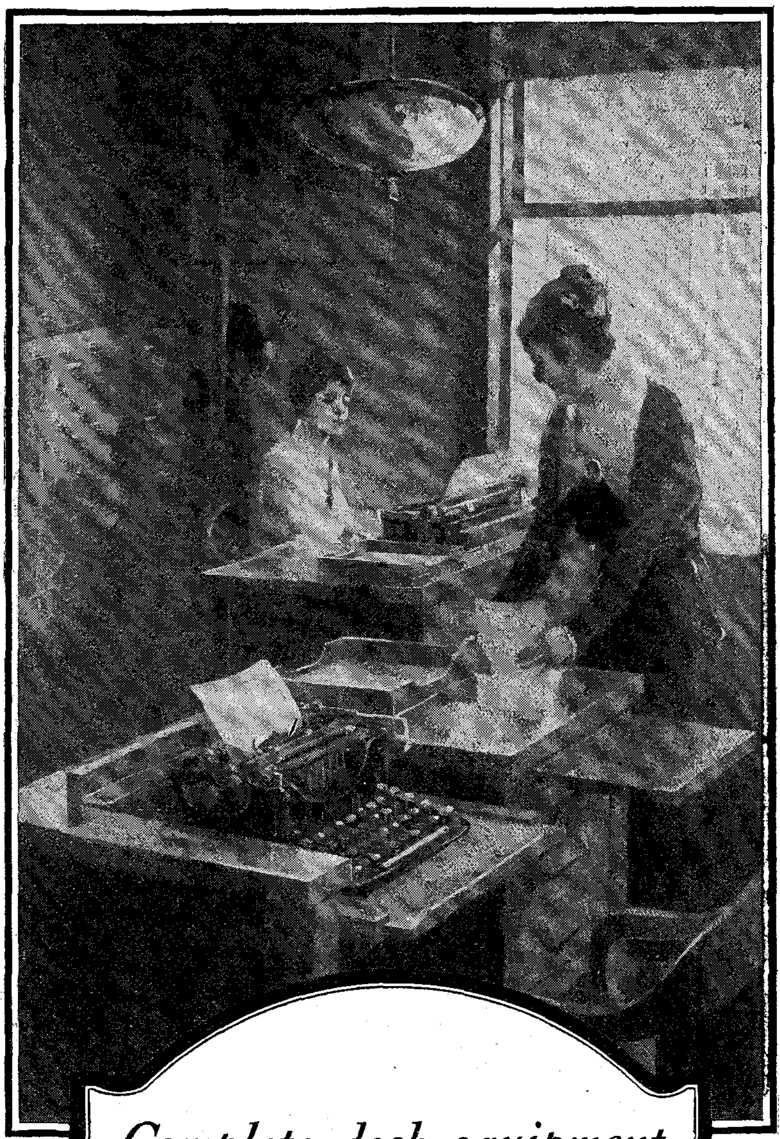

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

surgeon, Air Service, at frequent intervals, standardized reports on fliers. Some of these reports deserve special mention in that the information they furnish gives an idea of the valuable statistics which the central office is enabled to compile. The 'Crash' report, sent in from a station whenever there is an injury to a flier or serious damage to an airplane, covers the date of beginning of training of flier; hours of dual and solo instruction; hours flown during past month; duration of last flight; number of previous crashes; result of crash; cause of crash; type of plane, etc. The 'Care of Flier' report is submitted weekly from each station. It gives the total number of fliers on duty at the station; the number of hours of flying; number of fliers temporarily removed from flying duty by the commanding officer on recommendation of the flight surgeon; cause of disability in each case reported on; statement as to whether physical examination records are on file for all fliers at the station, and other data.

ACIDS IN LUBRICANTS

As a lubricating oil is intended to make a machine run smoothly, one would think that freedom from acids would be an absolute necessity for it. Acids corrode metals and destroy the smoothness of a polished surface. It is somewhat disconcerting, therefore, to learn that machinists are actually putting acid into their oils and improving oils of poor quality by so doing. It has long been known that animal and vegetable oils make better lubricants than mineral oils, and the reason now appears in the fact that the former contain fatty acids. By adding the proper proportion of these to the mineral oils their lubricating value may be raised to that of the others. This device is called by its inventors "the germ process"—the acid being looked upon as the germ or basic principle of lubricating value. The following extracts are from a paper by Henry M. Wells and James E. Southcombe, presented to the London Society of Chemical Industry and reprinted in *The Scientific American Monthly* (New York). Say these writers:

"It may not be out of place here to review the position of our knowledge of lubricants and lubrication.

"Prof. C. V. Boys, in his presidential address to the Physical Society in 1908, crystallized the position very happily in these words:

"'It was found that the lubricating property of oil depended on something which at present is unknown. It is not viscosity—animal and vegetable oils lubricate better, *i.e.*, they are more 'slippery' than mineral oils of the same viscosity, and tho the oil trade has known how to make good 'slippery' mixtures, no one at present knows what 'oiliness' is, and this is at the present time an important physical quest of the engineer.'

"Again, Prof J. S. Brame has said that 'the property of "oiliness" was one of the most puzzling of the properties of oils. By some it was regarded as unnecessary to

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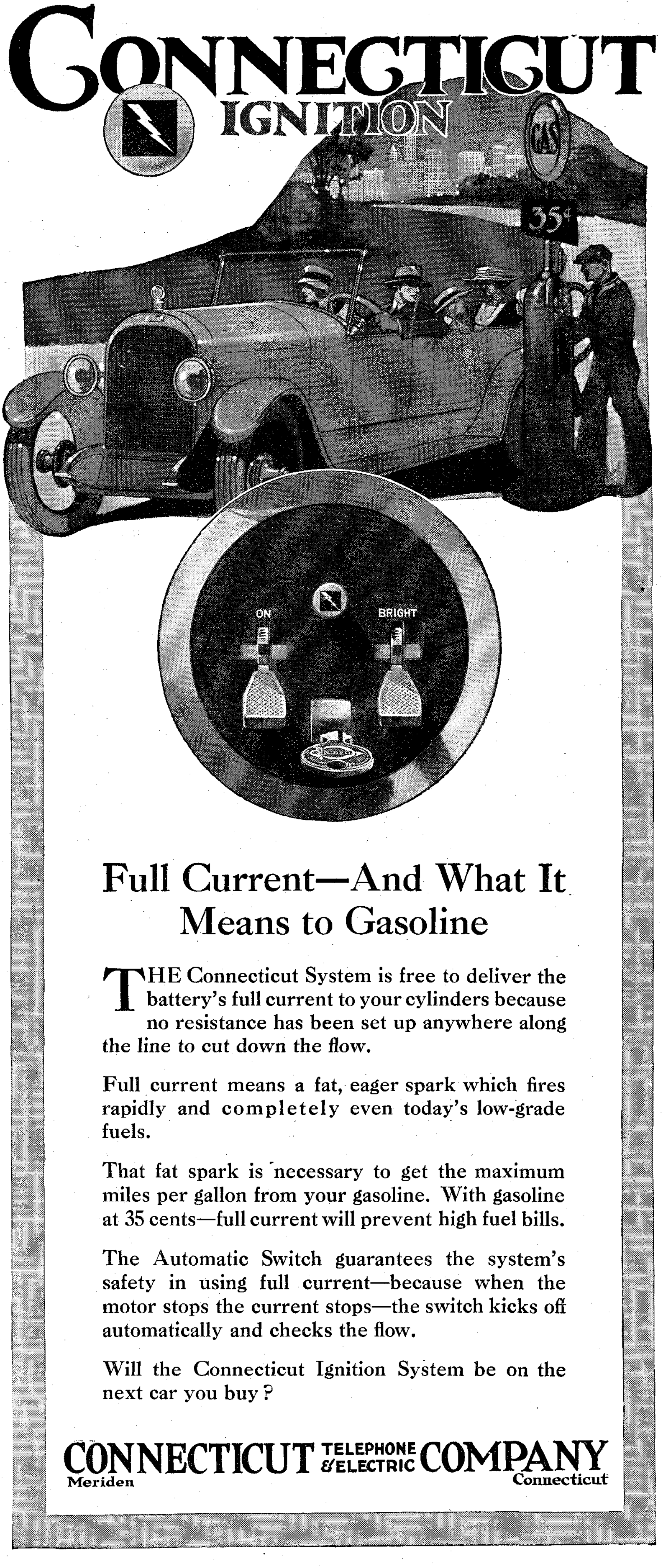

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION

Continued

connect it with viscosity directly, since was possest in a much greater degree b some fixt oils than by many mineral oil which had practically the same viscosity

"It is necessary to distinguish clearl between two distinct classes of lubricatin practise. On the one hand, we have th lubrication of fast-moving shafts, etc supplied with a large excess of oil frequent under pressure, and in this case the fri tional values are dependent primarily upo the viscosity of the oil. On the other hand we have to deal with slow speeds at hig bearing pressures, frequently with a ve limited supply of oil, and it is in the cases that the special property of 'oilines or 'body' is requisite to maintain the fil

"What are the possible physical prope ties of a liquid which influence its characte as a lubricant? They are viscosity, de sity, capillarity or surface tension, compre sibility, and tensile strength. Only a liqu which 'wets' or 'spreads over' the so can constitute a true lubricant, because order for the liquid to force itself into t narrower spaces of higher pressure, it essential on capillary grounds that t said liquid shall 'wet' the solid surfaces

The bearing of this fact appears in t earlier researches of the authors, whi showed that it is the animal and vegetab oils that "wet" or spread over the sur faces on which they are used, and that th presence of acids enables them to do this. They go on:

"If a substance be added to an oil whic brings about a lowering of interfacial te sion, such addition will act favorably a far as lubrication is concerned by preven ing a rupture of the liquid film and pr venting in turn the metals from comin in direct contact.

"The capacity for spreading may b considered as partly physical and partl chemical. The effect is to render the tra sition layer between the liquid and sol less abrupt. Oiliness depends on the chem ical forces called into play between the a tive part of the oil molecule and the sol surfaces of the bearing.

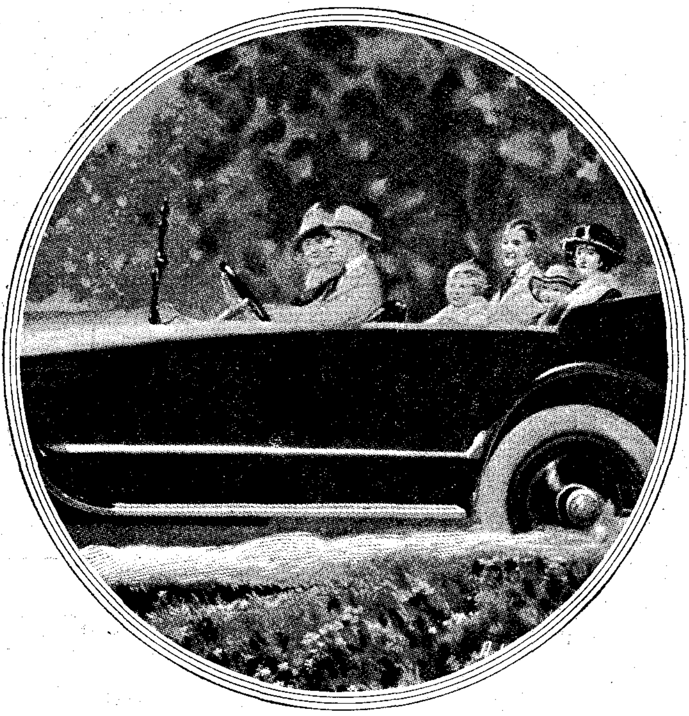
"Now it is obvious that there is a ten dency for chemical activity between th metallic surfaces of bearing and journal an an oil containing free fatty acidity, whil such tendencies are less pronounced in th case of a neutral mineral oil.

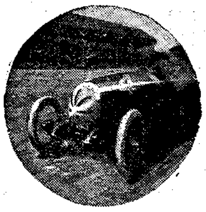
"Through the courtesy of one of th largest engineering firms in the country w have been enabled to make a series of mea surements in a large friction-testing machine The results afford great support to th views exprest above, and, coupled with ou experience in practical lubrication, abou to be mentioned, confirm our explanatio of the property of oiliness and open out a new and invaluable field in the manufacture of lubricating oil.

"We should here mention that this principle of making lubricating oils by adding to mineral oils small quantities of fatty acids or substances which lower the interfacial tension has been accepted by the Patent Offices in all civilized countries.

"Not a single failure has occurred in practise of an oil or an oil 'essence' made on the 'germ process' as a reliable lubricating oil when used for the purpose for which it was supplied."

Records





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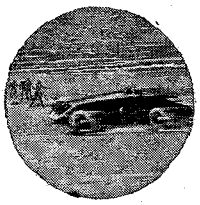

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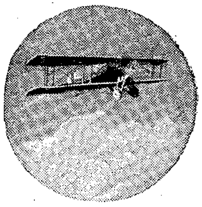

Altitude—Major Schroeder's spectacular climb into the heavens February 27, 1920, for a world's altitude record, was achieved with a Liberty Motor equipped with Delco Ignition. The Bureau of Standards' official calibration showed a height of 33,000 feet above sea level.

Every-Day Record—The record of Delco performance on more than a million motor cars, day in and day out, on all kinds of roads in every part of the world is cherished by The Dayton Engineering Laboratories Company even more than the accompanying ignition achievements of note. None but the owners of cars Delco-equipped can fully appreciate the assurance of contentment Delco dependability gives to every automobile trip, for business or pleasure. The daily records of Delco reliability are so constant in repetition as scarcely to cause comment.

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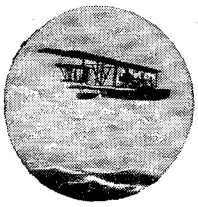

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WHAT THE NEW FREIGHT-RATES OUGHT TO ADD TO COMMODITY PRICES

WE are being warned on every hand by government officials, financial writers, and railroad men that attempts may be made to take advantage of the freight-rate increase for the purpose of justifying profiteering. Mr. George Dallas Dixon, traffic vice-president of the Pennsylvania system, is one of many to insist that while some small increases in price may be justified, nevertheless "the amounts which in any instance could fairly be added to the present prices are a very small fraction of the whole, and in the case of practically every article or commodity of daily consumption the increases in transportation charges are relatively so small as to be practically negligible." This railway man then proceeds to note the actual increases in the freight charges applied to typical hauls on a number of every-day articles of food and clothing:

Article	*From*	*To*	Increase in Freight Charges *When in Car-load Lots*	 *When in Less Than Car-load Lots*
One suit men's clothing	Baltimore	Philadelphia	......	6 mills
One pair men's shoes	Boston	Philadelphia	......	6 "
One barrel flour (200 lbs.)	Minneapolis	Philadelphia	33 cents	......
One crate eggs (30 dozen)	Chicago	Philadelphia	15.4 "	20.6 cents
One tub butter (28 lbs.)	Chicago	Philadelphia	8.2 "	10.8 "
One crate oranges (80 lbs.)	Lakeland, Fla.	Philadelphia	30.6 "	34.2 "
One bushel potatoes	Swedesboro, N. J.	Philadelphia	3.3 "	3.6 "
One bushel potatoes	Exmore, Va.	Philadelphia	5.1 "	5.5 "
One barrel apples	Penn Yann, N. Y.	Philadelphia	16 "	25.5 "
Canned fruits and vegetables (2-lb. cans)	Baltimore, Md.	Philadelphia	1.2 mills	1.7 mills
Canned fruits and vegetables (2-lb. cans)	Pittsburg, Pa.	Philadelphia	2 "	2.8 "
Canned fruits and vegetables (2-lb. cans)	Cambridge, Md.	Philadelphia	1.1 "	1.6 "
Drest meats (per lb.)	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia	2.7 "	4.4 "
Packing-house products (per lb.)	Chicago, Ill.	Philadelphia	1.7 "	2.4 "

With these figures before us, says Mr. Dixon, let us see what they mean "to the household consumer, who buys flour by the sack, eggs and oranges by the dozen, and butter by the pound."

Most flour is shipped in car-load lots. Taking the rate from Minneapolis to Philadelphia, the forty per cent. increase will amount to thirty-three cents per barrel of two hundred pounds. On a twenty-four-pound sack of flour this will be just a trifle less than four cents. Even if the flour is shipped in less than car-load lots, the increase in the freight charge per twenty-four pounds would be seven cents.

As a crate of eggs contains thirty dozen, a glance at the table will show that on a car-load shipment the added freight charge would be about one-half of a cent per dozen eggs, and in the less than car-load shipment, about two-thirds of a cent a dozen.

Similarly, it will be observed that the increased freight charge on butter per pound from Chicago to Philadelphia, when sent in car-load lots, would be about four mills, and on less than car-load lots less than five and one-half mills, in the one case a little less than and in the other a little more than one-half a cent a pound.

If we assume that oranges weigh about eight pounds to the dozen, which is a fair average for good fruit, the increase in the freight charge on car-load lots from a typical Florida point to Philadelphia would be three cents a dozen, and in less than car-load lots would be under three and one-half cents a dozen.

Under the new rates the increase in the freight charges for shipping early potatoes from southern New Jersey or Virginia points to Philadelphia would amount to 3.3 cents and 5.1 cents per bushel respectively. *The housekeeper in the larger cities who buys potatoes by the peck ought, therefore, not to be charged more than one cent additional for each peck of potatoes purchased.*

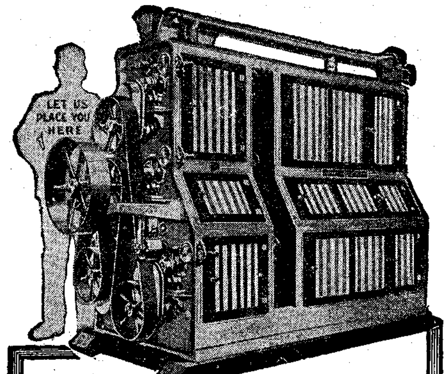
The increased charge on apples from New York State to Philadelphia would be but sixteen cents a barrel. If shipped in less than car-load lots this would amount to twenty-five and one-half cents a barrel. Worked down to a peck or half-peck quantity the increase is a matter of a few cents.

On packing-house products such as ham, bacon, lard, and canned meats shipped from Chicago to Philadelphia in car-load lots, after the advanced rates become effective the increased charge will be 1.7 mills on each pound, while in less than car-load lots this will be 2.4 mills.

These references are made to the effect the increase in freight-rates will have on shipments between some of the principal centers merely as an illustration. The general increase in rates will result in substantially similar increases in charges between other points.

Another interesting estimate of the effect of the new freight-rates on the cost of living has been prepared by the experts of the Southern Railway. This tabulation was prepared, of course, for Southern territory but can be applied to other sections. We quote from a Washington dispatch to the New York *Sun* the Southern Railway's figures dealing with food and clothing:

> The rate on shoes from Boston to Atlanta is now $1.64 per one hundred pounds, making the transportation charge on a pair of shoes which, with its share of the packing, weighs three pounds, approximately five cents. The new rate will be $2.18½ per one hundred pounds, making the transportation charge on the same pair of shoes approximately six and two-third cents. Every one knows that the pair of shoes which formerly sold for seven dollars is now selling around fifteen dollars.
>
> Shirts are shipped from New York to New Orleans by freight for $1.54 per one hundred pounds, making the transportation



You Can Make
$500 to $1000
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"Flavo" Flour

in your community **on this New Wonderful Mill**—no previous milling experience necessary.

Be a Miller

and have a dignified, permanent business that will earn you steady profits the entire year.

Grind your home-grown wheat, supply your community with flour and feed. You save the freight on the wheat going out, and the flour and feed coming in.

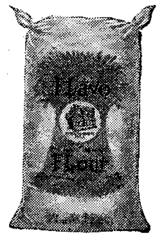
Besides earning the regular milling profits you get the extra profit of making "A BETTER BARREL OF FLOUR CHEAPER" on the famous "MIDGET MARVEL." The new process, self-contained, one-man, roller flour mill that is revolutionizing the milling industry. It requires less than half the power and labor of the usual roller mill and makes a creamy white, better flavored flour that retains the health building vitamines and the natural sweet flavor of the wheat.

Our customers are given the privilege of using our Nationally advertised Brand.

"Flavo" Flour
"Famous for its Flavor"

We furnish the sacks with your name printed on them. OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT examines samples of your flour every thirty days and keeps your products up to our high "Flavo" standard. We start you in business with our "Confidential Selling Plans" and teach you the business of milling and selling flour. You can start in this most delightfully profitable business, with our 15 barrels per day mill with as little as $3,500 capital. Other sizes up to 100 barrels.

Over 2000 communities already have Midget Marvel Mills. Start now milling "Flavo" Flour in your own community before some one else takes advantage of this wonderful opportunity.



Write today for our Free Book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill."

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7% Higher Interest Rates

Owing to a general advance in interest rates, we shall for a short time at least, be able to get Seven Per Cent for our customers on First Mortgage Loans. We suggest that you take advantage of this and arrange to take some of these loans at the higher rate. Good loans are offering. Write for Loan List No. 77

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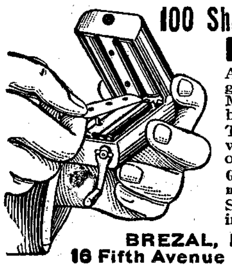

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A few turns and one operation gives perfect cutting edge. Makes old blades new and new blades better.

This stropper does not reduce width of blade—it straightens out the bent teeth of edges.

Guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded. Thousands in use.

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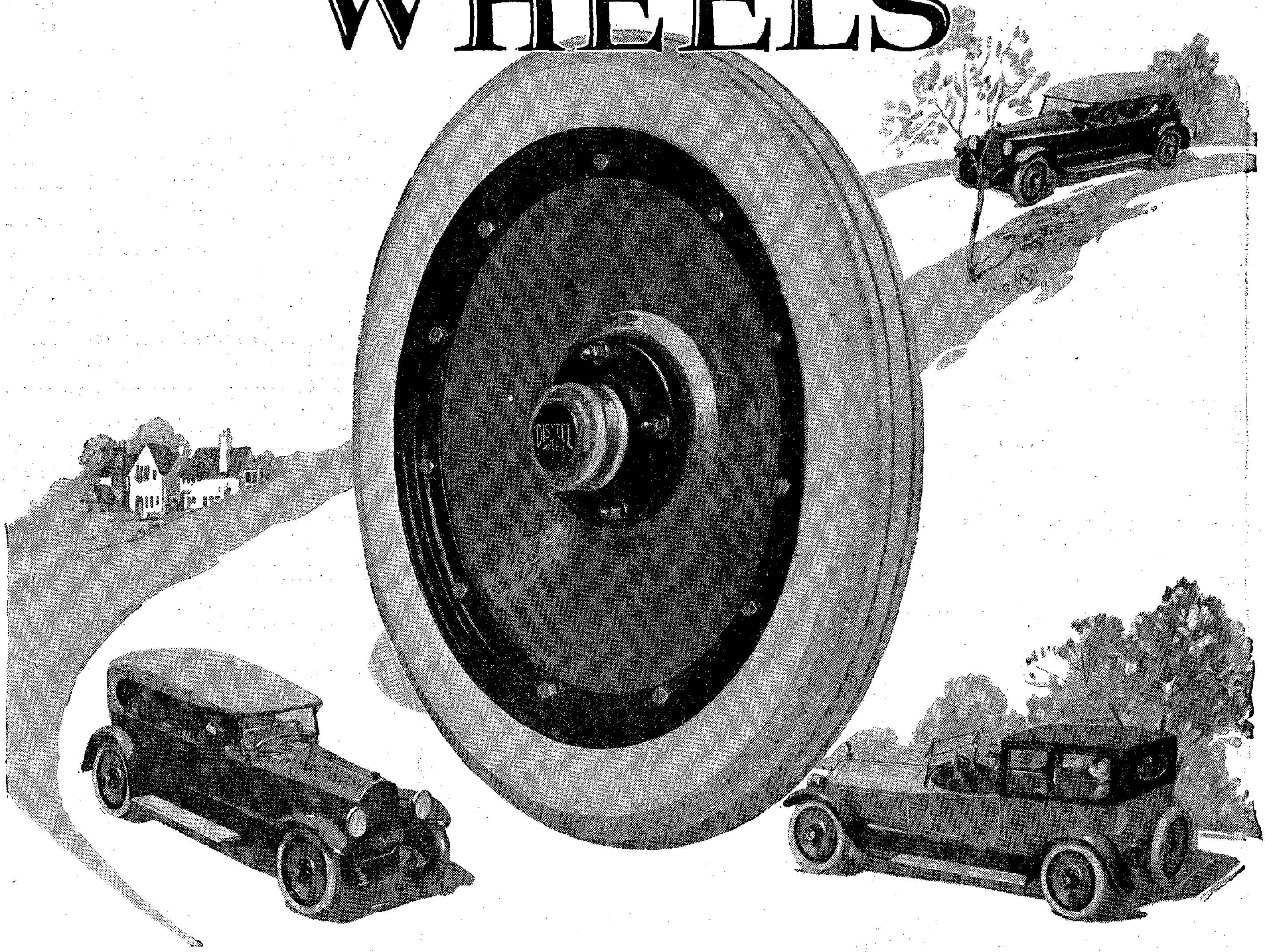
DISTEEL WHEELS



THE unchallenged supremacy of Disteel Wheels was not won nor awarded over night. Five years ago Disteel Wheel engineers began to solve the long neglected problem of the motor car wheel.

They tested and, for the most part, rejected the original steel wheels designed to meet the purely local conditions of Europe. They designed, developed and perfected an American Wheel to meet American road and traffic conditions and the more critical American judgments and tastes.

They rejected all types, accepting the Inwardly Curved Disc of Disteel Wheels, not only because the Inwardly Curved Disc is more Beautiful, but because it is more Scientific. Therefore, the disc wheel that is not curved Inwardly is not a Disteel Wheel.

Disteel Wheels have been adopted by the manufacturers of thirty-four American motor cars and by the discriminating motorists of the country. They make good cars better cars, smart cars still smarter. They add immeasurably to the comfort, security and economy of motoring. They bring opportunity for distinctive color effects. They make the car distinctively the owner's own car.

Exclusive Manufacturers

Detroit Pressed Steel Company, Detroit, U. S. A.

Disteel Wheel Plant, Cabot Avenue **Automobile Frame Plant, Mt. Elliott Avenue**

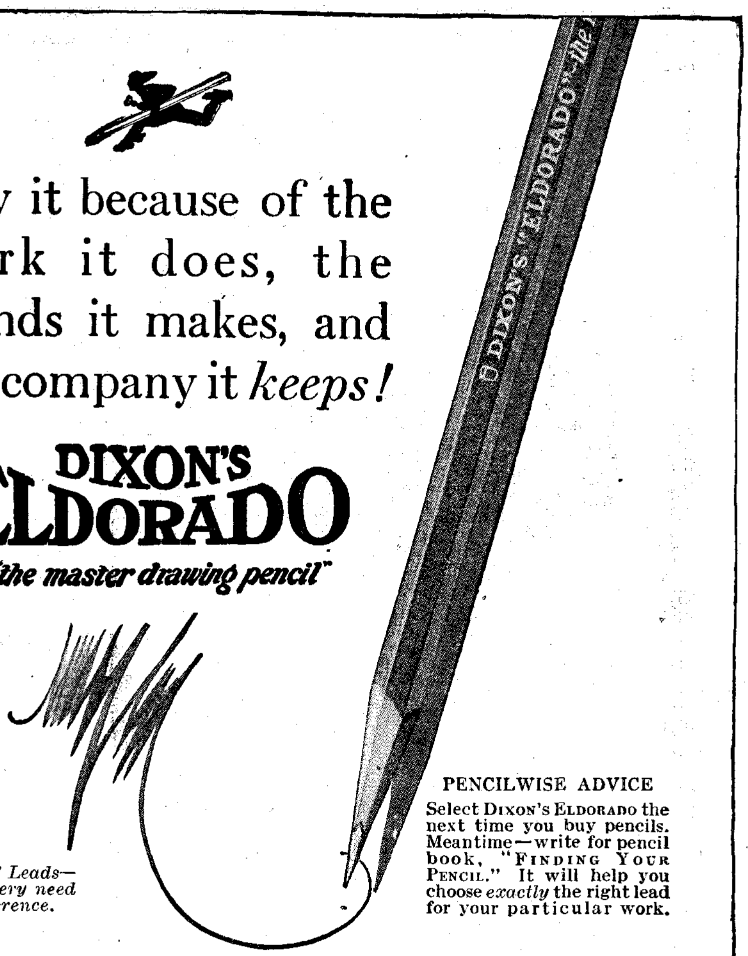
Disteel Wheel Corporation

New York: 1846 Broadway at 61st St. **Chicago: 732 Michigan Avenue**
Boston: 925 Boylston Street **San Francisco: 326 Rialto Building**

THE WHEELS THAT COMPLETE THE CAR

Buy it because of the work it does, the friends it makes, and the company it *keeps!*

DIXON'S ELDORADO
"the master drawing pencil"



Made in 17 Leads—one for every need or preference.

PENCILWISE ADVICE
Select DIXON'S ELDORADO the next time you buy pencils. Meantime—write for pencil book, "FINDING YOUR PENCIL." It will help you choose *exactly* the right lead for your particular work.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY
PENCIL DEPT. 41-J, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Canadian Distributors: A. R. MacDougall & Co., Ltd., Toronto

The Best Oil Is Cheapest

There's not much difference in price between ordinary oils and Havoline Oil—but there's a real difference in service. It will pay you to ask for your grade of Havoline—the oil that heat won't break up. It protects and preserves your motor. Get it in its sealed containers.

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An independent company that produces and refines its own petroleum

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MEDIUM
INDIAN REFINING CO.
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HAVOLINE MOTOR OILS
NEW YORK CITY

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

charge on a five-ounce shirt about half a cent. The new rate will be $2.05½ per one hundred pounds, making the charge on the same five-ounce shirt about two-thirds of one cent. The old $1.50 shirt is selling for $3 and up.

Clothing manufactured in Chicago can now be shipped to Jacksonville for $1.83 per one hundred pounds, or less than eleven cents for a suit which, with its share of the packing, weighs six pounds. The new rate will be $2.38½ per one hundred pounds, or about fourteen cents on the six-pound ready made, which formerly was offered for thirty dollars, but now can not be taken home for less than sixty dollars.

Coming to articles of food, the rate on fresh beef from Chicago to Birmingham is now eighty-two cents per one hundred pounds, less than one cent per pound. The new rate will be $1.06½ per one hundred pounds or slightly more than one cent per pound. Beef that formerly sold for twenty cents per pound has been bringing thirty-five cents.

Sugar can now be shipped from New Orleans to Greensboro, N. C., for fifty-five cents per one hundred pounds, or just about half a cent per pound. The new rate will be sixty-nine cents per one hundred pounds, still less than three-fourths of a cent per pound. And sugar which formerly sold for five cents per pound has been selling above thirty cents per pound.

These illustrations, which are of articles and commodities taken at random, may be considered as fairly representative of the addition to the transportation cost of articles used in the South which will result from the increase in rates. Similar illustrations could be made on almost every article used in the household, except coal, which, being shipped and sold by the ton, will show a relatively higher transportation cost in proportion to its value.

A SURPLUS IN THE FEDERAL TREASURY

FOR the first time in three years the Treasury reports show that actual income exceeded expenditure, and another comforting announcement is the fact that the gross public debt has been reduced by $2,332,000,000, which is looked upon by the New York *Evening Post* as "a considerable achievement." In his statement, Secretary Houston said that an analysis of Treasury operations for the past fiscal year shows a net current deficit of only $71,179,072.21, taking into account the special deposit of $363,100,619 in June by the War Finance Corporation after redeeming Liberty bonds held by it. There appears as of June 30 an adjusted surplus of ordinary receipts over net ordinary disbursements of $291,221,547 for the fiscal year. According to the Washington Bureau of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, while the annual operations of the Government showed a surplus of $291,221,547, the more important change, Treasury officials said, was the cutting of $1,185,184,602 from the gross public debt during the year. It is explained that—

> The national debt aggregated $24,299,321,467 on June 30, and $25,484,508,160 a

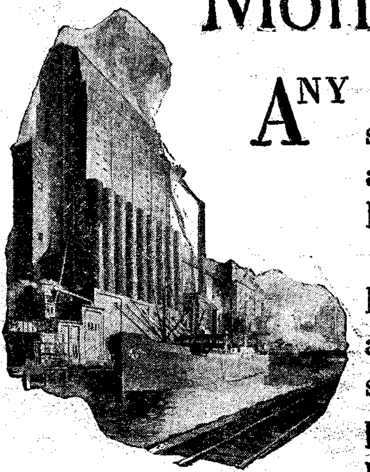
INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

year previously, but in the meantime the obligations of the nation had mounted to their highest point—$26,596,701,608 on August 31—due to the operations incident to the handling of maturities of Treasury certificates of indebtedness. Thus, a reduction of $2,297,380,180 from the peak is shown.

Outside of the transaction involving the gross debt, Treasury receipts for the year aggregated $6,694,565,388, while expenditures totaled $6,403,343,841.

In his statement, as published to the press, Secretary Houston says:

> My letter of June 10, 1920, to banks and trust companies, in connection with the offering of Treasury certificates of indebtedness dated June 15, called attention to the fact that the Treasury certificates to the amount of nearly one billion dollars would mature on or before July 15, and stated, first, that the completed operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920, should show little, if any, current deficit; and, secondly, that both gross debt and floating debt would be further greatly reduced by the operations incident to the handling of the Treasury certificate maturities from June 15 to July 15. The results show that the Treasury's figures' expectation has been realized.
>
> On the basis of daily Treasury statements, the total ordinary receipts for the fiscal year ended June 30 amounted to $6,694,565,388.88, and current ordinary disbursements amounted to $6,766,444,461.09, leaving a net current deficit of only $71,879,072.21 for the fiscal year 1920, the first full fiscal year after hostilities ceased. After taking into account the special deposit of the war-finance corporation, resulting from its redemption of United States securities, the net ordinary disbursements for the fiscal year 1920 were $6,403,343,841.21, leaving an adjusted surplus of $291,221,547.67 for the fiscal year.
>
> The operations incident to the handling of the maturities of Treasury certificates from June 15 to July 15 have now been completed and have resulted in further reductions in both the gross debt and the floating debt of the United States. The gross debt on June 30, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, amounted to $24,299,321,467.07, as against $25,484,506,160.05 at the end of the previous fiscal year on June 30, 1919, and $26,596,701,648.01 on August 31, 1919, when the gross debt was at its peak. In other words, the gross debt on June 30, 1920, has been reduced by $2,297,380,180.94 from its peak on August 31, 1919, and by $1,185,184,692.98 from the figure on June 30, 1919. On July 20, 1920, on the basis of daily Treasury statements, the gross debt amounted to $24,264,309,321.54, showing a further reduction of about $35,000,000 after taking into account the $201,061,500 face amount of Treasury certificates issued under date of July 15. The floating debt on June 30 amounted to $2,485,552.500, against $3,267,878,500 on June 30, 1919, and $3,938,225,000 on August 31, 1919. On July 20, 1920, the loan and tax certificates outstanding amounted to $2,453,946,500, showing a further reduction of about $31,000,000 as the result of the redemption of loan certificates since the close of the fiscal year 1920 in the amount of some $232,000,000 and the issue of loan and tax certificates dated July 15 in the amount of some $201,000,000.



Money Works!

ANY finished product represents the labor of money and credit as well as the labor of men.

Years before a ship loads its first cargo, coal and ore must be mined, steel fabricated, labor paid. The ship earns nothing until it is chartered. It never could have been built without the labor of men, money and credit.

The vast resources of the National Bank of Commerce in New York are an essential element in commerce and industry.

National Bank of Commerce
in New York
Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits
Over Fifty-five Million Dollars

Chero-Cola
Chero-Cola

Labels that stick out
—and stick on!

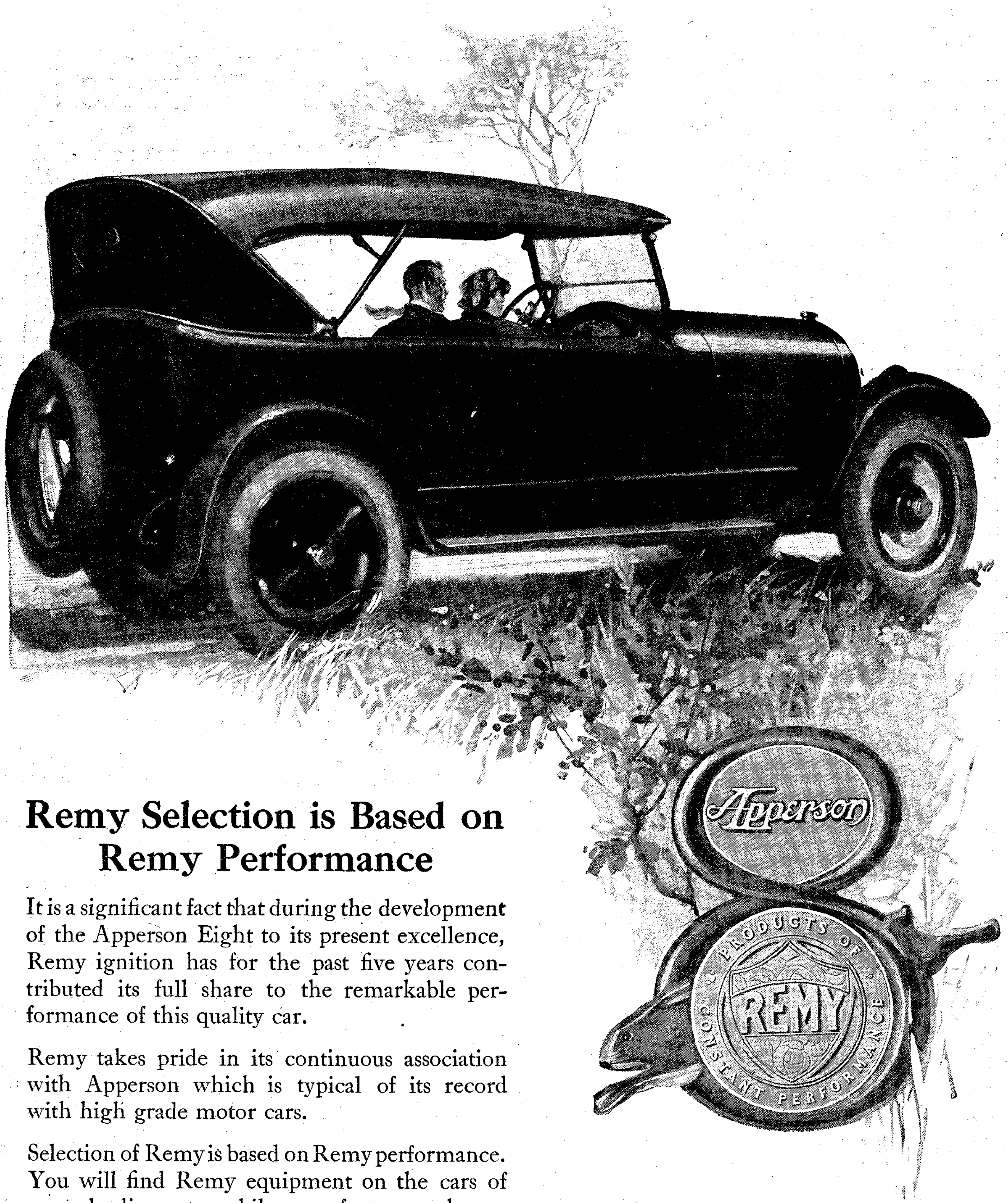
A smooth, properly placed label on bottle, tumbler, jar or package insures instant recognition and helps sell the contents. Successful beverage bottlers, preservers and manufacturing chemists put such labels on with

The World Labeler

You can secure equal results and reduce the time, effort and cost of labeling by using one of our machines. Write our Service Department for full particulars.

Our special ice-proof gum makes beverage labels stick

ECONOMIC MACHINERY CO.
Worcester, Mass.



Remy Selection is Based on Remy Performance

It is a significant fact that during the development of the Apperson Eight to its present excellence, Remy ignition has for the past five years contributed its full share to the remarkable performance of this quality car.

Remy takes pride in its continuous association with Apperson which is typical of its record with high grade motor cars.

Selection of Remy is based on Remy performance. You will find Remy equipment on the cars of many leading automobile manufacturers who are paying the extra money necessary to give their users the satisfaction that Remy equipment assures.

REMY ELECTRIC COMPANY
ANDERSON, INDIANA

REMY

STARTING LIGHTING IGNITION SYSTEMS

INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

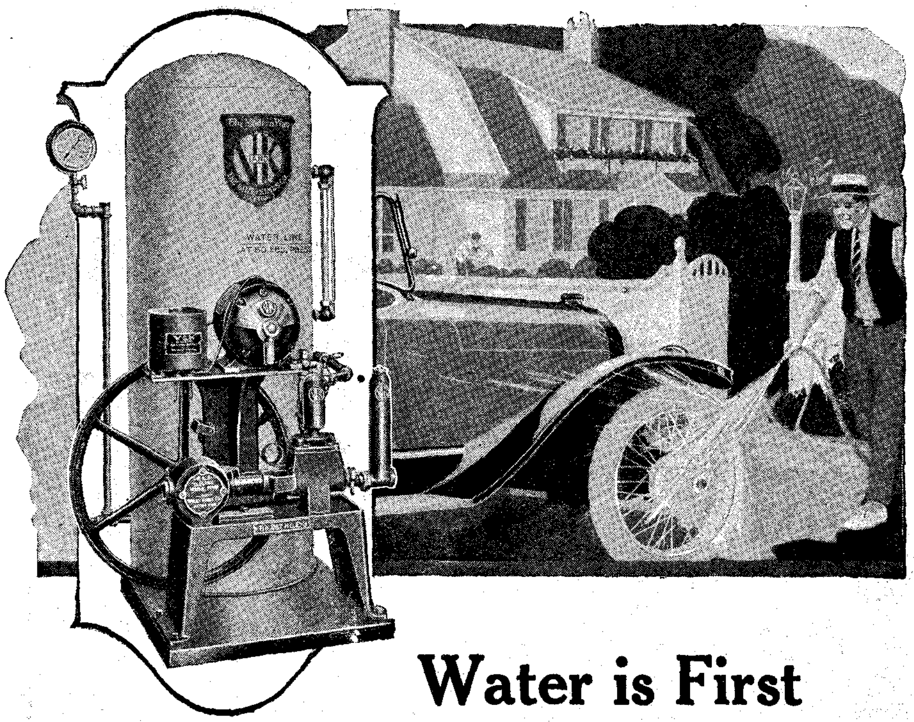
Further issues of Treasury certificates will be offered as necessary from time to time to provide for the current requirements of the Government and to meet maturities of Treasury certificates now outstanding. The amounts of these issues will depend in large measure upon the extent of the burden imposed by the Transportation Act of 1920, in connection with the return of the railroads to private control, including particularly the liability on the guaranty, which is as yet unascertainable.

While, as the result of new issues of Treasury certificates in the intervals between the large income and profits-tax instalments, there may be temporary increases in both gross debt and floating debt, the Treasury expects, tho it is impossible to speak positively, that both gross debt and floating debt will, during the first two quarters of the current fiscal year, be reduced below the figures outstanding on June 30, 1920, and that unless additional burdens should be imposed by legislation there will be an important further reduction in the last quarters of the fiscal year.

Secretary Houston's statement that the fiscal year ending with June produced a surplus revenue for the Government was no news so far as the simple fact of a surplus is concerned, remarks the New York *Evening Post*. "That was made plain from the Treasury's daily report a month ago." The part of the Secretary's statement which does convey some information, this paper says, "is his figures on the public debt." We are told that—

It was known already that this debt reached its maximum on August 31, last year, when nearly all the subscription to the Victory Loan of May had been paid in, and had not yet been offset by retirement of floating indebtedness. The gross public debt was then $26,596,701,648; on the 20th of the present month it was $24,264,309,321. A reduction of $2,332,000,000 in eleven months is a considerable achievement, but it evidently was not accomplished through the applying of a surplus revenue to redeeming the public debt. Up to the close of last month $1,850,000,000 of the war-loans had been redeemed on a sinking-fund basis. This must have been affected largely through use of proceeds either of one set of bonds to redeem another or of the proceeds of Treasury short-term certificates.

Yet the floating debt itself has been reduced; it stood at $3,938,225,000 on August 31, 1919, and at $2,453,946,000 on July 20, this year; which means both that a very large amount (about $1,300,000,000) of such temporary indebtedness outstanding last August has been extinguished with the proceeds of the 1919 war-loan, and that further reduction has been made by the closer adjustment to accruing taxes of anticipatory borrowings against such revenue. To what extent the floating debt which is still outstanding can be reduced in the present fiscal year must depend on results with the surplus revenue. The Secretary merely says that "it is impossible to speak positively," but that "unless additional burdens should be imposed by legislation," there will be some redemption of that debt in the next six months and "an important further reduction in the last quarters of the fiscal year."



Water is First
As a Home Builder

Make sure of your water supply, then build your home. This is the first law of home building.

The V-K Water Supply Systems will harness your water and put it to work, no matter what your situation may be. You will have 50 pounds of pressure for hose use in the garden and garage. Distant tanks for stock can be kept filled automatically with proper equipment. The house will have soft water for kitchen, laundry and bath, while cold, fresh water for drinking will come direct from the well at the turn of a faucet.

Life, beauty, comfort, profit—all respond with constant growth under the stimulus of this quiet, tireless servant.

V-K
WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Electric, Gasoline or Kerosene
Average Operating Cost, one cent a day

These systems are absolutely without a rival. They have essential, exclusive, patented features which make them trouble proof, dependable and economical. None other can use the patented V-K Koltap which brings cold water direct from the well without passing through the tank, nor the V-K self priming pump that starts on the first stroke and never clogs, nor the V-K patented wiper that keeps water from the oil chamber, nor the special V-K clutch-type motor, nor the V-K oil distributing device, nor the V-K automatic self-starting and self-stopping switch.

These features are the product of fifty years of pump building. No matter what electric lighting system you install, be sure to buy a V-K Water Supply System for best results.

Ask your plumber or jobber in plumbing supplies today about V-K Water Supply Systems.

THE VAILE-KIMES COMPANY
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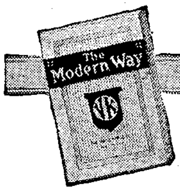
The Largest Manufacturers of Domestic Water Supply Systems in America



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Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation, a copy of your book, "The Modern Way," which tells about V-K Water Supply Systems.

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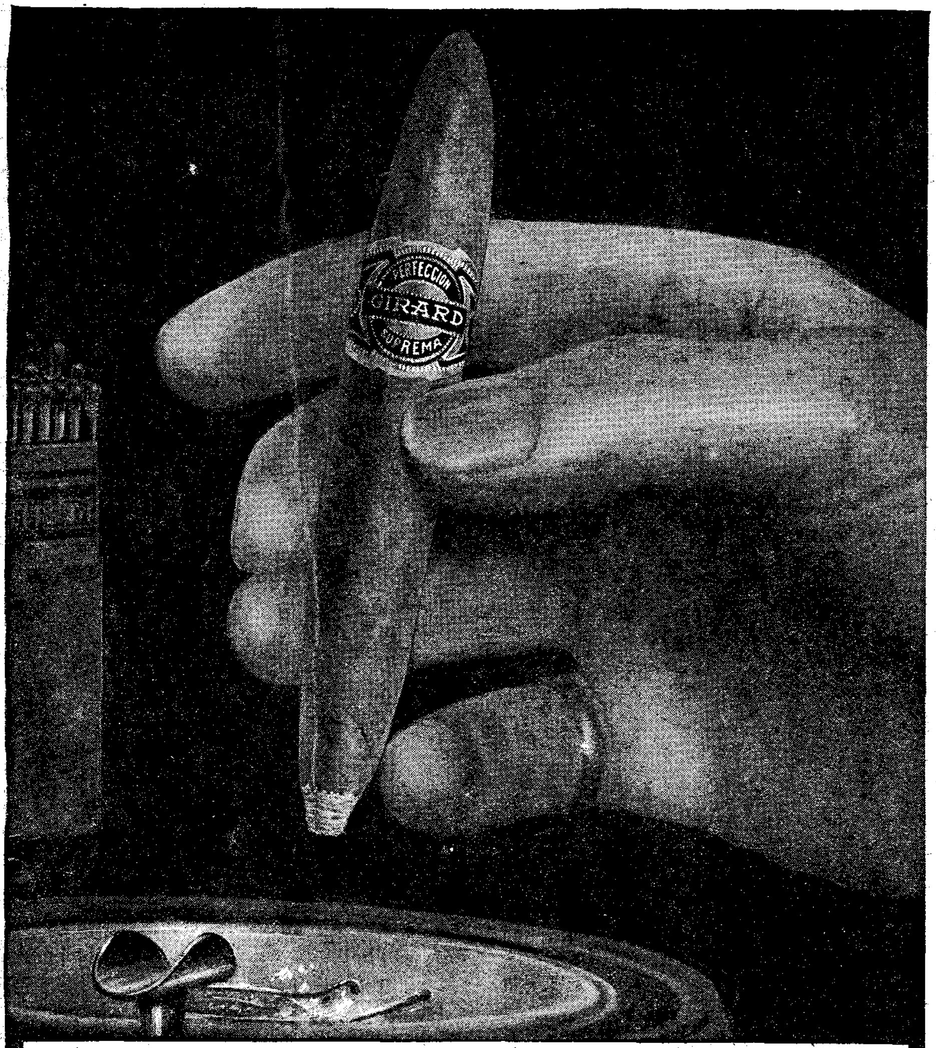

WHAT America calls for today is men. Not for new laws, schemes and systems, but for clear-headed, steady-nerved, promptly-acting *men.*

Every item that counts toward this end is an item worth your while.

Choose your cigar as carefully as you choose your diet or your clothes.

The fragrant, satisfying Girard with its real Havana quality and flavor, its mellow mildness, commends itself to every man who appreciates the definite business value of mental and physical fitness all the time.

In every pleasing puff it justifies its well-won title "America's foremost cigar."

Sold by progressive dealers everywhere.

Antonio Roig & Langsdorf
Established 49 years **Philadelphia**

GIRARD
Never gets on your nerves

CURRENT EVENTS

AFFAIRS IN RUSSIA AND POLAND

August 4.—The British, cooperating with the French, dispatch another note to Moscow, demanding an immediate answer from the Soviet Government on the question of holding the proposed London conference on Polish peace, and suggesting that an unsatisfactory reply or delay will result in the immediate suspension of all trade negotiations and the adoption of measures for the protection of Polish independence.

France has made definite propositions to Great Britain to support Poland by armed force, it is understood in Paris.

Negotiations between the Germans and Bolsheviki are taking place in East Prussia and are believed to involve the handing back to Germany of the port of Danzig and all territory in that region which Germany possest before the war.

A wireless dispatch from Berlin says the Russians have advanced to within sixty-two miles of Warsaw on the east and to within about forty miles of Lemberg. The dispatch adds that there is a panic in Warsaw and that all the wealthy people are fleeing.

Armistice conditions will be submitted to Poland by the Soviet régime only to forward the good of the Bolshevik campaign, according to an order said to have been issued by the Soviet military staff and intercepted by Polish agents.

The Russian Soviet Government agrees to the Lithuanian demand for the evacuation of Vilna, according to private advices reaching Copenhagen.

August 5.—The Bolshevik offensive against the Poles along the Bug River has been stopt, says a report from Warsaw. The Polish counter-offensive north and south is developing successfully, it is reported.

The German Government is determined to prevent by all means the Entente from sending troops through Germany to help Poland, according to a declaration made in the Reichstag by Foreign Minister Simons.

German Communists are actively preparing to help the Bolsheviki in their war on Poland, says a report from Paris. Communist organizations in many German cities are said to have received instructions to get into contact as soon as possible with the Bolshevik commanders.

According to London advices, the Russian Soviets' reply to Great Britain's call for a halt of the Bolshevik advance in Poland is a refusal. The ground taken by the Bolsheviki, it is said, is that their armies would not obey an order to halt, and will be content only when they reach Warsaw, which has been promised them for loot.

Relations between Moscow and the Armenian Government are at the breaking-point, says a Constantinople report. The proposed treaty between the two governments has not been negotiated.

A correspondent of the London *Times* claims to have obtained information from "excellent authority" to the effect that Soviet Russia concluded a secret treaty with Germany concerning Poland a few weeks before the great Polish offensive, by which Germany agreed not to interfere with Russia's operations in Poland.

August 6.—According to advices from London, the British Government has decided to accept the Soviet note regarding Poland, which means that it has

To Secure Canadian Trade

You must go direct to Canadians via Advertising in the Metropolitan Daily Newspapers of Canada.

THE "Overflow"-circulation-of-U. S.-magazines has always been a fallacy. It was the "excuse" rather than the conviction of many U. S. advertisers who were willing to neglect the valuable adjunct to their business this Market affords them.

BUT now such U. S. advertisers are saved from their own lethargy by the paper shortage and the consequent curtailment of circulation of U. S. magazines into Canada.

Most U. S. magazines that were once sold on the street corners of the cities and towns of Canada are found there no longer, and the U. S. houses who used to consider this overflow circulation sufficient to advertise their goods in Canada are now changing their tactics—they are now advertising in Canadian Newspapers. It is good "foresight" to spend one-tenth of your U. S. advertising appropriation in Canada.

IT is difficult to refrain from exaggeration when describing present-day Canadian conditions. The crops already waiting for the harvest give promise of being the greatest in the history of the country —excelling in money value and perhaps volume, the yields of any other year. Commercial expansion, and the development of mines, timber, and waterpower, are going on on every hand at a rapid rate. Immigration from England, United States and certain European countries is weekly raising the consuming power and population of every province.

The premier and primary advertising medium in Canada is acknowledged to be

THE DAILY NEWSPAPERS OF CANADA

They will carry your message to every nook and corner of the Dominion. 10% of your U. S. advertising appropriation will cover Canada thoroughly and efficiently

Start now!

Ask these papers for details of the market they serve.

Have your advertising agent prepare a brief on the Canadian market for your goods—and the cost of a campaign in The Daily Newspapers of Canada.

Place	*Population*	*Paper*	*Place*	*Population*	*Paper*
Halifax, N. S.	53,000	HERALD & MAIL	**Winnipeg, Man.**	225,000	FREE PRESS TELEGRAM TRIBUNE
St. John, N. B.	55,000	STANDARD TELEGRAPH & TIMES	**Regina, Sask.**	26,105	LEADER
Montreal, P. Q.	800,000	GAZETTE STAR LA PATRIE	**Saskatoon, Sask.**	21,054	PHOENIX STAR
Quebec, P. Q.	100,000	TELEGRAPH	**Calgary, Alta.**	56,302	ALBERTAN
Ottawa, Ont.	121,675	CITIZEN JOURNAL DAILIES	**Edmonton, Alta.**	53,794	JOURNAL
London, Ont.	60,000	ADVERTISER FREE PRESS	**Vancouver, B. C.**	120,000	SUN WORLD
Toronto, Ont.	525,000	WORLD (S. & D.) STAR	**Victoria, B. C.**	45,000	COLONIST TIMES

Prepared by SMITH, DENNE & MOORE, Limited, Advertising Agency, Toronto and Montreal.

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A neglected cut may lead to infection.

"Safety first" calls for the prompt use of New-Skin.

Besides being an antiseptic New-Skin forms a covering.

It protects the wound while nature repairs the damage.

15c and 30c. At all Druggists

NEWSKIN COMPANY
New York Toronto London

"Never Neglect a Break in the Skin"

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
Cortez Cigars
MADE AT KEY WEST

Keep Your Skin-Pores Active and Healthy With Cuticura Soap

Soap, Ointment, Talcum, 25c. everywhere. For samples address: Cuticura Laboratories, Dept. 7, Malden, Mass.

YOU CAN BE A **Good Talker**

You can train yourself to be a winning conversationalist, a successful sales talker, a good story teller, a pleasing public speaker, if you will learn the cardinal principles of speaking. They are presented simply and clearly in

TALKS ON TALKING

By Grenville Kleiser. 19 chapters explaining every angle of the art of talking, with the help of which you can develop the ability to *talk to win.* "Men and women who wish to be entertaining and effective conversationalists and public speakers will find helpful instruction in 'Talks on Talking,'" says the *N. Y. Times.*

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E. S. WELLS, Chemist, Jersey City, N. J.

Originator of "Rough on Rats"

CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

reversed itself and will now agree to a peace conference between the Poles and the Bolsheviki at some other place than London. It also means, it is said, that Britain at this juncture will take no warlike steps, altho the Navy is prepared to tighten the blockade at a moment's notice.

Deserters from the Bolshevik Army reaching Johannisberg, East Prussia, assert that the plans of the Russian General Staff are to delay an armistice with Poland until the boundaries of Russia are reestablished as they existed in 1914.

A report reaching Washington says that Soviet Russia is following up its successes against Poland with a thrust into southwestern Asia, and its forces are already threatening the Persian capital of Teheran.

The Bolshevik forces are approaching Warsaw from three sides, and advance cavalry at one point is within fifty miles of the capital and pressing forward rapidly, according to advices reaching Berlin from East Prussia.

Airplanes fly over Warsaw, dropping thousands of leaflets in which the Polish proletariat are informed that their "Russian brothers are coming to free you from capitalistic tyranny."

Armies of the Russian Soviet Government fighting General Wrangel's forces in southern Russia are said to have been completely defeated, according to Constantinople advices.

Intense anti-Entente feeling is rampant in the ranks of the Russian Bolshevik troops, and hatred for the French is especially pronounced, according to advices reaching Berlin. Men of the Bolshevik Army openly boast that no quarter will be shown Entente officers and men who dare show themselves along the frontier.

Refugees reaching the frontier of East Prussia report an acute food shortage in territories evacuated by the Poles. The retreating armies are said to have taken all the grain and food they could find.

August 8.—A general evacuation of Warsaw by panic-stricken Poles is announced in the latest dispatches reaching Berlin. It is estimated that more than one hundred thousand men and women have fled from the capital during the last few days. Russian artillery is hammering at the outer forts of the city.

Owing to the receipt of a note from the Soviet Russian Government refusing to grant a ten-day truce to the Poles, as demanded in the last note of Premier Lloyd George, Marshal Foch and Field-Marshal Wilson, chief of the British staff, are instructed to draw up military, naval, and economic plans to save Poland. Lloyd George and Premier Millerand will meet to pass upon the plan. It is reliably reported that the blockade of Russia will be reimposed immediately. It is admitted in British and French circles that the Bolshevik refusal of a truce has brought about a crisis only second in gravity to that which confronted the Allies in 1914.

A statement is issued by the Russian delegation in London that Russia is ready to start withdrawal of her forces to the line stipulated in 1918 by the Supreme Council, provided Poland agrees to the armistice terms.

August 9.—The conference between Premier Lloyd George and Premier Millerand, called to save Poland from the Bolshevik menace, ends with an agreement to reimpose the blockade on Russia and to furnish munitions and technica advice to Poland. No Allied troop will be used.

It is reported from London that the peopl of Great Britain are firmly opposed t war with the Bolsheviki. It is sai that there is no sympathy in Englan for the Bolsheviki and not much fo the Poles, and that through the mass o the British people the thought rur that war must be avoided even if costs the friendship of their ally France.

August 10.—The American Government, i a note addrest to the Italian Ambassa dor, dealing with the Polish questio declares for the maintenance of th political independence and territoria integrity of Poland and against an dismemberment of Russia. The Gov ernment refuses to participate in an plan for the expansion of armistic negotiations into a general Europea conference, because it would in a probability involve "the recognitio of the Bolshevik régime" and " settlement of Russian problems almos inevitably upon the basis of a dis memberment of Russia," to whic propositions America is opposed.

General Weygand, of the French Army has been offered supreme command o the Polish forces by the Polish Counc of National Defense, says a Warsaw dispatch reaching Paris.

Stubborn fighting east of Warsaw is re ported, where the Bolsheviki are tire lessly endeavoring to break throug the capital's outer defenses. Evacua tion trains are leaving Warsaw hourl on the last line remaining open to th Baltic.

Premier Lloyd George addresses the Hous of Commons on the Polish situatio reviewing the events leading to th crisis, and pleading for the support o Parliament and the country in pre venting the crushing of Poland.

Leo Kameneff, Russian Soviet Emissar in England, sends Premier Lloy George an outline of the terms whic Soviet Russia is laying down for a armistice with Poland. Among othe things these terms require that th Polish Army shall be reduced to on annual contingent of fifty thousan men, that demobilization of the Polis Army shall occur within one month and that all arms, excluding those needed for the army forces specified, sha be handed to Soviet Russia and th Ukraine.

FOREIGN

August 4.—Resolutions declaring for th nationalization or socialization of mine are unanimously adopted by the miners congress in session at Geneva.

Mobilization of three thousand men fo the campaign against Esteban Cantu the insurgent governor of the norther district of Lower California, has bee ordered by the Mexican Government according to advices from Mexico City.

Japan will increase her garrison force in Korea by 4,800 men, owing to un settled conditions, it is announced Tokyo.

Turkish Nationalist forces open a bitte offensive against the Greeks along sixty-mile front in Asia Minor, paralle with the Bagdad Railroad.

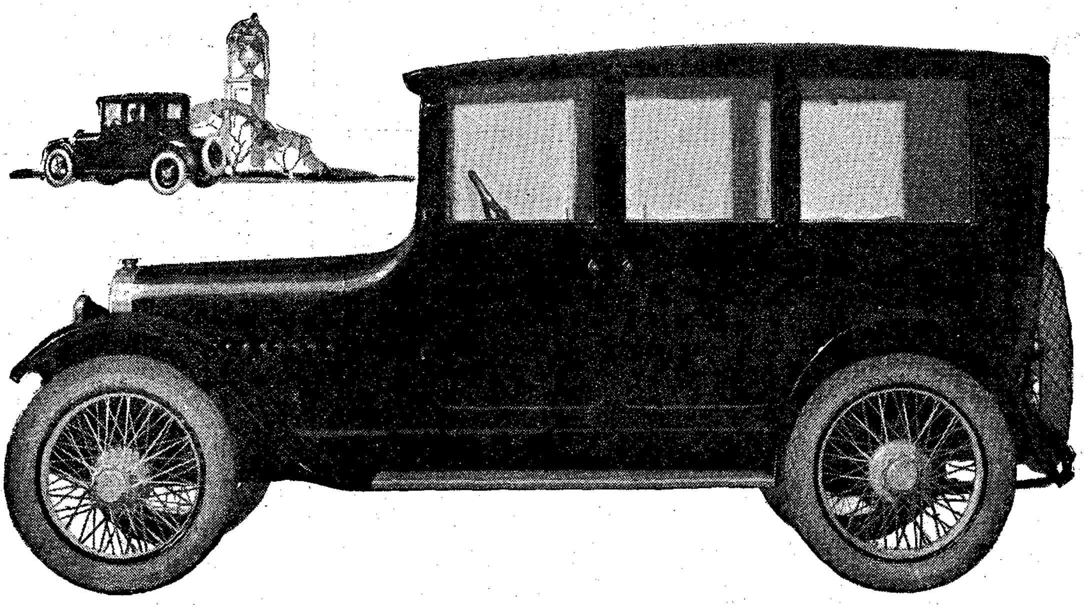
August 5.—The German Reichstag passe the disarmament bill.

Hostilities begin at Ensenada in the re bellion of Governor Cantu, of Lowe California, against the Mexican Federa Government, with the seizure by Cant forces of a Mexican patrol-ship, th killing of its captain, and the arrest o slaying of its crew, according to ad vices from San Diego.

August 6.—Bolshevism is repudiated by th Socialist congress in session at Geneva

Oakland

OAKLAND OWNERS REPORT RETURNS OF FROM 18 TO 25 MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



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CURRENT EVENTS
Continued

when the political program of the c gress is adopted.

The Irish Coercion Bill passes the th reading in the House of Commons b vote of 206 to 18. Under the terms this bill any persons upon whom s tences of imprisonment have b passed in Ireland can be conveyed and detained in, any prison in United Kingdom.

Captain Roald Amundsen, Norwegi explorer, leaves Nome to resume attempt to reach the north pole. plans to steer his vessel, the *Ma* for Wrangel Island, off the north coast of Siberia, and from that po to drift with the arctic ice pa Captain Amundsen expects the voya to require five years for completion.

August 8.—Plans are under way in G temala for a conference of delega from the Central American count to be held September 15, to discuss t formation of a Central American Un which it is expected will replace t Central American Court of Justi according to a San Salvador report

France will pay her share of the $50 000,000 Anglo-French loan due in t United States in October, regardless whether Germany lives up to its demnity obligations, it is announc by the French Minister Plenipotentia Casenave.

August 9.—The boycott instituted agai Hungary several weeks ago by tra port-workers of surrounding countr ends, and communications with countries have been resumed.

The peace treaty with Bulgaria is ma formally effective by the exchange ratifications among the Powers par to the pact, which takes place in Par

Royal assent is given to the Irish Coerc Bill after the House of Lords passed t measure on the second reading witho division.

August 10.—Turkey, the last Power remain in a state of war with t Entente, signs the peace treaty Sèvres, France, and is now officially peace. Serbia and Hedjaz, alone of t nations interested, refused to sign.

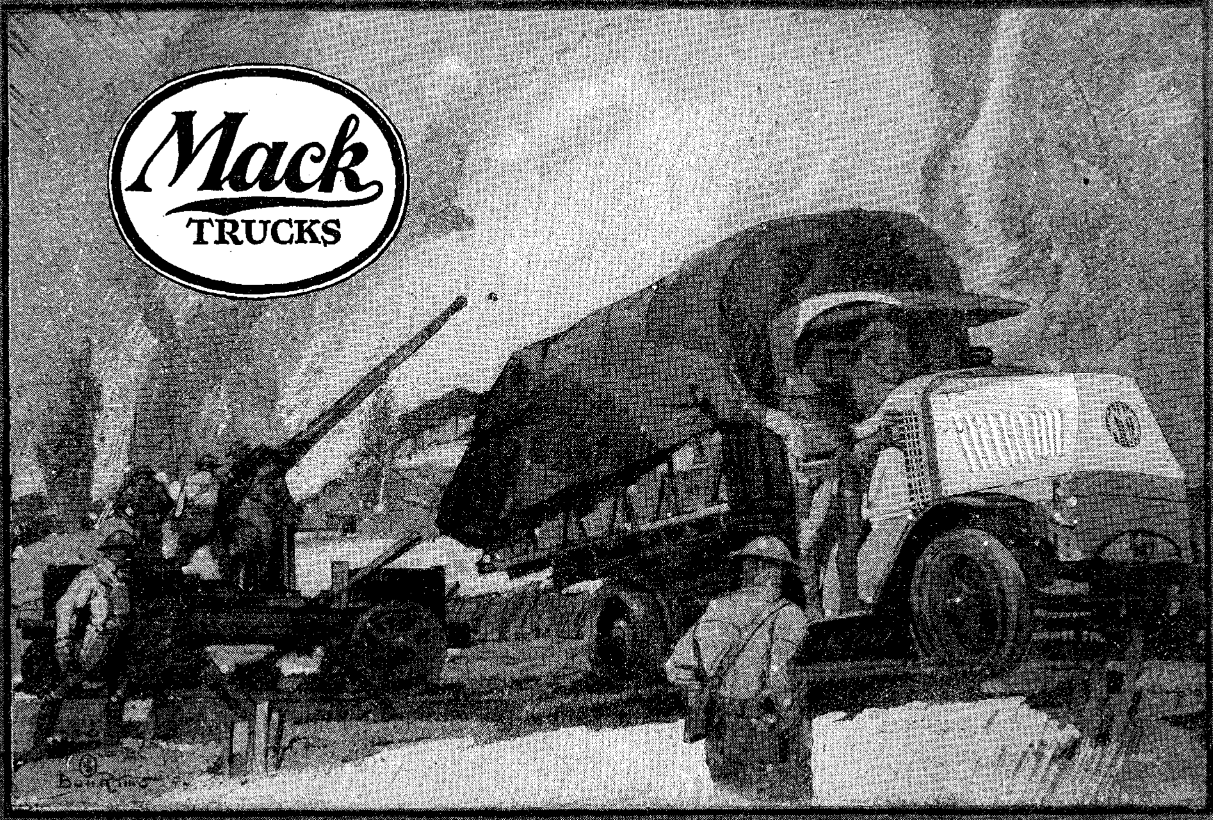
THE POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

August 4.—Gov. Henry J. Allen, Unit States Senator Charles Curtis, and t present Republican members of Co gress win a sweeping victory in t Kansas election. The result is he to be a defeat of Union labor, t leaders of the Non-Partizan Leagu the I. W. W., the Socialists, and t Communists.

The safety and honor of the Unit States demand that there shall be not ing approximating the superauthori of Article X in any covenant that ma be made with the other nations of t earth, Senator Warren G. Hardin Republican Presidential nominee, d clares in his speech from the front porc of his home in Marion, Ohio.

August 6.—Gov. James M. Cox, Dem cratic Presidential nominee, will ta up the fight for the League of Natio just where President Wilson was force to leave off last year by his physic breakdown, according to an announce ment by George White, chairman the Democratic National Committe

August 7.—Gov. James M. Cox formall accepts the Democratic nomination fo President at Dayton, Ohio. In h speech of acceptance Governor Co says ratification of the Versailles Treat would be the first duty of his admin tration in the event of his election.



A Governmental Distinction

AT frequent intervals since the war ended, considerable publicity has been given to the government standardization of motor trucks.

We take this opportunity to point out a salient fact in this connection. Of all motor vehicles classified as standard, four types—2,3,4 and 5—are designated as the motor truck class. In the first three of these types, namely, 2, 3 and 4, several different makes of motor trucks are listed as standard government equipment in each case.

But in type 5 (Five tons and over, including special engineer trucks) the Mack is the only truck named as standard. In other words, the "Bull Dog" is the one and only truck permanently retained by the U. S. Army as standard heavy-service equipment.

The Liberty truck, which was used in the war, was solely the product of a concentrated effort toward quantity production to meet a great emergency.

These facts are more or less common knowledge today. It is not generally known, however, that shortly after the United States declared war noted government engineers conducted exhaustive motor tests which the Mack engine alone survived. The U. S. Engineers requisitioned such quantities of Mack heavy-duty chassis that our production of all light models — 1½ and 2 tons — had to be suspended during the war term.

Our greatest military men state that there is no real difference between military and commercial motor transportation. In both classes of service, the best equipment is necessary to record the greatest possible ton-mileage within a given time.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR COMPANY, NEW YORK

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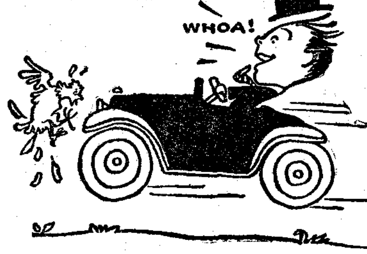

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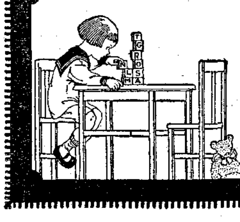

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CURRENT EVENTS

Continued

August 9.—Franklin D. Roosevelt formally accepts nomination as candidate for Vice-President on the Democratic ticket at his home at Hyde Park, New York. In his speech of acceptance Mr. Roosevelt advocated the acceptance of the League of Nations, stating that peace by resolution would prove unworkable, and would be an insult to the nation.

August 10.—Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican Presidential nominee, and Will C. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, decide that the big issue of the campaign is the repudiation of the last seven years of Democratic administration, among whose evils is mentioned the Wilson covenant, described as "an absolute betrayal of American rights and interests."

DOMESTIC

August 5.—One man is killed and between thirty and thirty-five persons injured, including the Chief of Police, in rioting between striking street-car men and strike-breakers at Denver.

Assurances are given the State Department by the British Embassy that the British will not undertake to land within American territorial waters the end of the cable from Barbados to Miami, Florida, until an executive permit has been issued by the United States Government.

The census returns for the Republic of Panama show a total population of 401,428, not including Indians. The increase over 1910 was 33 per cent. The population of Oregon is given as 783,285, an increase of 16.4 in the last ten years.

The director of the census reports the population of the following cities:

St. Paul—234,595, an increase of 19,851.
Seattle—315,652, an increase of 78,458.
Newark, N. J.—414,216, an increase of 66,747.
Worcester, Mass.—179,754, an increase of 33,768.
Reading, Pa.—107,784, an increase of 11,713.
Providence, R. I.—237,595, an increase of 13,269.

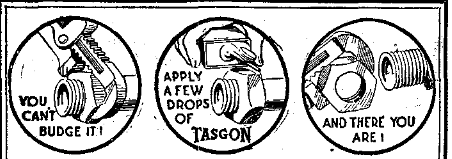
August 6.—Race rioting between Italians and Americans breaks out at West Frankfort, Illinois. Eight persons are reported killed and scores injured, and much property is destroyed by fire. The conflict is quelled by the arrival of State troops.

Two men are killed and thirteen injured when rioting is resumed in Denver by striking street-car men and their sympathizers. Five hundred Federal troops have been ordered to Denver from Camp Funston, Kansas, to police the city.

Governor Roberts, of Tennessee, announces that he will issue a formal call for a special session of the Tennessee General Assembly and recommend that the legislators consider ratification of the suffrage amendment to the Federal Constitution. A single State by ratifying the amendment now can make it effective in all States of the Union.

August 10.—The United States Railway Labor Board awards the 80,000 employees of the American Railway Express Company an increase of 16 cents an hour. This will add $30,000,000 to the nation's express bill.

President Wilson requests the joint scale committee of bituminous miners and operators to meet at Cleveland, August 13, to consider any inequalities in the award of the bituminous coal commission.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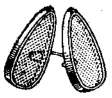

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It is the quality of thought that surrounds it which makes this success noteworthy.

Because people think well of these cars, it is still impossible for Dodge Brothers to build enough of them.

Seldom has there been a finer example of the force of friendly thoughts.

It is an inspiration and an encouragement to build well—because the reward, in America, is so great and so sure.

With nothing but good will toward them in American homes—how could Dodge Brothers do less than they have done?

Nothing has checked or hindered for so much as a single week, the continued bestowal of this recognition and reward.

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The reason is not far to seek.

Take first the mere numerical ownership.

Remember that the satisfaction of one-half million owners is not casual, but deep and profound.

Multiply them by the average family of even three.

Remember that all of these are warm friends.

Then think of that leaven of thought leavening the whole mass.

You will begin to understand, then, why Dodge Brothers have been building new buildings ever since the business began.

You will understand why the works in which the car is built are still steadily spreading and expanding.

You will get an idea of how much men can do when the homes of America are solidly behind them.

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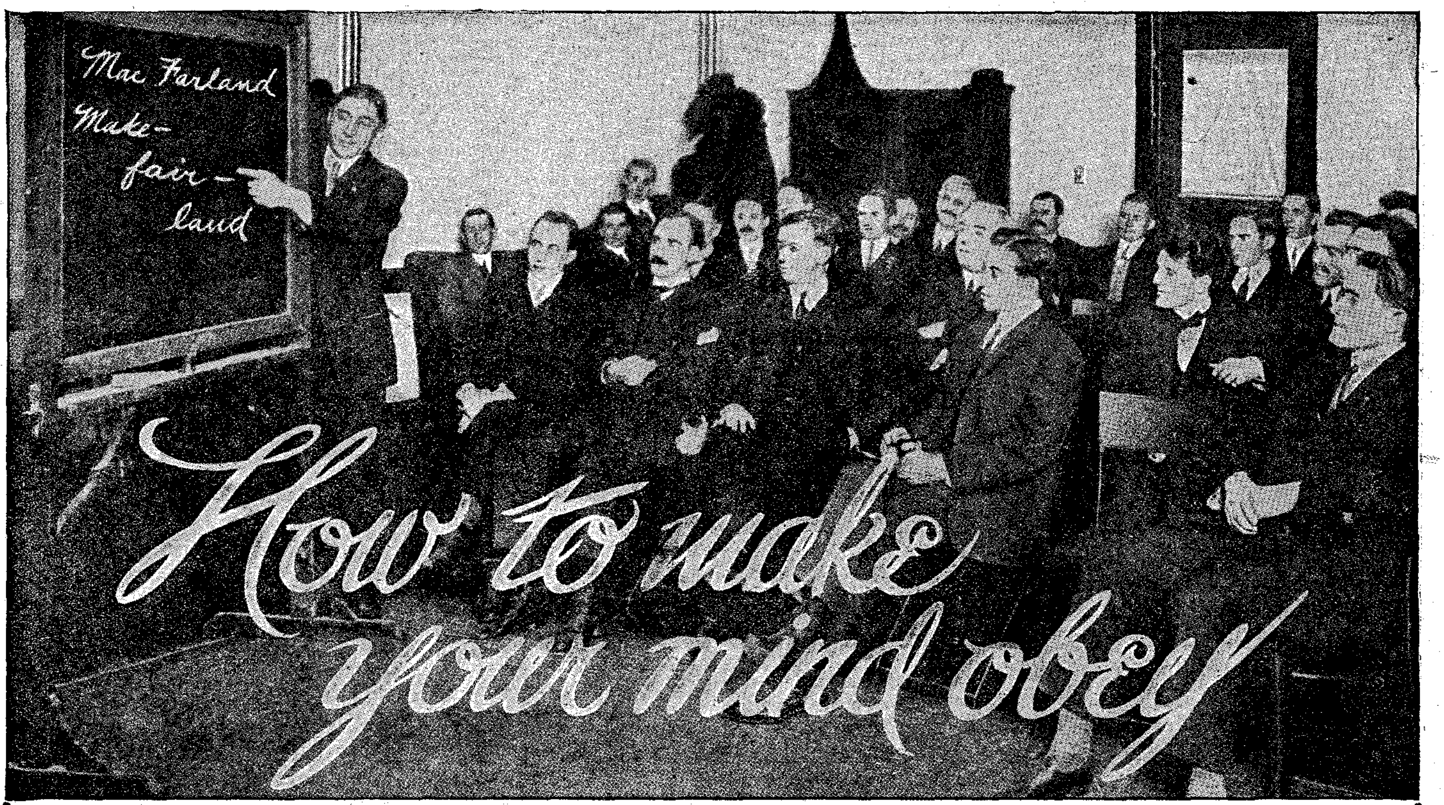

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from the platform and feel a hundred or a thousand eyes upon you, where is your speech? Have you every fact and statement where you want it *when* you want it? Only the trained memory can be depended upon to carry a speaker successfully through his address.

Prepared for the Manager's Hurry-Call

When he sends for you without a moment's notice and requires information you are responsible for—some figures, contract terms, dates, or other record details—can you give it? The Berol course enables you to keep your wits on every detail of your work so that any point is easily remembered.

The Executive Must KNOW

Doubtful conjectures do not carry the weight of confident, positive statements in his board meetings and important interviews, or in his routine work. No matter how much varied detail he must remember, the Berol training will show him how to keep in mind all valuable facts orderly arranged and easily accessible.

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It is a dangerous handicap to the man in his business — to the woman in her home and social life—to the student in his school work, and it results both in embarrassment and in actual loss. If *your* memory is untrained, it will fail you just when you need it most—during an important interview, in the middle of a speech, at some time when *instant* information is demanded of you. And this is an unnecessary disadvantage. Your memory can be quickly and easily trained to dependableness, so that it will always serve you —and with no interference with your present occupation.

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William Berol has the most wonderful memory in the world. He can instantly give the population of any place in America of over 5,000; every important event and date in the world's history; the dates of birth and death of all the great men of history. He has 300,000 facts and figures filed away in his brain—and he can find any point in an instant. He will aid you in attaining a "forget-proof" memory. His memory was no more powerful, no more controllable than your own, but TRAINING worked wonders. You can have the same training that developed his formerly poor memory into its present marvelous ability, to make you more efficient in your work. And you can acquire it easily in spare moments. By all means investigate this at once.

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"I regard your method of memory-training as excellent. If properly followed it will produce remarkable improvement in all students."—*Dr. V. P. McIntosh*, U. S. Public Health Service, Portland, Me.

SPICE ◆ OF ◆ LIFE

SOME EVENTS PREDICTED FOR THE COMING AUTUMN

Sept. 1. Commutation rates go up.
Sept. 2. Commuters give up tobacco and newspapers.
Sept. 3. Government heaves sympathetic sigh.
Sept. 15. Coal prices boosted.
Oct. 1. Householders abandon furnaces.
Oct. 7. Department of Justice deprecates profiteering.
Oct. 9. Kerosene and wood leap in price.
Oct. 10. Public gives up motoring and movies.
Oct. 17. Department of Justice frowns darkly.
Oct. 21. Cost of woolen clothing soars.
Oct. 22. Public goes without hats, shoes, and gloves.
Oct. 30. Department of Justice twits profiteers.
Nov. 1. Meat prices leap skyward.
Nov. 4. Consumers quit using butter and telephones.
Nov. 18. Department of Justice hints it may start probe.
Nov. 23. Bread takes big jump in price.
Nov. 24. Consumers give up electric lights and collars.
Nov. 30. Department of Justice official raises warning finger, slightly.

—*N. H. in the Brooklyn Eagle.*

Necessities Still Up.—What untold suffering is caused by the outrageous price of silk shirts and cord tires!—*Newark Star-Eagle.*

The Movie and Quake Emporium.—Suggestion for a town motto for Los Angeles: " Shake! "—*The Pink Rag* (*Topeka, Kan.*).

Horticultural.—DYER—Miss Gray was married the year she came out."

RYER—" What you might call nipt in the bud."—*Judge.*

Why They Are Out.—A friend of Mr. Debs declares the Socialist was sent to prison because he had ideas. Hence the expression, " Congressmen-at-large."—*Indianapolis Star.*

Appreciative.—" How wonderful it is to see the sun sink down to rest upon the sea! "

" Yes, isn't it? A fellow could sit here and watch it all night."—*Le Matin* (*Paris*).

Reasonable Request.—BOY SCOUT (on night guard)—" Halt! Who comes here? "

" Officer of the Day."

" Advance, Officer of the Day, and explain what you are doing out at night."—*The Rising Sun* (*San Francisco*).

Religious Competition.—Dr. Lyman P. Powell gives some examples of the lengths to which petty bitterness between sects will sometimes carry men. " A visitor in a certain town which had four churches and adequately supported none asked a pillar of one poor, dying church, 'How's your church getting on?' 'Not very well,' was the reply, 'but, thank the Lord, the others are not doing any better.' "—*The Christian Register* (*Boston*).

Old and New Models.—" Happiness," said Jud Tunkins, " has to be cranked up, but trouble always has a self-starter."—*Washington Star.*

Its Opportunity.—Berlin manufacturers are experimenting in making clothing from nettles. This is a chance that the nettle has long been waiting for.—*Punch* (*London*).

Qualified.—" I know I could do *Ophelia* in your Shakespeare revival."

" H'm!—er—have you ever been on the stage? Have you any training? "

" No, sir; I am not trained. I am simply gifted."—*Life* (*New York*).

Ready for a German Holiday.—" Have we everything here? What is in the small box? "

" The wardrobe."

" And in the large one? "

" Our paper money! "—*Lustige Blätter* (*Berlin*).

Cause and Effect.—MAGISTRATE—" Do you mean to say that such a physical wreck as your husband gave you that black eye? "

PLAINTIFF—" Your Washup, 'e wasn't a physical wreck until 'e gave me the black eye."—*London Opinion.*

Starting Right.—" And what is that lad of yours going to be when he grows up? "

" I rather fancy he'll be a golf caddy."

" Really! "

" Yes. The last tanning I gave him, he turned round and told me I wasn't holding the stick the right way."—*London Opinion.*

Extending a Policy.—" It is becoming more expensive every day to run an automobile."

" Yes," replied Mr. Chuggins. " Some of us motorists won't be able to keep going unless the Government comes to the rescue the same as they did for the railroads."—*Washington Star.*

The High Cost of Film Realism.—DIRECTOR—" Now you must perform the execution most naturally. The ax must be razor keen and must descend to within a hair's breadth of the neck of the murderer."

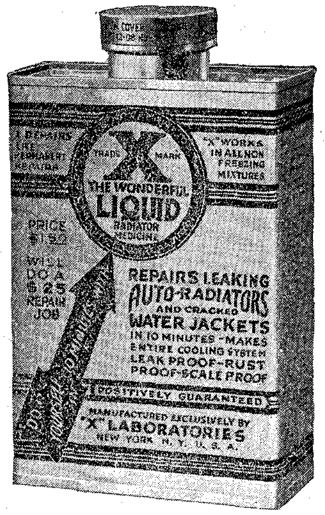
MURDERER—" I demand a rise in salary! "—*Lustige Blätter* (*Berlin*).

The Right Time.—The new chaplain very much wanted to amuse as well as instruct his men, and, accordingly, on one occasion, arranged for an illustrated lecture on Bible scenes and incidents.

One seaman who possest a phonograph was detailed to discourse appropriate music between pictures. The first of these represented Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden. The sailor cudgeled his brains and ran through his list, but he could think of no music exactly appropriate to the picture.

"Please play up!" whispered the chaplain.

Then an inspiration came to the seaman, and, to the consternation of the chaplain and the delight of the audience, the phonograph ground out, " There's only one girl in this world for me! "—*Harper's Magazine.*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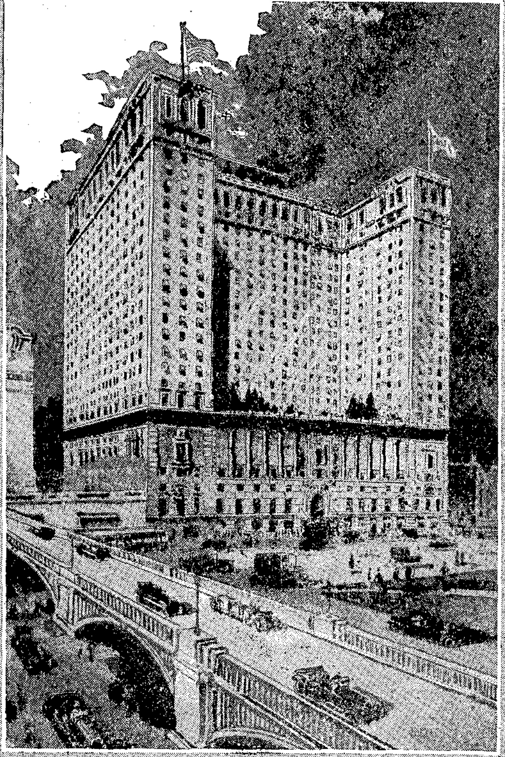

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"M. C. M.," Pittsburg, Pa.—"Which is correct—'This statement is sent for a comparison *with* your records' or 'This statement is sent for a comparison *of* your records'?"

We say comparison *of* one object *to* another (which it is supposed to resemble); *with* another (to note agreement or difference); *between* any two (or more) objects. Therefore, in the sentence you give, *with* is correct—"This statement is sent for a comparison *with* your records."

"E. C. R.," Max Meadows, Va.—"Can you give me any information about the *Queen of Roumania*—something about her before she was married?"

Marie, Queen of Roumania, daughter of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was born October 29, 1875. She was the daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, brother of King Edward VII., who gave up the dukedom and accepted instead that of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The Queen's father was born at Windsor on August 6, 1844, and he died at the Castle Rosnau on July 30, 1900. He married in St. Petersburg, January 23, 1874, the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia. The Queen of Roumania was married Jánuary 10, 1893, to Ferdinand I., King of Roumania.

"E. O.," Houston, Texas.—"Please give the correct pronunciation, also the derivation of the feminine Christian name *Alicia*."

Alicia is the Latin form of the English *Alice*, and is pronounced *a-lish'i-a*—*a*'s as in *final*, first *i* as in *hit*, second *i* as in *habit*. According to Charlotte M. Yonge, *Alice* is the true English form, altho it has been twisted into *Alicia*, and then referred for a derivation to the Greek *Alexios*, so as often to appear in Latin documents of the later middle ages in the form of *Alexia*; whereas in earlier times, before its origin was forgotten, it is translated by *Adelicia*, *Adelisa*, or *Adelidis*. The German for *Alice* is *Elsa*. The diminutive *Elsie* is common in northern England, but is confused with *Elizabeth*, as in Scotland, with *Alison*. In Ireland, the prevalent *Alicia* is, perhaps, meant for *Aileen* or *Helen*.

"C. S. B.," Qualicum Beach, B. C., Can.—"Please define for me *open and close punctuation* as used to-day."

Two styles of punctuation are in use to-day. One is termed "close," the other "open." Close punctuation is formal and constrained and prevents the natural flow of words which open punctuation produces. Close punctuation is to be found often in English books printed in the eighteenth and early in the nineteenth century The practise of writing sentences of inordinate length made close punctuation necessary to their correct interpretation. When the short and direct sentence superseded its clumsy predecessor, open punctuation was practised. But there is a class of writers of even short sentences that uses it.

"H. W. R.," St. Louis, Mo.—"(1) Please give me the correct pronunciation of the following names—*Bassanio, Cassius, Desdemona, Gratiano, Iago*, and *Othello*. (2) Who are the authors of 'Knowledge is power' and 'Music hath charms'?"

(1) The names you give are pronounced as follows: *Bassanio, bas-sa'ni-o*—first *a* as in *artistic*, second *a* as in *art*, *i* as in *police*, *o* as in *obey*; *Cassius, kash'us*—*a* as in *fat*, *sh* as in *ship*, *u* as in *but*; *Desdemona, dez''di-mo'na*—*e* as in *get*, *i* as in *habit*, *o* as in *go*, *a* as in *final*; *Gratiano, gra''-shi-a'no*—*a*'s as in *art*, *sh* as in *ship*, *i* as in *hit*, *o* as in *obey*; *Iago, i-a'go*—*i* as in *police*, *a* as in *art*, *o* as in *go*; *Othello, o-thel'o*—*o*'s as in *obey*, *th* as in *thin*, *e* as in *get*. (2) "Knowledge is power" occurs in Francis Bacon's "Meditationes Sacræ. De Hæresibus." The lines,

"Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak,"

occur in William Congreve's "The Mourning Bride," act i, scene 1.

"W. H. S.," Huntington Park, Cal.—"(1) What is the correct pronunciation of the word *typical*? (2) Which is correct—'He was an actor on the *speaking* stage,' or 'He was an actor on the *spoken* stage'?"

(1) Pronounce it *tip'i-kal*—first *i* as in *hit*, second *i* as in *habit*, *a* as in *final*. (2) Neither. Perhaps "He was an actor of *legitimate* drama" is what you wish to say.